"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are rain, clearing at night, northeasterly winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 14,384. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market firm.

Cash wheat, No. 2, red, 97⅞; cash corn, 36; cash cotton, 6¾.

FOREIGN.—The London Clearing House Association will send copies of its resolution protesting against the Bank of England's proposition to hold a fifth of its bullion reserve in silver, to the Government officials interested. A movement is on foot to get other lines of business to make similar protests. A large quantity of American fruit was sold in the Covent Garden Market, in London. The Unterhaus of the Austrian Reichstag was opened, amid strong demonstrations of German sentiment. Lord Wolseley, on being presented with the freedom of the City of Glasgow, spoke in favor of a strong army for Great Britain. The flagship San Francisco has left Tangier, and it is said that if the American claims are not settled a squadron of warships will be sent to Morocco. The King of Benin has been condemned to be transported to Elabar, a slave settlement of British West Africa.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Attorney General Hancock has handed down a decision in which he holds that the office of Chief of Police of New York City may be exempt from civil service examination.

Controller of the Currency James H. Eckels addressed the members of the Denver Clearing House and others at a banquet in that city last evening. He argued in favor of the commercial unity of the country.

There were three deaths from yellow fever and nine new cases were reported in New Orleans yesterday. There was one death in Biloxi, Miss., and one in Louisville. The situation was not changed materially.

Tammany demands for New York the right to name both Mayor and Controller, and yesterday John C. Sheehan intimated that Controller Fitch is too strong to spare from the Democratic ticket or to turn over to the enemy. Bernard J. York conveyed to Tammany Brooklyn's demand for the Controllership, and was told by Mr. Sheehan that Brooklyn must be content with the Presidency of the Council.

Page 2.

James B. Reynolds, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union, has received a letter from President O'Brien of the Department of Docks denouncing Ashbel P. Fitch's work as Controller.

Delegates representing more than 340 German, Swiss, Polish, Hungarian, and Slavonic societies in Greater New York met at the Astor House and decided to advocate the candidacy of Register William Sohmer for Mayor.

The General Committee of the National Democratic Party of Kings County met last night in the Johnston Building. A resolution was offered indorsing Seth Low, but it was opposed and final action postponed on it until after the primaries are held.

Postmaster Van Cott yesterday discharged Harris Filson, who had been transferred from the position of Assistant Superintendent of the Money Order Department to a clerkship. Filson refused to report as a clerk, and says he will contest the Postmaster's action.

In a secret meeting last night of "the Holland House Conference" the free silver Democrats decided to make Henry George their nominee for Mayor of the Greater New York. Mr. George is said to have intimated that he would accept the candidacy.

Page 4.

The storm interfered with the racing at Gravesend yesterday. Many entries were scratched, and the attendance was light.

President Schurman delivered the annual opening address at Cornell. The total number of students will be 1,900, as against 1,800 last year.

At a meeting of the Directors of the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers yesterday it was decided that a guarantee of sixty days only would be allowed on bicycles next year.

Mrs. Augusta Bugbee and Emma J. Trimble applied to Justice Lawrence yesterday for the appointment of a committee of the person and estate of their father, Seth P. Squire, on the ground that he is of unsound mind.

Mrs. Mary Valentine Yale Bissell, the wife of Eugene V. N. Bissell, was examined in supplementary proceedings yesterday by the attorney for Revillon Frères, who hold a judgment against her for $323 for making her dresses. She testified that she seldom wore a gown more than five times.

Page 5.

Lieut. R. E. Peary passed through the city on his way to Washington, from Sydney, C. B.

The wheat market was dull but strong yesterday until near the close, when it became weak on a bear raid.

It is announced in Minneapolis, Minn., that negotiations are on foot for the purchase by the Carnegie interests of a controlling power in the Norrie and Tilden mines.

The State forest lands will not be leased to cottagers after the existing leases expire this year. The occupants may not be molested, and will save $50 a year.

Justice MacLean yesterday, in the case of John P. Chrystal, as assignee of Sophia G. Vandervoort, against the City of New York, directed the jury to bring in a verdict for the defendant.

The State Liquor Dealers' Association concluded its annual convention at Coney Island yesterday. The Raines law was denounced, and the association declared its independence of any political party.

Nine of the eleven members of the Monetary Commission are now at work in Washington. Ex-Senator Edmunds, President of the commission, says all the interests of the country will be treated with equal consideration.

At Lewisboro, Westchester County, on Wednesday night, James Kelly shot and killed Charles Mead, a farmer, his next-door neighbor, with whose daughter he eloped three weeks ago. The stories of the tragedy are contradictory.

Three Buffalo gaslight companies have been purchased by a syndicate of New York capitalists for $5,000,000, and will be reorganized into one company. The same men, it is said, have absorbed the Queen City Gaslight Company of Buffalo, which was controlled by J. Edward Addicks.

Street-car workmen have discovered that many water pipes laid in up-town streets under Tammany contracts six years ago are within two inches of the pavement instead of five feet deep as prescribed by law. Gen. Collis declares that similar conditions exist in all parts of the city.

Burton F. Bennett, who was appointed United States District Attorney for Alaska by President Cleveland, has returned to Seattle. He says that a great many gold seekers on their way to the Klondike are likely to perish on White Pass this Winter. He says that there is gold everywhere in the Klondike region, and predicts a great rush of prospectors next Spring.

Page 7.

United States Judge C. B. Kilgore, formerly a prominent Democratic Congressman from Texas, died at Ardmore, Indian Territory, yesterday.

Senator Jacob A. Cantor of this city and Miss Lydia Miriam Greenebaum were married in Chicago yesterday. Richard Croker was Senator Cantor's best man.

Charles Hazard of 143 West Seventy-second Street committed suicide by drowning yesterday at Fishkill Landing. A note found on his person indicated that he was despondent.

The Coroner's inquest in the cases of the striking miners killed by deputies recently was begun at Hazleton, Penn., yesterday. The strike is practically over and there is talk of withdrawing the militia.

Senator Hoar was elected President of the Unitarian denomination at the conference held in Saratoga. Addresses were made by the Revs. Edward Everett Hale, Minot J. Savage, B. Fay Mills, and others.

Page 9.

Judge Russell has appointed a receiver to wind up the affairs of the Merriam Company, book jobbers and publishers of 67 Fifth Avenue.

Page 10.

Three witnesses testified in the Luetgert murder trial in Chicago that they saw Mrs. Luetgert alive in Kenosha, Wis., on May 3 and 4.

Page 12.

The Board of General Appraisers yesterday rendered decisions in a number of disputed tariff cases.

The Government of San Domingo has prohibited the importation of American and Mexican money after Oct. 9.

Fully $6,500,000 in gold coin is in sight bound from Europe and Australia for America. Of this $2,500,000 will come direct to this city.

Arrangements for the Pan-American Exposition to be held in 1899 at the Island of La Salle were discussed at a meeting of the Board of Directors yesterday.

Out-of-town merchants continue to talk of good times. They say the work of the Merchants' Association is having a beneficial effect in the revival of business.

The steamship Ethelgonda, which was wrecked in the harbor of St. Lucia, West Indies, has been raised by the Boston Towboat Company. The vessel and cargo were valued at $700,000.

Commissioner Collis declares that the traction companies have exceeded their authority by changing their motive power in Columbus Avenue and in Centre Street under permits to repair tracks.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday appropriated money for paving certain up-town streets with asphalt, including Eighth Avenue. Three new school sites and a small park were also provided for.

The Coroner's jury which inquired into the death of Nicholas Neilson and Isaac Bachrach, who were killed by the fall of an elevator in the American Tract Society Building on Sept. 10, returned a verdict yesterday that the accident was caused by the release of the safety guards. No one was held criminally liable.

An engine on the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad started suddenly early yesterday morning while the engineer was examining the escape valve, threw him from a trestle on which he was standing, and ran wild with a train of five cars to the terminus at South Beach. There was a crash there and several cars were wrecked.

Superintendent Jasper yesterday assigned A. W. Edson to duty as an Assistant Superintendent of Schools, notwithstanding his failure to pass the necessary Civil Service examination. The assignment was made at the suggestion of President Hubbell of the Board of Education on the understanding that Mr. Edson should assume the responsibility for the collection of his salary. The Civil Service Board has agreed to allow him to take another examination.

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BYCKMAN'S QUEER INVENTION.

He and His Son Picked Up at Sea in a Boat Like a Coffee Mill.

When the steamship Pentagoet which reached this port yesterday from Eastport, Me., was about eighteen miles off Mt. Desert, Me., Sept. 21, the Second Officer, Andrew Haughie, sighted what he supposed was a portion of a capsized schooner. It was making such extraordinary leeway that he soon decided it was no ordinary piece of wreckage, and Capt. Oakes put the steamer back to investigate.

A closer approach discovered some one waving a handkerchief from one of the queerest crafts on record. When the Pentagoet finally drew alongside the crew saw a man and a boy seated complacently on what resembled a giant coffee mill. Their craft consisted of a wooden framework about 12 feet long by 10 feet wide, resting on an ordinary barrel suspended from either side of the frame on trunnions, the barrel itself partially under water. Running alongside the barrel were a series of flanges.

The craft drew about three feet of water, and running up from beveled gear wheels at either end of the barrel was an iron rod, forming a windlass, which was revolved laterally by a man and a boy, as a housewife would turn the crank of an old-fashioned coffee mill.

A heavy sea was running and the man and boy were wet with spray and mist, but otherwise seemed to be comfortable. A line was thrown to them, but the man refused to take it unless assurance was given to him that his vessel would be towed to port. It was accordingly swung on to a line astern, but was subsequently carried away by the heavy seas.

On board the man said he was Peter Byckman of Bar Harbor, Me., and the boy was his son Joseph. He explained that he was an inventor, and that his craft was destined to revolutionize ship building. He and his son had started out on their model for an experimental trip. They were caught by the gale and carried out to sea.

He was very taciturn, and would give no details concerning his queer craft beyond intimating that he expected to make a fortune from the invention. When the Pentagoet reached her dock at Coe's Stores man and boy disappeared.

FIRE IN A FLAT HOUSE.

Panic-Stricken Tenants Rush to the Street in Their Night Clothes.

The Edinboro Apartment House, at Amsterdam Avenue, and One Hundred and Third Street, was damaged by fire early this morning to the extent of $5,000. Twenty families occupy the house, numbering seventy persons. A panic ensued and the tenants, attired in their night clothes and blankets, rushed to the street.

The fire started in the apartments of John H. Clews on the fourth floor. A policeman turned in the alarm while two others were in the house assisting the inmates.

Two women fainted in the hallway of the second floor and were carried out. The firemen made short work of the blaze.

$1,000,000 FOR NINE DAYS.

Terms of Mortgage on Broadway Property Recorded Yesterday.

Among the mortgages recorded yesterday was one for $1,000,000 for nine days on three twelve-story brick and stone store and office buildings in course of erection on the east side of Broadway, 126 feet north of Prince Street. The mortgageors are John S. Ames and his wife of 3,058 Third Avenue, and the mortgagees are Jonas Weil and Bernard Mayer, real estate brokers, at 35 Nassau Street.

Mr. Ames does not own the property. He acted in the matter for some persons whose names were not divulged, and he declined last night to say who they were or what contingency had necessitated the borrowing of so large a sum for so short a period.

Mr. Meyer said the persons erecting the buildings are engaged in very large operations and needed the use of the money. His firm loaned the money because the security was good, and loaned it for nine days in order to be able to foreclose at once if necessity demanded it. They expect to renew the mortgage when it is due for another short period.

Prof. Wiggin Predicts a Great Storm.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 23.—Prof. Wiggin predicts a great hurricane. He says:

"The announcement by the Marine Department that a hurricane is now moving up the Atlantic coast from the West Indies is a meteorological event of more than common interest. That a great storm is near is a meteorological fact. The moon will be in conjunction with Jupiter and Mercury on the 25th, and Mars on the 27th. The moon crosses the Celestial Equator on the 25th, moving southward.

She will be in conjunction with the sun on the 26th at 1 o'clock P. M., London time, and will be at her perigee, or nearest point in her orbit to the earth, on the 28th. These are all, or nearly all, dangerous elements to the mariner, for they indicate a storm on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 29th inst., with high tides on the North American coast."

THE UNITY OF COMMERCE

An Address by Controller Eckels Before the Denver Clearing House.

NO SECTIONALISM IN TRADE

All Cities and Sections of the Country Prosper Together—Strong Condemnation of Utterances Opposed to This View.

DENVER, Sept. 23.—James H. Eckels, Controller of the Currency, arrived here yesterday on his way to Washington, and to-night was the guest of the Denver Clearing House at a banquet at the Brown Palace Hotel. All of the leading bankers and commercial men of the city were present, covers being laid for 200. After being introduced by Platt Rogers, the toastmaster, Mr. Eckels said:

"I appreciate both the courtesy and the hospitality of those who have made me their guest this evening. However much citizens of the Republic may differ upon questions of public moment, there is no room for disagreement within the domain of friendship or in a people's aspirations for the country's good.

"Here, at least, we stand upon common ground, only vying with one another in a generous rivalry as to who shall most promote the well being of the individual, State, and Nation. In such a light neither the fierce strife for party place and power nor the bitter contention for opposing doctrines of party platforms can ever endanger the stability of our institutions or weaken that fraternity of feeling so long dominant in every section of the country and among all classes of the people.

"Unfortunately, sometimes both East and West, views have found expression in public and in private tending, through crimination and recrimination, to impugn the good faith of all who cannot agree upon the policies best to be pursued in the administration of Governmental affairs, but, happily for the country, the sponsors for these utterances are few and their influence is restricted. The thoughtful citizen indignantly repudiates them as foreign to true Americanism and false in fact.

"We have not yet reached a point, and I trust we never shall, where our patriotism is bounded by State lines or recognizes geographical distinctions. It is still the proud possession of Americans everywhere, and will continue to be as long as a manly defense of principles is tolerated and honesty of belief is not denied. If I had knowledge that the sentiments that I have expressed were not in whole and in part the sentiments of the people of Denver, I should have refrained from accepting the invitation of those who have been so cordial in their welcome and so gracious in their hospitality.

"I have made this visit, not alone that I might indulge myself in the personal pleasure of forming the acquaintance of those who have found their homes in a place of such splendid landscape and beautiful architecture, but also that I should better know another of that group of marvelous cities lying west of the Mississippi River, which in so brief a period have grown to be of commanding importance in their influence upon the political and trade environments of the country. These cities, of which all can justly boast, must always stand as monuments to the wisdom and forethought of those who builded them and as best exemplifying Western energy.

"In the Nation's history nothing has been more potential as an element of strength to our commercial world than the complete dependence of section upon section and of city upon city. There can be no adverse relations existing between people of the same government and owing allegiance to the same institutions. To proclaim such a doctrine, in its far-reaching effects, cannot but be harmful and dangerous.

"The solidarity of interests flowing from the bank, the railway, steamship, and telegraph lines has found its fruits in commercial relations binding together all parts of the country and all elements of the people. That solidarity cannot be set at naught by the mere announcement that it does not exist. It requires neither the learning of the academic nor the wisdom of the philosopher nor the research of the student of political economy to demonstrate the truth of the assertion. Everywhere the evidences of it are so plain that he who runs may read.

"The intimacy of interests here and elsewhere, one with another, grows more strong with the evolution of better facilities of commercial exchange and methods of transportation, and by them are wedded more closely the country's individual communities into a united whole. Under such a condition brought about by agencies born of the necessities of commerce, and through no parliamentary acts, it is not strange that the prosperity of this and other cities of this Western country find response in the activities of the marts upon the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards, and their adversities are reflected in depression.

"It was the recognition of a fact so patent that in the past has brought here and elsewhere the capital of the older portion of the country to develop great industries and gain a full measure of profit to both borrower and lender. A relation of mutual confidence and mutual interests so beneficial and long maintained ought not to be rudely assailed or indifferently treated. The resultant effects of such a course can only be disaster and distress. It can end in the advancement of no one, but will only breed disaster, weakening in its effect and destructive of the best traditions of the American people."

"It will not do for the East to boast of its possession of the surplus capital of the country, which has come with age and thrift and opportunities, or the West to point with pride to its stupendous resources and its wonderful advancement.

"The wealth of the one but continues to diminish if not employed, and that of the other is of no avail if not developed. The advancement of both follows the same pathway, and centres in the same interests.

"I have to-night no plea to make for the country's accumulated capital upon the one hand, nor for its undeveloped riches on the other, except the plea that at a time when we are entering upon an era of better things they may be brought nearer together and not driven wider apart.

"I am not unmindful of the fact that a large majority of the citizens of the State feel they have, in the economy of commerce, been sorely injured in one of their great wealth-producing industries. If such a result has followed, they have not been left wholly without compensating benefits nor have they suffered more keenly than at various times in the country's history have others who have embarked in other lines of undertaking.

"The law of the commercial world through all its history is proven to be a law of continual change. More than once New England and the East have been compelled to yield to other sections of the country the industries which their people had hoped to build upon for the future, and in the years to come I doubt but other and greater changes will come upon them.

"It is not without the range of possibility that the Carolinas may draw from Massachusetts the cotton mill, and the States of Tennessee and Colorado from Pennsylvania the iron and steel industry. But if they do following the line of economic truth, some new development will be fostered which will more than make adequate reparation for a seeming irreparable loss."

Buffalo Postal Clerk Sentenced.

BUFFALO, Sept. 23.—In the Federal court to-day almost the entire session was taken up with the trial of D. Lyle Hawthorne, charged with having advised and participated in the withdrawal and misappropriation of money from the money-order department of the Buffalo Post Office. He was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of $938 and to serve two years and six months in Auburn Prison.

Illinois Coal Mines Burned.

BRAIDWOOD, Ill., Sept. 23.—The Star Coal Company's No. 1 mine was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $75,000. The origin of the fire is unknown. The mine had been idle for eighteen months.

VICTIMS OF YELLOW FEVER.

Three Deaths in New Orleans and Nine New Cases Reported—Reports from Other Places.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 23.—The local yellow fever situation did not show any improvement to-day. There were fewer cases than were reported yesterday, but there was one more death than in the previous twenty-four hours, and at least four of the patients were reported at 6 o'clock to be in a dangerous condition. The number of deaths to-day was three, and nine new cases were reported.

At a special meeting of the City Council it was decided to put $25,000 at the disposal of the Board of Health. Twenty-five thousand dollars more is to be held in reserve to be used if the situation should become serious enough to warrant the use of the additional sum.

The temperature this morning was lower than for any day this week, and last night was extremely cool. However scientists may differ as to the effect of low temperature on the spread of yellow fever, the change has had the effect of increasing public confidence and of strengthening faith in the opinion of Dr. Touatre, that there is absolutely no danger here of an epidemic. Requests have been made to the Board of Health to close the theatres, but the board has taken no action in the matter.

To-day's reports from other places where yellow fever has obtained a foothold show little change in the situation. At Mobile there were two new cases and no deaths. There are now nineteen cases under treatment in that city.

There were eighteen new cases at Edwards, Miss., to-day but no deaths. The total number of cases there has been one hundred, with only three deaths. Fifty-one cases are now under treatment.

There were six new cases at Ocean Springs and five new cases and one death at Biloxi.

A FATAL CASE IN LOUISVILLE.

A Man Who Left Mobile Two Weeks Ago Dies of Yellow Fever.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 23.—John McDougall of Toronto, Canada, died to-day in the isolation station, on the Almshouse grounds, from yellow fever. McDougall was removed there yesterday, when his case, for the first time, was pronounced yellow fever. He had been employed at Mobile in the shops of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. He came to Louisville intending to be married. He was taken ill at the Victoria Hotel, and the proprietor ordered him removed. Friends cared for him at 1,029 Eighth Street.

Dr. McDermott yesterday found symptoms of yellow fever and informed Health Officer White, who concurred in the diagnosis. The patient was removed to the Almshouse, where he died.

McDougall had left Mobile Sept. 9, and had not been exposed to yellow fever since that time. His death created no alarm in Louisville, and there is little fear that the disease will spread.

FROM ONE PERIL TO ANOTHER.

While trying to cross Third Avenue at Thirty-third Street last night John Strong, fifty years old, was run down by a two-horse truck and fatally hurt.

He had just narrowly escaped being run over by a cable car, and in the excitement ran into the truck, which was driven by Charles Duryea of 196 Hyde Street, Brooklyn.

ACCIDENT AT A VERMONT FAIR.

Race Horse Bolts from the Track and Plunges Into the River.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 23.—At the races at South Ryegate Fair this afternoon a horse, owned by Frank Kittredge of Woodsville, N. H., bolted from the track through the crowd and plunged into the river adjacent.

Dozens of persons were knocked down and several badly cut and bruised, but no one was fatally hurt. The animal, which was valued at $1,000, was drowned before he could be gotten out.

DEPEW WANTS A STOCK FARM.

His Agent Said to be Looking for One Within Ten Miles of Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—An agent of Chauncey M. Depew is looking for a 200-acre stock farm within ten miles of Boston, and has thus far inspected several without concluding a bargain.

The real estate men are in doubt whether he is about to leave New York and take up his abode in this vicinity or whether he contemplates a Summer home for one of the Vanderbilt families. A third suggestion is that the project is in connection with the shipment of cattle to Europe. However, no one knows, and every one is guessing.

WEDDING ENDS A TRIAL.

Atlantic City Woman United to the Man Who Fired at Her.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 23.—Robert J. Hibbert was placed on trial in May's Landing to-day on the charge of attempting to murder Mrs. Phoebe Phillips at Atlantic City last Summer. He shot her four times.

After all the evidence was in Hibbert and Mrs. Phillips were allowed to see each other, and surprised everybody by announcing that they intended to be married, and wanted the ceremony to be performed at once. The Rev. Joel R. Gillfillian was sent for, and the defendant and complainant were made man and wife. Hibbert is twenty-two and the woman forty-three.

The case will go to the jury to-morrow morning. When Mrs. Phillips took the stand to-day she tried to shield Hibbert. She said he boarded with her, and she had promised to marry him, but would not set a day. After many refusals he shot her.

MULES IN MINES MUST GO.

Machinery Tried by the Philadelphia and Reading Company.

READING, Penn., Sept. 23.—The Philadelphia and Reading Company made an experiment to-day at the Alaska Colliery, Schuylkill County, Penn., which means the substitution of machinery for mules in the transportation of coal in the mines and a saving, to this company alone, of several hundred thousands of dollars annually in the cost of mining.

The machine experimented with is an air compressor, which furnishes the motor power to haul the coal from the gangways and breasts to the bottom of the slope. The first trial was a success, gratifying to both the inventor and the company. Within six months, it is understood, these machines will be placed in all the mines of the Philadelphia and Reading Company, and in all the other mines operated by the smaller companies in the Schuylkill County region. The new method of transporting coal underground, it is said, reduces the cost about one-half.

Mine mules are always kept in excellent condition. From 60 to 150 mules are used in each mine. Many are killed by accident each month, and, of course, have to be replaced.

The new contrivance will prove a severe blow to Western mule breeders, as all these animals were purchased at good prices.

Twenty-one Japanese Buried Alive.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—On Aug. 31 a tunnel on the line of the Ou Railway, in Japan, caved in and buried alive twenty-one persons. Seven were extricated, three of whom were dead. The remaining fourteen were still entombed at last advices.

Russian Coaling Station in Corea.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—The steamship City of Peking brings news that Russia has obtained from the Corean Cabinet permission to use a part of Zetsui Island as a coaling station. Japan already occupies a larger portion of the island.

TAMMANY HOLDS TO FITCH

Afraid His Strength May Be Thrown with the Citizens' Union.

WANTS MAYOR AND CONTROLLER

Bernard J. York Demanded for Brooklyn Second Place on Ticket—Demand Considered a Bluff—Can Name President of Council.

Tammany will demand both the Mayoralty and Controllership and will offer Brooklyn the Presidency of the Council on the municipal ticket. The chief reason that impelled John C. Sheehan and his lieutenants to this decision is that at this juncture they cannot afford to desert Controller Ashbel P. Fitch.

For several days it has been observed that Mr. Sheehan has been busy consulting his district leaders. Every leader in every district, it is said, has had a secret conference with the Tammany leader recently. The subjects discussed were the selection of a Mayoralty candidate and the claim of the New York Democracy to the two best places on the ticket. Brooklyn politicians have strenuously demanded the Controllership; but Tammany believes the demand will not be insisted upon, and that the Brooklyn leaders will recede from their position and be content with the Presidency of the Council.

As a result of these consultations, it has been decided that Tammany will claim the right to nominate New York men for Mayor and Controller. The organization does not feel like deserting Mr. Fitch, and it does not think it can afford to do so. The leaders admit that he has great strength, which they will need in the triangular or quadrangular fight in the Greater New York, and which, above all, they could not—must not—allow to be added to the power of an opposing party.

It is well known to Tammany that the Citizens' Union has had its eyes on Mr. Fitch, and would probably like to nominate him, and that Tammany can ill spare the votes he would carry over to the Union. To avoid this peril Tammany wants to keep Mr. Fitch on its own ticket.

Of course, this means that Brooklyn must content itself, so far as the Democratic ticket is concerned, with nothing higher than the third place. The Brooklyn leaders are protesting vehemently.

Mr. Sheehan, when asked about the Brooklyn demands yesterday replied that New York is certainly entitled to the Mayoralty, and, in justice, to the Controllership also. He said he did not care to say anything definite on the subject, but added, suggestively, that if the Brooklyn demand was granted it would mean the sacrificing of Mr. Fitch. He intimated that Tammany is not prepared to consent to this.

BROOKLYN'S DEMAND ON TAMMANY.

Sheehan Says It Must be Content With the Presidency of the Council.

The Kings County Democracy—the McLaughlin organization—and Tammany Hall have had their first passage at arms. Bernard J. York, who for years has been recognized in regular Democratic circles in Kings County as Hugh McLaughlin's spokesman, visited Leader Sheehan at Tammany Hall and announced the demands of the Kings County Democrats. He explained that the party was practically solid. It recognized that Tammany needed its assistance, and demanded in the name of the party that Brooklyn have the privilege of nominating either the Mayor or the Controller of the greater city.

Mr. Sheehan politely but firmly told Mr. York that Brooklyn might nominate the third man on the ticket—President of the Council—but that the other places belonged of right to New York, and Tammany would nominate men to fill them.

Some of the Kings County leaders last night declared that if Tammany did not accede to the terms offered there would be a split in the party that would cost the organization dearly. Other leaders, among them one who is very close to Mr. McLaughlin, practically admitted that the demand was in the nature of a "bluff," that it was recognized that better terms could be made now than later in the campaign.

It is said that to his intimates McLaughlin has conceded the right of New York to head the ticket; that he believes Mr. Fitch should be and will be nominated to succeed himself as Controller, and that he does not see what the Kings County Democrats can get by carrying their demands to the convention.

The leaders have considered many names in casting around for a good man for the third place on the ticket. It was said yesterday that a well-known German business man of the upper part of the Eastern District might be the candidate if he would consent to run.

CASE OF CHIEF OF POLICE.

Attorney General Hancock Holds that the Position May be Legally Excepted from Civil Service Rules.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Attorney General Hancock has handed down a decision relative to the exemption of the Chief of Police of the City of New York from the civil service regulations of that city as a reply to a letter written by Clarence B. Angle, Secretary of the Civil Service Commission.

He says that the law reads that the Civil Service Commission of the State, with the approval of the Governor, shall determine when competitive civil service examinations are not practicable. Attorney General Hancock says that the law clearly indicates that there are positions in the service of the State that it is not practicable to fill through the medium of civil service.

Continuing on the inquisition of practicability, the Attorney General says: "The importance of this office cannot be stated too strongly. The Chief is in fact commanding officer of 5,000 men, whose duty it is to protect the lives and property of 2,000,000 people. Many of the officers of the police force might be able to pass a perfect civil service examination, and be well qualified to fill a subordinate position, but entirely incompetent to assume the responsible duties of Chief of the department.

"Strictly and technically speaking, the head of the Police Department is the Police Board, consisting of the four Police Commissioners. The Chief may be properly designated as the executive head. I am satisfied that the exemption of this officer from the competitive list in the classified service is not in contravention of the civil service laws or the Constitution of the State, and that the position might be legally excepted from the civil service regulations of the city."

CHICAGO AND PULLMAN.

Question as to the City's Jurisdiction Over the Streets of the Town.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Chicago will endeavor to establish absolute right over the streets and highways of the town of Pullman. Commissioner of Public Works McGann has decided to ask the Corporation Counsel for an opinion as to the city's authority in the matter. If the opinion be favorable, action will be taken at once to enforce jurisdiction. A result of this may be to make a thoroughfare of One Hundred and Eleventh Street through Pullman.

The decision to take this course was brought about by the agitation against the small amount of taxes paid Chicago by the town of Pullman.

Prominent in the agitation is a question as to the rights of the town, now that it has been annexed, to hold contracts with Chicago for gas and water. Under these contracts Pullman buys from Chicago, at a very cheap price, and resells to its inhabitants at a much higher rate.

MEXICAN COAL BOOM STARTED.

Southern Pacific Secures Concessions to Fight the Monopoly of Coal Roads in the West.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Reports current today would indicate that the monoply of the coal roads is to be broken, and the dominance of the anthracite coal ring, so far as the West is concerned, is to become a thing of the past.

The Southern Pacific Road is reported to have entered the field as an active competitor of the Pennsylvania combine. It is said to have secured from the Government of Mexico an option on a wide extent of territory, embracing sixty miles square, in Sonora State, Mexico, rich in anthracite coal deposits. Arrangements are now being made to close up the deal with the least possible delay. When it is completed mining operations will be begun and the Southern Pacific will become a great coal-carrying road. The deposits in the new coal fields are of such a nature that they can be easily and economically worked, and it is expected that coal can be delivered from them in vast regions of Western territory at lower prices than now obtained from the Pennsylvania mines. The Pennsylvania mines, in that case, will lose their Western trade, and will be compelled to cut their prices very materially elsewhere to keep the Mexican coal from cutting them out of the market.

NOBLEMAN IN OLYMPIA'S CREW.

Son of Sir John Coventry, Baronet, With $10,000 a Year, a Sailor.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—The United States cruiser Olympia is credited with having in her crew the son of Sir John Coventry, Baronet, of England. It is stated that he has just come into the possession of $10,000 a year.

The young sailor has been on the cruiser Charleston and was transferred to the Olympia before she started for the Orient.

MIDDLETOWN WOMAN TORTURED

Would Not Give Up Money She Had Taken at a Toll Gate.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Mrs. Robinson, seventy-five years old, who has attended the Coleville Turnpike Company's gate for the last twenty-two years, was found last night bound, gagged, and nearly dead, having been beaten and otherwise tortured by three men who broke into her house.

She heroically refused to divulge the hiding place of the company's money. After a careful search the burglars secured $25 belonging to the company and a small sum belonging to the woman.

TRAMPS WHO WILL NOT WORK.

Men in New Brunswick Jail Charged With Mutiny and Conspiracy.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 23.—Charges of mutiny and conspiracy were preferred to-day against the five tramps who are confined in the county jail here upon a bread and water diet because they decline to work on the public highways. They will be arraigned on these charges before their terms expire, and if convicted will have to spend terms in State prison.

The men still persist in refusing to work and have been making all sorts of threats against their jailers and others, particularly William C. Canse, the Freeholder who suggested the ball and chain plan. Abraham Stryker, the night watchman, says that one intimated that he would kill Mr. Canse if the opportunity was afforded.

NO TIDINGS FROM MILLER.

He Went to Russia from Newark and Meant to Return Weeks Ago.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 23.—When Benjamin Miller, a court interpreter, went to Russia, over four months ago, to settle up his grandchildren's estate he promised to return in ten weeks, but his friends have heard nothing from him, and fear he may have been seized by the Russian Government and exiled to Siberia because he was naturalized without its consent. When Miller left he took $6,000 in cash with him, part of the proceeds of a sale of a watch insulator patent which he had invented.

Miller's native place was Janisek, Government of Rowno. His friends have written there, and, unless they get a speedy answer, they will apply to the authorities at Washington to try to locate Miller. This will be in accordance with Miller's desire when he left, as he was apprehensive of being seized.

AN OHIO TOWN IN FLAMES.

Almost an Entire Square Destroyed and Two Lives Lost.

BAINBRIDGE, Ohio, Sept. 23.—Almost an entire square, containing most of the prominent business houses, several handsome residences, and the Methodist church, was entirely destroyed by fire and two men lost their lives in an explosion which occurred in the drug store of W. P. Beardsley. The fire was started in a barn in the rear of Perril Brown's general store by two little boys, who were playing with matches.

The flames spread rapidly. Mr. Beardsley, who was endeavoring to save some of his property in the drug store, was killed by an explosion there. His brother-in-law, Thomas Higgins, who went to his rescue, was unable to get out and was burned to death. There was a stiff breeze blowing, which fanned the flames and, getting a fresh start from the burning oils and chemicals in the wrecked drug store, the fire leaped from house to house until it seemed evident that the entire town was doomed. Aid came from Waverly, and the fire was finally extinguished. Only two houses were left standing in the square.

Six Hurt in a Fire at Chester, Penn.

CHESTER, Penn., Sept. 23.—At a fire this afternoon in S. C. McCardell's grocery store, at Third and Pennell Streets, six persons were injured seriously by the explosion of a barrel of gasoline, which blew out the side of the building. The injured are: J. N. Shanafelt, Jr., a boy, who was watching the fire; Frank Coburn, a clerk in the grocery store, and four firemen. The building was damaged to the extent of $8,000.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title

The storm has moved from the South Carolina coast to Maryland, causing gales off the New Jersey and Southern New England coasts. The pressure continues high over Newfoundland and Texas, and has risen off the South Atlantic coast and in the middle plateau.

Rain has occurred in the Middle Atlantic States and New England. The temperature has fallen in the plateau regions, in the lower lake region, and in the Middle Atlantic States, except stationary temperature on the immediate coast; it has risen in the Gulf States and remained stationary elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1896.	1897.	Times. 1897.
3 A. M.	47	54	58
6 A. M.	45	50	55
9 A. M.	45	50	53
12 M.	48	52	55
4 P. M.	56	58	59
6 P. M.	54	58	59
9 P. M.	49	57	59
12 P. M.	46	57	59

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	57⅛
Weather Bureau	54
Corresponding date, 1896	49
Corresponding date for last twenty years	64

The humidity at 8 A. M. was 91 degrees, and at 8 P. M. 97 degrees. The maximum temperature was 58 degrees at 4 P. M., and the minimum was 50 degrees at 6 A. M.

JACOB WORTH DEFEATED

Platt and Woodruff Sweep the Kings County Republican Convention.

ATTERBURY FOR SHERIFF

Willis for Register and All the Rest of the Platt Slate Nominated—What Worth and Woodruff Say About the Contest.

Platt-Woodruff-Willis Ticket..59,671
Worth Ticket..49,266
Sheriff—WALTER B. ATTERBURY.
County Register—THEODORE B. WILLIS.
County Clerk—HENRY TRENCHARD, JR.
County Treasurer—JOHN G. TURNBULL.
President of the Borough of Brooklyn—GEORGE H. ROBERTS, JR.

Jacob Worth is a fallen chieftain. He was beaten in the Kings County Republican Convention last night at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, by a vote which leaves no doubt as to the potency of Senator Platt in New York Republican politics.

Mr. Worth lost every one of his county tickets by varying majorities, but such is the fortune of politics that the rebuke which Senator Platt would have administered to his former ally was greatly modified by the surprising strength shown by Worth in comparison to the large claims made by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Mr. Willis, and other young men of the Platt faction.

The drift of the convention was known when the test vote between Walter B. Atterbury and Controller Palmer for Sheriff was announced. It showed that while Worth was beaten in the first Greater New York convention, there was a wide difference between 75,000 votes, the number claimed by Woodruff the night before, and the result of less than 10,000 votes, as shown at the head of this column.

Where He Lost Ground.

Notwithstanding the tremendous forces against him, Worth had reasons to believe he would be successful by a small majority. His old-time friends, Naval Officer Sharkey and Congressman Fischer of the Twenty-sixth Ward, had promised him their support in the county nominations, pledged their word, he said. Yet when the vote came, the Twenty-sixth Ward swung 2,000 votes into the Atterbury column, giving the Platt men the victory on the test vote, and control of the convention. Had Worth secured the Twenty-sixth Ward delegation there would have been a different story to tell, a victory by the narrowest of majorities.

But Worth has not lost his popularity. He was cheered in the convention hall as no other man was, not even the Lieutenant Governor, who carries off the honors of Worth's downfall, and who kept the wires hot last night flashing the glad news to the grim old Senator on this side of the river.

There are those who say that while Worth was beaten his political sun has not yet set. Twenty times before has he been routed, horse, foot, and dragoon; twenty times has he risen from defeat and chastised his enemies. And there are those who believe that, despite his sixty-two years, he will yet be a factor in Kings County local politics in consideration of his great fight against such tremendous odds.

He Lost Interest.

Worth apparently lost interest in the contest after the first vote. He and Sheriff Buttling sat together. They were urged to present a resolution in favor of Seth Low. Mr. Worth's refusal left it to be inferred that the announcement made several days ago that he had abandoned the fight in Kings County for Low had actually come to pass.

The Platt victory, too, had its effect upon the multitude of delegates. The tension relaxed, and from a noisy, turbulent convention it became a monotonous buzzing convention, with not a mention of the name of Seth Low. Mr. Woodruff announced during the evening that the City Convention would nominate Benjamin F. Tracy for Mayor.

The vote in detail is as follows:

Wards.	Atterbury.	Palmer.
First	2,432	449
Second	461	......
Third	1,433½	856½
Fourth	104	1,162
Fifth	......	1,071
Sixth	2,712	217
Seventh	4,020	1,005
Eighth	1,581	2,112
Ninth	2,398	1,680
Tenth	1,191	1,673
Eleventh	1,938	685
Twelfth	720	621
Thirteenth	731	2,314
Fourteenth	1,271	156
Fifteenth	2,404	829
Sixteenth	1,272	2,126
Seventeenth	455	4,122
Eighteenth	......	1,584
Nineteenth	719	3,968
Twentieth	3,592	240
Twenty-first	2,159	4,112
Twenty-second	4,373	2,555
Twenty-third	8,398	1,401
Twenty-fourth	1,461	1,347
Twenty-fifth	3,736	1,836
Twenty-sixth	3,551	1,631
Twenty-seventh	266	2,806
Twenty-eighth	2,771	4,901
Twenty-ninth	1,559	358
Thirtieth	540	1,214
Thirty-first	845	195
Thirty-second	677	...
Total	59,671½	49,266½

The summary of votes for the various candidates is as follows:

Walter B. Atterbury, Sheriff	59,671½
George W. Palmer, Sheriff	49,266½
Theodore B. Willis, Register	68,756½
Charles J. Haubert, Register	39,709½
Henry Trenchard, Jr., County Clerk	71,718½
John R. Sutton, County Clerk	36,356½
John G. Turnbull, County Treasurer	65,483½
Hubert G. Taylor, County Treasurer	39,493½
George H. Roberts, Jr., Borough Pr'dent	....
George H. Forrester, Borough President	....

The nominees for Borough President were nominated by acclamation.

Proceedings in Detail.

It was nearly 4:30 o'clock when Hugo Hirsh, who had been designated as Temporary Chairman by the County Committee, called the convention to order. At the same moment Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Walter B. Atterbury, and Tax Collector R. Ross Appleton, who is a candidate for President of the Common Council, brought a small table up to the reporters' table and sat down there.

From this point they directed the movements of their lieutenants, and the table was continually surrounded by politicians, receiving orders and giving information. Mr. Woodruff was not a delegate, but Jesse Johnson of the Twentieth Ward, who is a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, sat beside him and acted as his spokesman. Willis and Dady remained with their respective delegations.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, John K. Neal, Robert W. Fielding, James L. Jenson, and Charles D. Blatchford were appointed temporary Secretaries. The roll call then began, and the first demonstration was at the name of Theodore B. Willis, who was enthusiastically applauded. In a number of cases two sets of credentials were presented from the same district, but Mr. Johnson moved in each case that both delegations be seated, and that a half vote be given each.

When the Eighth Ward was reached hisses broke out in all parts of the hall. This is the ward controlled by Harry A. Hanbury, who was one of Worth's most enthusiastic supporters, and whose eleventh-hour flop to Willis in the County Committee defeated Worth. When Johnson made his customary motion in the first Eighth Ward case where there was a contest, Hanbury mounted a chair and made a frantic protest.

He was overruled, and appealed from the Chair's decision, but Mr. Hirsh refused to put the appeal, and for several minutes there was a scene of disorder. Hanbury finally succeeded in showing that his delegates had the certificate signed by the ward

officers, and that the other delegates had no claim to recognition, and his delegates were seated.

Worth's Name Cheered.

When the name of Jacob Worth was reached there was wild and long continued cheering, which threw into the shade the demonstration for Willis. To counteract the effect of this the Woodruff-Willis forces cheered the Twenty-third Ward (Atterbury's) when it was called, and made a very fair showing. While this was going on considerable amusement was created among the Woodruff lieutenants by the appearance of a messenger boy, who charged up to the reporters' tables and asked the Lieutenant Governor if he was a reporter for a certain sensational newspaper. Mr. Woodruff somewhat indignantly denied the charge.

The conflict of factions in the Twenty-sixth Ward was decided by the seating of the Fischer delegates, whose seats were contested by the Clark people. A motion was then passed to make the temporary officers permanent. During the temporary lull in business Congressman Denis M. Hurley came up to Woodruff's table, and Sheriff Buttling, who was standing near, said to him in his most serious manner:

"Congressman, is there any truth in the rumor that the Custom House is to be moved over into the Sixth Ward, so as to make good the promises you people have made before election? I denied the rumor, but I'd like to have it denied officially."

"You think you're funny, don't you?" sneered the Congressman, and passed on.

Chairman Hirsch then declared nominations for Sheriff in order, and Congressman Francis H. Wilson, the newly-appointed Postmaster of Brooklyn, mounted the platform amid considerable applause, to nominate Walter B. Atterbury. Mr. Wilson's speech did not arouse much enthusiasm, except when he mentioned the name of his candidate.

Walter B. Atterbury Nominated.

"Let us hope," he said, "that when the leaders of the great municipal campaign shall have been selected with our aid we shall be able to say, as Abraham Lincoln did of Grant, 'Thank God we have got a leader at last!' We have met here to officer the Brooklyn division in the coming campaign. I have the honor, in behalf of my fellow citizens of the Twenty-third Ward, to present to you a candidate who meets all requirements. In that great reform in the organization of our party which had for its object to place at the disposal of every citizen of the Republican party an opportunity to exercise his influence at the primaries, our candidate took an active interest. This great County Convention is a marked tribute to his hearty services.

"He was a delegate from the Third Congressional District to the St. Louis Convention, and voiced the almost unanimous sentiment of the district in voting for William McKinley. Later he took an active part in the campaign which led to the election of our President, in the difficult post of Chairman of the Finance Committee; and for the first time in twenty years the campaign in Brooklyn was conducted with Brooklyn money without calling upon the National Committee for aid.

"After the campaign was over the President, in recognition of his services, offered him on two occasions an opportunity for appointment to two important Federal offices. It is to his credit that he has preferred to submit his claims to office to the votes of his fellow citizens."

He closed by eulogizing his candidate's integrity and business capacity. When he closed there was long-continued cheering, and Atterbury's ward delegation rose to its feet and waved hats and handkerchiefs.

John M. Ward's Speech.

Hardly had the cheering subsided when Assistant District Attorney John M. Ward, always a favorite with Republican audiences, leaped upon the reporters' table and then to the platform. Instantly all the Worth men sprang to their feet, waved their hats, and cheered, some of them climbing up on their chairs. The outburst put the Atterbury demonstration in the background.

It was noticeable that the majority of the convention remained seated and took no part in the uproar, but it was also plain that though smaller in numbers, the Worth forces were much stronger than their opponents in enthusiasm and determination. They were a compact, homogeneous body, while the opposition was made up of a coalition, each member of which had its own favorite and displayed little enthusiasm for the others.

Ward's speech supplied the fire and spirit that Wilson's speech had lacked, and he was continually interrupted by wild cheers. "My candidate," he began, "has among other attributes two which must appeal to all thinking men—a sterling personality and a magnificent public record. [Cheers.] He is a loyal friend, a manly man, and one who has the courage of his convictions. I told the convention three years ago that he was a Republican in season and out of season, at all times and in all places, through good report and through evil report. I don't need to tell you that now—you know it! [Applause.]

"Called to take charge of the vast financial interests of this city, he has made the best Controller that this city has ever had. [Cheers.] When he entered the office he found chaos, and within six months he restored order. The city's financial credit was in the mire, and its public funds could not be sold in any market of the world, but in the first year of his administration he sold $6,000,000 worth of bonds, and put into the City Treasury $165,000 of premiums. In the three years of his administration he has sold $19,000,000 worth of bonds, and put into the City Treasury $250,000 of premiums."

He then recounted a number of Controller Palmer's other exploits while in office, and concluded as follows:

"He is a man of the plain people, all honesty, all courage, all capacity, and he is a man who appeals to every man who believes in manyl and honest sentiment. As Macaulay said of the Puritans, 'He fears God ,and therefore he fears no man.'"

Cheering for Palmer.

At the name of Palmer, with which he closed, the Worth people again broke out in wild and prolonged cheering, and the old leader rose in his place and waved his hat with the rest. When quiet had been restored, James H. McInnis of the Twenty-fourth Ward seconded Atterbury's nomination in a flowery speech, in which he said that "the only crime which had been charged against that marvellous, matchless leader" was that he loved the memory of James G. Blaine. Mr. McInnis inadvertently mentioned the name of President Low during his speech, and the Worth men promptly took it up and made the place ring with their cheers, while Atterbury and Woodruff looked discomfited.

John G. Deubert seconded the nomination of Palmer "on behalf of the 5,000 votes in the Twenty-eighth Ward." The roll call on the vote then began. Commissioner Willis announced the vote of the First Ward as 2,432 for Atterbury and 449 for Willis. The Worth men accepted this break in Willis's ward as a good omen, and delayed the balloting by loud cheers for Palmer.

The Eighth Ward demanded to be polled by districts. At first Atterbury led, and it was supposed that Hanbury was keeping his men in line for the Platt ticket. Soon, however, Palmer began to gain, and by the time Hanbury himself was reached, was in the lead. Hanbury mounted a chair and shouted in a clear, defiant voice: "Two hundred and sixty-two votes for George W. Palmer!" At this indication of Hanbury's return to Worth, the anti-Platt men shouted and cheered with delight.

When the Twentieth Ward was passed Atterbury was over 4,000 votes in the lead, but this was much less than the Woodruff people had been claiming, and the hopes of the Worth men began to rise. Atterbury's lead began to slowly increase, though Palmer also gained somewhat, and by the time the Twenty-third Ward was reached the excitement was intense. The vote was announced as 8,393 for Atterbury and 1,401 for Palmer. At this announcement, which placed Atterbury so far ahead that he could not be overtaken, the enthusiasm of the Atterbury men knew no bounds, and it was a long time before some semblance of order could be restored.

The Twenty-fifth Ward gave Atterbury 3,736 votes and Palmer 1,836. The Twenty-sixth Ward gave nearly 2,000 majority for Atterbury. At last the Twenty-eighth Ward was reached, and although Palmer made a gain in this ward, it was known in an instant that he was defeated. All the other wards cast small votes, and the Woodruff leaders knew that their votes would not count.

"All Over," Said Woodruff.

"It's all over!" exclaimed Woodruff, and the cry was taken up and repeated all over the convention. The Worth men sat silent and glum, while the Platt followers cheered frantically for several minutes. Hirsh at last restored order and proceeded with the roll call, but nothing could prevent a stampede of delegates to congratulate Atterbury and Woodruff. Although Atterbury was the nominal victor, it was noticeable that Woodruff always got the first handshake.

"I think we've got about 12,000 majority," said Woodruff. "Yesterday we expected to win by about 20,000, but it's big enough." At this moment a man with brass lungs yelled, "What's the matter with the whippersnapper now?" There was a general laugh, and the Lieutenant Governor bowed and smiled to the man and looked as pleased as a boy with a new pocket knife.

The Secretaries announced that the total vote was 59,671 for Atterbury and 49,266 for Palmer, a majority for Atterbury of 10,405. One of the Worth men on the platform seemed much disgusted by the announcement, and yelled, pointing to Mr. Appleton: "Make that Goo-Goo sit down!" Mr. Appleton smiled genially at the disgruntled one and obediently took his seat.

On motion of Mr. Ward, the nomination was made unanimous. Ward, Appleton, and Buttling were appointed as a committee to present Atterbury to the convention, and the candidate made a brief speech, devoted mainly to eulogizing Palmer and Buttling. He said that Buttling was the best Sheriff Brooklyn had ever had, and Palmer the best Controller.

Samuel B. Duryea of the First Ward then nominated Theodore B. Willis for Register. He recited Mr. Willis's services to his party and told of his efficient and businesslike administration of the City Works Department. Max Berger of the Seventeenth Ward nominated Alderman Charles J. Haubert on two grounds—first that he was a German, and secondly that he came from the Eastern District.

Duryea had aroused so little enthusiasm that Jesse Johnson was put forward to second the nomination of Willis, and, in a ringing speech, he succeeded in evoking considerable applause. Jared J. Chambers of the Twenty-eighth Ward seconded the nomination of Haubert.

From this time on little interest was taken in the proceedings. The test vote had decided all, and there was little enthusiasm when ward after ward voted for Willis. Even Worth wards voted for him, and there was a general scramble to get on the band wagon. The Twentieth and Twenty-third Wards cast their solid vote for Willis, and the Twenty-second, which had given Palmer 2,555 votes, gave Haubert only 767. It was evident from the start that Willis's majority would be much larger than Atterbury's.

Willis received 68,756½ votes, and Haubert 39,769. Haubert immediately moved to make the nomination unanimous, and asked his friends to loyally support the ticket.

Commissioner Willis took the platform amid great cheering, and made a graceful speech, in which, following the example of Mr. Atterbury, he said many nice things about Alderman Haubert. He said that he would have been glad to support Haubert had the latter received the nomination, and added that the men who had been defeated for nominations were deserving Republicans and men of the highest character.

In spite of the crushing nature of their two defeats, the Worth leaders were trying to save themselves from a total loss by getting the County Clerkship. They were hurrying through the hall in every direction, making personal appeals to delegates to vote for City Auditor John R. Sutton. Mr. Woodruff speedily learned of this, and sent men to counteract the effect of this quiet work. He was so successful that Sutton was beaten by a larger majority than either Palmer or Haubert.

Mr. Sutton was placed in the field by Erastus Everett of the Ninth Ward, and seconded by John K. Neal, who said that the work of a convention was done before the balloting began, and that in this case one side had done better work than the other. Henry Trenchard, Jr., of the Fifteenth Ward was nominated for the Platt people by Robert M. Johnston. Little or no interest was taken in this ballot after it became evident that the Worth still hunt was not going to succeed.

Trenchard received 71,718½ votes and Sutton 36,350½. The fight was over. During the rest of the balloting delegates walked around the hall and talked, paying no attention to the way the battle was going, and had to be dragged into their seats to vote. Hirsh's gavel was clanging continually, but he could not subdue the noise and confusion. In a mechanical and perfunctory way John G. Turnbull, of the Ninth Ward was put in nomination by the Willis people for County Treasurer, and in the same manner County Treasurer Hubert G. Taylor was named for nomination by the Worth Party. Turnbull received 65,483½ to 39,493½ for Taylor.

The last office to be filled was that of President of the Borough of Brooklyn. The man on the Worth slate was George B. Forrester, but when the time for nominations came, no one mentioned his name. George H. Roberts, Jr., of the Seventh Ward was nominated without a dissenting voice.

Jesse Johnson then called the attention of the delegates to the fact that the Democrats maintain that the terms of office of Coroners Coombs and Nason and District Attorney Backus expire next December, and intend to nominate candidates for their places.

It was decided to make no nominations, but on Mr. Johnson's motion a committee, consisting of R. Ross Appleton, Hugo Hirsh, W. E. Phillips, John M. Ward, Julius L. Wiemann, E. J. Kaltenbach, and W. Irving Comes, was appointed with power, in case the courts uphold the Democratic contention, to nominate candidates.

A deal has been made by which Coombs and Nason will be renominated, but nothing has been said about Backus.

WORTH LOOKED UNCONCERNED.

Said He Took It as a Compliment that He Was Defeated by Only 10,000.

The Worth men, although defeated, did not at any time give vent to their feelings of disappointment. While the vote for Sheriff was being called, Jacob Worth sat with his delegation of the Nineteenth District, smiling and apparently unconcerned. When the result was announced, he said: "I consider it the greatest honor that has come to me in my old age that three political organizations—National, State, and city—combined and only defeated me in this fight by less than 10,000 majority."

Mr. Worth would say nothing further, but when a unanimous vote was called for on the Sheriff's nomination he voted "Aye" heartily.

Sheriff William J. Buttling said the vote surprised him, after the extravagant claims made by the other side. "We expected to have the Twenty-sixth Ward. Both Naval Officer Sharkey and Congressman Fischer pledged us their support. They didn't carry out their promises. Had they done this, and brought a solid delegation of 5,182 votes from that ward, it would have given Palmer a bare majority." When asked whether he would agree to unanimous nominations, the Sheriff answered: "No; we will fight straight through."

WOODRUFF WAS HAPPY.

He Said that When It Was All Over He Was Very Glad.

Lieutenant Governor Timothy L. Woodruff sat at a table placed next to the reporters. With him for the most of the evening were Tax Collector R. Ross Appleton, Jesse Johnson, and the new Postmaster, Francis H. Wilson. All the evening he was busy over a large tabulated return of the votes. When the nomination of Atterbury was declared, he said: "Now that it is all over. I am very glad." Later, when the nomination was made unanimous, he added: "I never saw a convention in Kings County where, after a fight like this, differences were so soon buried and a general expression in favor of the ticket so manifest."

In speaking of Gen. Tracy's candidacy for Mayor, Mr. Woodruff said: "Gen. Tracy will be the nominee of the Republican Party. There was a time when he withdrew from the Mayoralty contest in favor of Seth Low; now it is Mr. Low's turn to withdraw.

"Under no circumstances can Mr. Low get more than 32 out of the 132 votes from Kings County. My opinion is that he will get 27 votes and Gen. Tracy 105."

Theodore B. Willis.

Theodore B. Willis said: "The fight is over, and, of course, we are gratified at the result. The difference in the estimated majority and Mr. Atterbury's arises from the fact that the whole Worth faction concentrated its strength upon Mr. Palmer. There will be no Mayoralty resolutions presented to-night, so far as I know."

"If Low resolutions are introduced," he was asked, "how will you vote?"

"I will vote for them, of course," was the quick answer.

WHO THE CANDIDATES ARE.

Careers of Walter B. Atterbury and the Other Brooklyn Nominees.

Walter B. Atterbury, Republican candidate for Sheriff, was born in this city in 1857 and received his education at the College of the City of New York. He is a note broker, with an office in the Cotton Exchange. He has never been nominated for an office before, and although a life-long Republican, he never took an active part in politics until 1893, after the defeat of Harrison and the subsequent reorganization of the Kings County Republican party.

He was a delegate to the St. Louis Convention which nominated McKinley, and during the campaign was Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Kings County Campaign Committee. He has lived in Brooklyn for ten years.

Theodore B. Willis.

Theodore B. Willis, the candidate for Register, was born in Brooklyn forty-one years ago, and was educated at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. He is a hardware merchant, and for the last seventeen years has been very active in Kings County politics. His first office was that of Supervisor from the First Ward, which office he held for four terms. He has been a member of the County General Committee for twelve years, a delegate to every State Convention for ten years, and a delegate to the last three Republican National Conventions. President Harrison appointed him Naval Officer of the Port in 1887, and under Mayor Wurster he has been Commissioner of City Works.

Henry Trenchard, Jr.

The Republican candidate for County Clerk is thirty-two years old, and was born and raised in the Fifteenth Ward, Brooklyn. He was comparatively unknown in city politics until his candidacy was announced. He has never held office, but has been at the head of the Henry Trenchard Association of the Fifteenth Ward for some time. Mr. Trenchard is an envelope manufacturer at 28 Reade Street, this city.

George H. Roberts, Jr.

The candidate for President of the Borough of Brooklyn was born in Rochester in 1852. He was educated at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and in Germany, and is a member of the New York Produce Exchange. In 1896 he was Chairman of the Republican County Committee and a delegate to the Republican National Convention at St. Louis. Mr. Roberts has never held a public office.

J. S. Turnbull.

The candidate for County Treasurer is forty-one years old, was born in this city, and was educated at the public schools. He is a tea and coffee importer, and has never been very active in politics until lately. He is a member of the Brooklyn Union League, and has been a delegate to State conventions several times.

HENRY GEORGE FOR MAYOR.

The free silver Democratic organizations decided last night, in a secret conference, to offer the nomination for the Mayoralty to Henry George.

All of these free silver or Bryan Democratic organizations are collectively known as "the Holland House Conference." They are composed of men who have worked for months in an effort to force Tammany to reaffirm the Chicago platform and make free coinage the principal issue in the municipal campaign. They include such organizations as the Young Democracy, the United Democracy, and other Democracies, leagues, unions, &c., the chief aim of which has been to keep before the voters the name of William Jennings Bryan and the Chicago platform, especially the free coinage plank.

It was decided by these organizations some time ago that they should unite in the nomination of a municipal ticket. At that time William J. Gaynor was the choice of the "conference." Afterward Edward M. Knox became the favorite of the various organizations. Mr. Knox, it was stated at the secret conference last night, has said that, while his heart is with the movement, and while he is ready to aid it all he can, as he has in the past, he does not care to receive the nomination. In expressing its disappointment over Mr. Knox's position, one of the members of the conference said last night that his refusal to run would be a misfortune, as he had been very liberal in the past in aiding the free-silver propaganda.

As soon as it was thoroughly understood by the conference last night that Mr. Knox would not accept the nomination, the choice of the members fell upon Henry George. The principal arguments offered in his behalf were that he had polled 68,000 votes against Abram S. Hewitt in 1882, that he would draw a tremendous labor vote, both Democratic and Republican, and that he would unite many labor and political organizations that now seem hopelessly divided. It was urged that with Tammany, Republican, and Citizens' Union tickets in the field, Mr. George would stand a good chance to obtain a plurality.

It was decided that all the organizations represented in the Holland House conference should tender the nomination to Mr. George at once. A committee will wait on him immediately, and get a definite reply, so that his name can be confidently presented to the convention next Monday night.

Some of Mr. George's friends said in the conference last night that he had intimated he would accept such a nomination. He had not, they said, asserted positively that he would consent to run, but those who consulted him left with the impression that he would not decline the proffer. This impression was affirmed so strongly last night that the conferrees decided to offer Mr. George the nomination at once.

The convention of the free silver organizations will be held on the night of Sept. 27 at Lenox Lyceum.

Prohibition Party Primaries.

The Prohibition Party held primaries last night in the eighty-five Assembly districts for the purpose of electing delegates to the different conventions, and for nominating candidates for Assemblymen and Aldermen. The primaries, as is the custom with the party in this city, were held for the most part in private residences. At the headquarters, 9 West Fourteenth Street, it was said that the returns from the different Assembly district headquarters would be received within a day or two. The nominations, as a rule, fell to men, who, by reason of their positions, were able to devote their time and energy to an active campaign.

Convention of Independents.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Independence Hall Democracy, at Independence Hall, Third Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, to-night, to receive the report of the Conference Committee, which took part in the Astor House meeting of Sept. 1, and of which William N. Loew was Chairman, and also to fix a date for the holding of the City Convention of the independents. Commissioner Ernest Harvier said last night that the independents will probably hold their nominating convention at Cooper Union.

New Jersey Republican League.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 23.—The meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Republican League was held in this city to-night. It was decided to hold the League convention in this city on Feb. 24 next. The action of the State Committee in indorsing the constitutional amendments was ratified.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

1:20 A. M.—Northern Terrace and Independence Avenue, W. E. Thorne; damage, $100.

9:15 A. M.—402 Broome Street, Louis Newman; damage, slight.

11:15 A. M.—330 West Forty-fifth Street; Mrs. Dusree; damage slight.

12:15 P. M.—312 East Fifty-eighth Street, Solomon Marks; no damage.

4:30 P. M.—333 East Fifty-first Street, Mary Bawall; no damage.

5:30 P. M.—Westchester and Glebe Avenues, George Rupple; damage, $300.

5:45 P. M.—604 East One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, owner unknown; no damage.

7:30 P. M.—113 Rivington Street, Abraham Morgalefsky; no damage.

8:20 P. M.—387 Washington Street, John Kehoe; damage, slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—Fire damaged the huge coal digger of the Boston and Maine Railroad Company, on the Mystic Docks, this morning. The fire is thought to have started from an engine on the wharf. The schooner William B. Palmer, lying alongside, was badly damaged. The total loss is estimated at $15,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—The wholesale grocery of Alfred Lowry & Brother, 32 South Front Street, was gutted by fire this morning. Loss, $25,000; fully covered by insurance. The wholesale grocery of George K. Hubbard & Co., at 30 South Front Street, and the big wool house of Louis S. Fiske & Co., at 34 South Front Street, were each damaged to the extent of $5,000 by water and smoke.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Sept. 23.—Early this morning fire destroyed the John Gund Brewing Company's plant, which was one of the most extensive in the Northwest. The cold storage department contained about 12,000 barrels of beer, which was destroyed. The total loss will exceed $300,000, about half of which is covered by insurance. The plant will be rebuilt. The output of the brewery was 100,000 barrels a year, and it employed about 150 men.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATS

Meeting of the General Committee of the Party in Kings County.

RESOLUTION FOR SETH LOW

It Was Opposed and Finally Disposed Of by a Motion to Postpone Further Consideration Until the Primaries Are Held.

The General Committee of the National Democratic Party of Kings County met last night in the Johnston Building, at Nevins Street and Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, with Walter Burton in the chair and Charles A. Webber as Secretary.

The report of the Executive Committee was read and adopted. It proposed that primaries be held next Monday between the hours of 7:30 P. M. and 9 P. M. in all the Assembly districts for the election of ten delegates from each district to the City Convention, County Convention, and Council District Convention, and to the Congressional Convention of the Third District, and also for the election of one delegate from each of the districts for the Judiciary Convention, and ten delegates in each Assembly district to nominate candidates for Assemblymen and Aldermen.

As soon as the Executive Committee had finished its report and the meeting was ready for other business, J. Warren Greene presented a resolution indorsing Seth Low for Mayor of Greater New York. It was unexpected, and it created a long discussion. That Mr. Greene was the one to present it surprised no one, for he is known as a personal friend and ardent admirer of Mr. Low. He prefaced the resolution with a short speech explaining his motive in presenting it. The resolution read was as follows:

Resolution Indorsing Low.

Whereas, the nomination of Seth Low for the Mayoralty of New York by the Citizens' Union and his prompt and unqualified acceptance of that nomination upon a platform which binds him only to give a good administration to the city, the personal character of Mr. Low and the principles for which he stands are all in accord with what this organization has stood for for the five years of its existence, the candidate and his platform are so good that we do not need to wait for something possibly better, we therefore

Resolve, That it is the opinion of this General Committee of the National Democratic Party in Kings County that the action of the Citizens' Union should receive the cordial approval of all Democrats who desire good government in this city, and that Mr. Low should receive the nomination and support of this organization.

The resolution was never seconded. Charles J. Patterson was the first to get the floor to speak against it. He said that it would be an act of usurpation of power on the part of the committee to act at the present time on the resolution. He advised that the committee should not be precipitate and should wait at least until after the primaries. He suggested that the resolution be withdrawn, but this suggestion only brought Mr. Greene to his feet with a decided refusal. Mr. Greene said that he would let it stand. He was of the opinion that the passing of such resolutions would not bind the action of any convention and that they were merely an expression of the opinion that Mr. Low was the best man for the place.

The Resolution Opposed.

John A. Hennessy, A. Augustus Healy, and others spoke against the resolution, and it was disposed of by the passing of a motion to postpone further consideration of it until after the primaries had been held.

At the conclusion of business and the disposal of Mr. Greene's resolution, Chairman Burton called on Charles J. Patterson, who, in the absence of Edward M. Shepard, is considered the leading spirit of the National Democracy in Brooklyn. Mr. Patterson spoke as follows:

"We are now in a situation when an attempt may be made to restore in the greater city the purely political rule which prevailed in New York and Brooklyn previous to 1893. The indications are that it will not be possible to obtain for the greater city a purely business administration free from the evil effects of party politics without a severe and arduous struggle.

"The Republican local organizations of the city of New York have declared in their County Committee substantially for the restoration of political rule. They have declared themselves in favor of a purely partisan campaign, with a candidate to be selected by the political machine, which will control their convention. It is the same machine which has controlled the legislation in this State at the recent session of the Legislature And the conduct of the machine and the control of such legislation has been such as to fairly warn the people that the restoration of Republican political rule in the territory of the greater city would most surely be followed by public corruption to an enormous and unprecedented extent.

"It is not a time for putting in nomination merely the kind of men about whom little is known except that nothing can be said against them. The people's confidence has been betrayed and their patience worn out by this kind of men in the past. Neither should any man be placed in nomination for Mayor or Controller or President of the Council who shall be fairly open to the suspicion that his official action can be controlled by the small number of men who conduct the political machines in New York and Brooklyn.

Made Money Out of Politics.

"There are men in Brooklyn and New York, few in number but exceedingly powerful, who have made vast sums of money either directly or indirectly out of politics by improper means. The fair suspicion that the nominees are men who can be controlled by this small lot of politicians would be sufficient not only to justify, but to call upon, the members of this organization to oppose their election by any fair means within their power.

"There has been a very considerable amount of talk that the Republican Party is liable to be divided, and it will not be necessary for Tammany Hall or Willoughby Street to put in nomination a man who cannot be controlled. If this idea should prevail, in my judgment, this organization should reject the Democratic candidates and should avail itself of other instrumentalities by means of which to secure for the city government of the greater city a clean administration of its affairs.

"If the Democratic candidates be selected and they should not come up to the highest standard which this organization has always had, then this organization should not hesitate either to nominate a candidate of its own or to indorse such other appropriate candidate as may then be in the field."

The date of the County Convention was fixed for Oct. 4, at 8 P. M., at some place to be decided on later.

The Democratic State Committee.

The Democratic State Committee took possession of its headquarters in the Hoffman House yesterday. It had received few callers and transacted little business. Chairman Danforth said that there is not much to do in the present campaign, and that absolutely nothing will be done until the Executive Committee formulates the plan of campaign for the State. A call was sent out yesterday by Chairman Danforth for a meeting of the Executive Committee at the Hoffman House headquarters for Tuesday at 11 A. M.

Flushing Democratic Convention.

FLUSHING, L. I., Sept. 23.—The Democratic Town Convention to-night was controlled by the men favoring the nomination of Judge Luke J. Connorton for Sheriff. The delegates to the County, Assembly, and Borough Conventions were instructed to work in Mr. Connorton's interest. Supervisor David Van Nostrand was indorsed for Councilman from this district. R. A. W. Nugent of College Point was named for Supervisor.

Cayuga County Nomination.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 23.—John W. Mullen of Aurelius was nominated to-day for member of Assembly by the Second District Democratic Convention, held at Moravia. The principles embodied in the Chicago platform were indorsed.

Buffalo Bank Officer Indicted.

BUFFALO, Sept. 23.—The United States Grand Jury to-day handed in a new indictment against C. B. Gaskill for aiding and abetting in the misapplication of the funds of the First National Bank of Niagara Falls. Gaskill was arraigned, pleaded not guilty, and was admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000. His trial was set down for Oct. 4.

FAVOR SOHMER FOR MAYOR

Delegates from 340 Societies Pledge Themselves to Work for the Election of the Register.

REPRESENT 100,000 VOTERS

His Nomination Is to be Urged Upon the Regular Party Organizations, or He May Be Run as an Independent Candidate.

Delegates representing more than 340 German, Swiss, Swedish, Polish, Hungarian, and Slavonic societies in Greater New York met at the Astor House yesterday afternoon and decided to advocate the candidacy of William Sohmer for first Mayor of Greater New York.

The nomination of Mr. Sohmer is to be urged upon regular party organizations. Failing this it is intimated that 100,000 voters in the societies may nominate and run him independently.

There were in reality two meetings at the hotel, and though each differed as to he method to be pursued they were one in purpose. The first was that of the German-American Reform Union of New York and the German-American Citizens' League of Brooklyn. The delegates to the meeting were Sheriff Edward J. H. Tamsen, Edward B. Amend, John Weil and Julius Azibell from the German-American Reform Union and Dr. John Friederich, Clemens Huehmenwinkell, Fred Weidner, Lewis Happ, Xavier Becker, and George Juraschek from Brooklyn.

At the other meeting were delegates from the United German Societies of Brooklyn, which consists of 56 societies; the United German Societies of New York, made up of 160 organizations; the Swedish Societies, 10 organizations; the Bohemian Association, 93 societies; the Hungarian Association, 5 societies; the Polish, 6; the Slavonic, 4, and the Business Men's Sohmer League, which was organized on Wednesday night, at the Union Square Hotel, with 75 members.

The two German political organizations organized by making Dr. Friederich Chairman. In the meantime, the other meeting elected officers, as follows: Chairman—William F. Grill; Vice Presidents—Franz Meyer, Kubinyi Aipad, F. Anderson, H. Winter, and A. G. Bruhn; Secretary—Richard Miller.

A committee was appointed to wait upon the other meeting, with a view to having a union meeting, but it returned with the ultimatum that the political organizations could not "agree to work with any societies which does not include in their plans organization by Assembly districts." This was taken to mean that the two unions wish to direct the campaign and force the societies to come into their organizations.

Felix Schwarzschild, who was Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, introduced the following resolution:

Recognizing that we have been called to this convention for the purpose of uniting on a German-American candidate for Mayor of Greater New York, we report that it is the sense of this meeting to work for a German-American candidate under all circumstances. While we came to meet with all German organizations to find out who their candidate is, and to unite, if possible, on the best candidate, we now resolve to indorse the candidacy of William Sohmer.

This resolution was received with cheers by the delegates, and when Chairman Grell called for a vote on it there was not one dissenting voice. The meeting then adjourned to meet at Teutonia Hall, in Third Avenue, Sunday afternoon.

SOHMER IMPRESSES TAMMANY.

His Petitioners Represent Millions of Capital and Thousands of Votes.

The name of Register William Sohmer was persistently kept before Tammany yesterday. From the time John C. Sheehan and other leaders reached the hall they were compelled to read Sohmer petitions, listen to the fervent advocacy of Sohmer by delegations of his friends, and to discuss Sohmer among themselves.

There is no doubt that the number and importance of the men and societies that are supporting Mr. Sohmer are having their effect upon the minds of the Democratic leaders. John C. Sheehan remarked yesterday that Mr. Sohmer has behind him interests that represent from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000 of active capital, and that such interests could not be ignored. In the same connection he said that Tammany could not afford to take any position that will antagonize the great commercial interests of New York. These interests, he said, must be safeguarded, for upon them depends the future development of the city.

In speaking of the delegations that called on him yesterday in behalf of William Sohmer, Mr. Sheehan observed that he was very greatly impressed by the character of the men who have enlisted in the service of the Register. "They are men of influence," he said, "and are truly representative of the people for whom they claim to speak."

The first Sohmer delegation that called at the Wigwam was one from the Business Men's Sohmer League. It was headed by Dr. J. G. L. Gaedeke. The other members of the delegation were Franz Mayer, Adam Knobloch, Johann Muth, Karl Frankel, and Karl Bach. Mr. Mayer, who acted as spokesman, presented the resolutions indorsing Mr. Sohmer, which were adopted by the Business Men's Sohmer League Wednesday night.

Mr. Mayer, in submitting the resolutions to John C. Sheehan, said that they were passed by men who represent fully $100,000,000 of business capital. Besides, large business interests, he said, the league represents a great number of voters.

The Mutual Benefit Society of the Furniture Trade also sent in resolutions in behalf of William Sohmer. They were presented by Aaron Ballin, President, and George Arnstein, Secretary, "and 140 other members" of the organization.

COMPLAINS OF MR. FITCH.

President O'Brien of the Dock Department Writes to the Citizens' Union.

James B. Reynolds, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union, is in receipt of a letter from Gen. E. C. O'Brien, President of the Department of Public Docks, in which the latter makes a scathing denunciation of Ashbel P. Fitch's career as Controller. He accuses him of having obstructed every proposed improvement and of making erroneous statements of facts and malicious insinuations about the motives of the authors of these improvements.

The General then particularly mentions the persistent opposition on the part of Mr. Fitch to the Charles and Gansevoort Street improvements, notwithstanding the fact that the new docks would be a great source of revenue to the city. He says, on the other hand, that the Controller has been working assiduously for the improvement of a stretch of water front on the East River, between Forty-ninth and Fifty-third Streets, which, while of no use to the city, would greatly enhance the property near by, which is owned by the Schaeffer Brewing Company, Mr. Fitch's clients.

Gen. O'Brien concludes with the hope that a man more competent and better fitted for the position will be the holder of the Controller's office after the next election.

Workingmen's Political League.

A mass meeting of workingmen of the Twentieth Assembly District, under the auspices of the Workingmen's Political League, was held last evening at 233 East Thirty-third Street. Dr. McGlynn, Henry George, and Erastus Wiman had been announced to speak, but they sent letters of regret. Resolutions were adopted stating that as the Twentieth was the banner English speaking wage-earners' Assembly district, it should always be represented in the Assembly or on the Board of Aldermen by workingmen, and the members pledged themselves to defeat all party tickets that do not contain the names of bona fide wage earners. The meeting also repudiated the doings of the main body of the Workingmen's Political League and of the Industrial Alliance.

Chicago Maltsters Coming Here.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Representatives of the Chicago maltsters who are to be a part of the new maltsters combine left here last night to attend the meeting in New York City. The concerns consist of Brand, Bullen & Gund, F. F. Bullen Malting Company, Aaron & Co., South Chicago; John Carden, Jr., Chicago; Pneumatic Malting Company, Hales & Curtis Malting Company, W. H. Purcell Company, and Albert Schwill & Co. It is reported that all the Milwaukee malting concerns are in the combine.

REMOVAL AT THE POST OFFICE.

Harris Filson Reduced to a Clerkship and Then Discharged.

Postmaster Van Cott yesterday discharged from the service Harris Filson, who, on Tuesday, was transferred from the position of Assistant Superintendent of the Money Order Department to a clerkship in the Registry Department. The reason given for the dismissal was that Filson absented himself without leave.

Filson received $2,400 a year in his former position, while the salary attached to the clerkship is only $1,300. He said that under the civil service rules the Postmaster had no right to remove him. He refused to report for duty as clerk. Charges were preferred against him, and, on the recommendation of Superintendent James S. Fuller of the Registry Department, he was removed.

Mr. Van Cott has sent the papers to Washington for approval of his decision.

Filson has been in the Postal Service about three years. He says he will bring an action in the courts for reinstatement in his old position.

Chicago's Mayor on Local Politics.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Mayor Carter H. Harrison said to-day that he would not take part in the Greater New York Mayoralty contest if any National issues antagonistic to the Chicago platform were to have a place in the campaign. "I am opposed to National issues in local politics," he said, "and if they are sprung in New York they must conform to the Chicago platform if I take part in the campaign."

AT THE HOTELS.

CAMBRIDGE—Mrs. Zachariah Chandler, Detroit, and Mrs. Eugene Hale, Ellsworth, Me.

FIFTH AVENUE—W. A. Jones, Washington.

GERLACH.—M. Mendoza, Havana; Capt. J. William Crozier, Ordnance Department, United States Army, Washington, and William Pye, Leicester, England.

HOFFMAN—Col. A. M. Dickinson, Waterbury, and William B. Hammond, Harrisburg.

HOLLAND—J. Hancock Merriam, United States Navy; Robert T. Linderman, South Bethlehem, Penn., and R. C. Kerens, St. Louis.

MANHATTAN—Horace B. Cheney, South Manchester, Conn.,; Herbert P. Bissell, Buffalo, and Leighton Parks, Boston.

MARLBOROUGH—General Freight Agent C. L. Loop, Southern Railway, Chattanooga.

NETHERLAND—Major J. S. Tieman, United States Army.

WALDORF—Ex-Gov. Frank Brown, Maryland; Adair Campbell, Scotland, and Col. Theodore Dodge, United States Army.

WINDSOR—Albert Gray, London, and Baron de Bischoffshausen, Vienna.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Albany, The, Dry Goods Company, Albany, N. Y.; N. C. Nolan, domestics; Grand Hotel.

Butler, W. S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. E. Butler, notions and millinery; Hotel Jefferson.

Baer, B., Richmond, Va.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bowditch, Clapp & Pierce, Boston, Mass.; A. G. Bowditch, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Church, The A. M., Company, Troy, N. Y.; W. J. Harper, laces, embroideries, and ribbons, 52 Franklin Street; Continental Hotel.

Clark & Blake, Bangor, Me.; J. G. Clark, dry goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Curtis, H. C., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; H. C. Curtis, collars and cuffs; Murray Hill Hotel.

Chamberlain, W. E., Burlington, Vt.; J. A. Roberge, carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; D. R. Calhoun, umbrellas and shawls, 258 Church Street; Hotel Normandie.

Elder & Johnston, Dayton, Ohio; J. R. Johnston, dress goods, cloaks, furs, upholstery goods, laces, notions, and furnishing goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. M. Powell, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. O. Hill, silks and velvets, 104 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; D. A. Greenwald, cloaks and suits; 53 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; Miss M. E. Kivlan, gloves and handkerchiefs; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Hunt, E. P., & Co., Great Barrington, Mass.; E. P. Hunt, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Jacoby Brothers, Los Angeles, Cal.; L. Jacoby, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. H. Gardner, laces, 8 Greene Street; Hotel Vendome.

Killduff Brothers, La Salle, Ill.; F. Killduff, notions; Murray Hill Hotel.

King & McLeod, Newport, R. I.; D. L. McLaren, dry goods and notions, 338 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Long, J. H., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; E. H. Long, satins and linings; Hotel Imperial.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. C. MacInnes, dry goods, 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

McGillin, The, E. M., Company, Youngstown, Ohio; E. M. McGillin, laces, embroideries, millinery, domestics, dress goods, linens, silks, velvets, notions, and toys; Hotel Imperial.

McAlpin, G. W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; I. L. Deutsch, furnishing goods, notions, gloves, umbrellas, and ladies' underwear; 54 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Murray, Spink & Co., Providence, R. I.; P. S. Murray, notions, white goods, laces, and millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Owen, Moore & Co., Portland, Me.; G. C. Owen, notions and hosiery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.

O'Neill & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss Murphy, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.

Peters, N., Jr., & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; N. Peters, Jr., notions and furnishing goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Pittsburg, The, Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; F. B. Patton, silks, velvets, furs, and ribbons; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Purnell, J. H., Company, Baltimore, Md.; F. W. MacCarthy, notions and white goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; T. Stewart, dress trimmings, 102 Grand Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Stearns, A. W. & Co., Lawrence, Mass.; E. B. Belknap, notions and laces; Union Square Hotel.

Schwartz, Isaac, & Son, Alexandria, Va.; S. Schwartz, dry goods and carpets; Hotel Marlborough.

Sterling, Welch & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. R. Havens, carpets; Grand Hotel.

Thompson, N. J., & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; W. S. French, domestics, white goods, notions, and linens; Hotel St. George.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. H. Urweiler, blankets and linens; Hotel Imperial.

Wegman, John B., Rochester, N. Y.; F. B. Stevenson, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets, Broadway and Tenth Street; Albemarle Hotel.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:50	Sun sets...5:54	Moon rises...3:35

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....5:30	Gov. Isl'd....5:54	H. Gate....7:43
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....5:48	Gov. Isl'd....6:08	H. Gate....7:57

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) SEPT. 24.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Amalfi, Pernambuco and Santos	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick	....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 25.		
Adirondack, Fortune Islands, &c.	10:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Washington, Havana and Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Fulda, Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Havel, Cherbourg and Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Holstein, Cape Haiti, &c	10:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Gascogne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Paraense, Para, &c	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Curacao, &c	11:00 A. M. / *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Portia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	11:00 A. M. / *12:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Veendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mohawk, London	....	9:00 A. M.
Persia, Hamburg	....	4:00 P. M.
Francisco, Hull	....	....
Idaho, London	....	....
British King, Antwerp	....	....
Lionian, Glasgow	....	....
Comanche, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
El Sud, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 28.		
El Paso, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.

*Supplementary mails. After the closing of the regular supplementary mails, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 26 at 6:30 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) SEPT. 24.

Andalusia, Hamburg, Sept. 11.
Andes, Port Limon, Sept. 16.
Amerika, Copenhagen, &c., Sept. 7.
Amaryllis, Gibraltar, Sept. 9.
Arica, Gibraltar, Sept. 5.
Carmarthenshire, Gibraltar, Sept. 7.
Columbia, Hamburg, Sept. 16.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Sept. 20.
Edam, Amsterdam, Sept. 11.
El Sol, New Orleans, Sept. 19.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Sept. 17.
Kansas City, Swansea, Sept. 11.
Laughton, Hamburg, Sept. 6.
Lucania, Liverpool, Sept. 18.
Nacoochee, Savannah, Sept. 20.



What is it you need most to make you look like well-dressed men? A Suit, a Top-coat, a Hat or a......?

The thing you need most is the thing we had rather sell you.

We have everything for looks, for comfort, or for economy.

We thought of the needs of you and your boy long ago.

Our $3 Derby surprises the men who have been paying $5.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO. | Broadway, Corner 13th, Corner Canal, Near Chambers.

Nor, Havre, Sept. 10.
Ohio, Hull, Sept. 10.
Selma, Gibraltar, Sept. 5.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 25.

Kansas City, Savannah, Sept. 22.
Paris, Southampton, Sept. 18.
Tallahassee, Savannah, Sept. 22.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 26.

Iroquois, Jacksonville, Sept. 23.
Justin, Para, Sept. 14.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Southampton, Sept. 20.
La Champagne, Havre, Sept. 18.

MONDAY, SEPT. 27.

Aller, Bremen, Sept. 18.
Antilla, Nassau, Sept. 22.
Buffon, St. Lucia, Sept. 19.
Chalmette, New Orleans, Sept. 22.
Creole, New Orleans, Sept. 22.
Karamania, Gibraltar, Sept. 13.
Mendota, Swansea, Sept. 14.
Mobile, London, Sept. 16.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, Sept. 15.
Tauric, Liverpool, Sept. 17.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 28.

Caracas, La Guayra, Sept. 12.
Galileo, London, Sept. 15.
Leona, Galveston, Sept. 22.
Mobile, London, Sept. 16.
Noordland, Antwerp, Sept. 18.
Ricqua, Gibraltar, Sept. 14.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Sept. 17.
Strathleven, Swansea, Sept. 14.
Yumuri, Havana, Sept. 24.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29.

Alsatia, Gibraltar, Sept. 15.
Aurania, Liverpool, Sept. 21.
Queensland, St. Lucia, Sept. 21.
Vigilancia, Havana, Sept. 25.

Arrived.

SS Lyderhorn, (Nor.,) Hammaas, Calais Sept. 8, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Bremen, (Ger.,) Reimkasten, Bremen Sept. 11 and Southampton 13, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:14 A. M.

SS Pretoria, (Br.,) McKenzie, Barbados, &c., Sept. 13, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS City of Macon, Savage, Boston, with mdse. to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS South Portland, Seeley, Boston, in ballast to E. C. Gedney.

SS Jamestown, Boaz, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Jones, Bristol Sept. 10, via Swansea 11, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

Sailed.

SS Normannia, (Ger.,) for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
SS Wooler, (Br.,) for Rochefort, France.
SS Bluefields, for Baltimore.
SS El Dorado, for New Orleans.
SS Irrawaddy, for Trinidad and Grenada.
SS Gate City, for Savannah.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
SS La Nesbayo, (Dutch,) for Antwerp.
SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) for Genoa, Naples, &c.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk.
SS Saginaw, for San Domingo.
SS Orinoco, (Br.,) for Bermuda.
SS Croft, (Br.,) for Leith and Dundee.
SS Niagara, for Nassau, &c.
SS Delaware, (Br.,) for London.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—SS Megantic, (Br.,) Capt. Foot, arr. at this port from New York to-day.

SS Patria (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, arr. at Hamburg from New York to-day.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, from Liverpool, sld. from Queenstown for New York to-day.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Capt. Rea, New York for Hull, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Boujer, Rotterdam for New York, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Sichia, (Ger.,) Capt. Kuhlwein, New York for Copenhagen, &c., passed the Butt of Lewis to-day.

SS Cufic, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, arr. at Liverpool from New York to-day.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, sld. from Bristol for New York to-day.

SS Radmoor, (Br.,) Capt. Gillings, Fernandina via New York for Stettin, passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Minister Maybach, (Ger.,) Capt. Janssen, arr. at Swinemunde Sept. 18.

SS Aragonian, (Ger.,) Capt. Soddenhoff, arr. at Stettin from New York via Copenhagen Sept. 19.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Bridges, arr. at Leghorn from New York via Marseilles Sept. 19.

SS Indrani, (Br.,) Capt. Trotter, New York for Hongkong, arr. at Singapore Sept. 21.

SS Kasbek, (Br.,) Capt. Muir, New York for Aarhuus, passed the Butt of Lewis Sept. 20.

SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) Capt. Fitzgerald, New York for Antwerp, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Harrassowitz, arr. at Naples from New York at 6 A. M. to-day.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Albers, New York for Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth at 7:30 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Thalenhorst, arr. at Bremen from New York via Plymouth to-day.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, sld. from Genoa for New York at 11 A. M. to-day.

SS Ocean, (Dutch,) Capt. Cassens, arr. at Amsterdam from New York yesterday.

SS Albano, (Ger.,) Capt. Koch, arr. at Hamburg from New York to-day.

SS Roumanian, (Br.,) Capt. Perry, arr. at Glasgow from New York to-day.

SS Asturia, (Ger.,) Capt. Reeving, sld. from Hamburg for New York to-day.

SS Craigearn, (Br.,) Capt. Kirkwood, sld. from Hamburg for New York Sept. 21.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Laub, from Stettin, &c., sld. from Copenhagen for New York Sept. 21.

SS Novo Castria, (Br.,) sld. from Shields for New York yesterday.

SS La Campine, (Dutch,) Capt. Markschlaeger, sld. from Antwerp for New York yesterday.

SS Cambrian, (Br.,) Capt. Forth, arr. at this port from New York to-day.

SS Massachusetts, (Br.,) Capt. Findlay, sld. from this port for New York to-day.

Spoken.

Ship Helene, (Ger.,) Capt. Kohlsaat, New York for Stockholm, was spoken Sept. 13 in lat. 43, long. 45.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The British steamer Obl, from Newport News for Amsterdam, before reported beached near Ymuiden, has not changed her position. Work on her is at a standstill, as the condition of the weather prevents any progress. The sea was washing over the vessel, and everything in her forehold has been washed out. The Captain and crew are remaining on board.

Died at the Hospital.

George Vonah of 122 Camden Street, Camden, N. J., who attempted suicide Wednesday night by shooting himself in the head at 245 Bowery, died last night in Gouverneur Hospital.



J. B. PACE TOBACCO CO., RICHMOND, VA.

REED & BARTON,

SILVERSMITHS,

Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.

GEN. TRACY THE FAVORITE

Republican Leaders Have Offered Him Their Nomination for Mayor.

OLCOTT HAS BEEN DROPPED

The Ex-Secretary of the Navy Has Asked Time to Consider the Proposition and It Is Believed He Will Finally Accept.

Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Independence Hall Democracy to-night in Independence Hall, Third Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, to call a City Convention.

Meeting of the Citizens' Union Executive Committee, 32 Nassau Street, 4 o'clock.

Republican Assembly District Conventions to elect delegates to the City and County Conventions.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy Benjamin F. Tracy is the successor of District Attorney W. M. K. Olcott as the Republican favorite for Mayor of Greater New York. At his own request and to meet, it was said, the exigencies of a situation changed by Seth Low's declaration that he will not withdraw, Gen. Tracy will be asked to accept the Republican nomination.

This course was determined upon at a meeting of Republican district leaders yesterday afternoon, in the County Committee headquarters, at 1 Madison Avenue.

The leaders met at 4 o'clock, and, after a short discussion, adopted this resolution:

Resolved, That the President be requested in the name of this conference to ask the Hon. Benjamin F. Tracy to permit his name to be placed before the Republican City Convention for the office of Mayor.

Upon the passage of the resolution, Chairman Quigg was delegated to act for the leaders in placing before Gen. Tracy the request that he become the Republican nominee.

At 7 o'clock Mr. Quigg sent this message to the ex-Secretary at Saratoga:

The Offer to Gen. Tracy.

"I have been requested by the leaders of the Republican organization of the City and County of New York to ask you to permit your name to be placed before the Republican City Convention for the office of Mayor. In conveying this request I beg to assure you of the hearty and loyal support which would be extended to your candidacy."

The choice of Gen. Tracy as the Republican candidate was not unexpected. He has had the matter under consideration for several months; in fact, he was one of the earliest possibilities mentioned by the Platt leaders. Since Seth Low accepted the nomination of the Citizens' Union Gen. Tracy has been regarded as a probability. He himself has stood persistently in the way of his own selection. Every argument advanced by Senator Platt and his friends he has met with: "I cannot afford to become the nominee." But, it was reported yesterday, his determination has weakened, and it was asserted last night that he would accept.

It was not expected that he would immediately reply definitely to Chairman Quigg's dispatch, further than to thank the leaders for the compliment and to say that he would make a formal reply later.

Bliss the Earliest Choice.

Cornelius N. Bliss, Secretary of the Interior, was Senator Platt's first choice for Mayor. In February the Senator asked Mr. Bliss to become the Republican candidate, but the Secretary declined. He said he could not bear the burden that would fall upon the shoulders of the first Mayor of Greater New York; he asserted that the importunities of office seekers would make the first Mayor's life miserable.

On March 4 Mr. Bliss accepted the place of Secretary of the Interior. Senator Platt, however, did not despair of his final acceptance of the Mayoralty nomination. After much argument the Senator convinced President McKinley that Mr. Bliss's nomination was absolutely essential to a straightening out of the situation and the election of a Republican Mayor, and the President reluctantly consented to let Mr. Bliss resign.

President McKinley even went to the extent of urging Mr. Bliss to become the Republican candidate. Mr. Bliss absolutely declined to consider the matter, and said flatly that nothing could induce him to accept.

Some Other Candidates.

Senator Platt had already written Gen. Tracy's name on the Mayoralty slate, but he could not prevail on the ex-Secretary to permit the use of his name. Other candidates were considered, among them Silas B. Dutcher of Brooklyn, President of the Hamilton Trust Company, and an old-time leader of the Republican organization; ex-Vice President and ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton, Chauncey M. Depew, William L. Strong, and several others.

Mr. Dutcher refused to let his name be considered. He said he was a poor man and could not afford to accept. Mr. Depew said he would not accept the nomination under any circumstances. Ex-Gov. Morton it was finally thought, was too old, so his name was erased from the slate. For want of a stronger man District Attorney Olcott's boom was then launched.

It was so patent, however, the leaders believed, that Mr. Olcott would poll thousands more votes as the nominee for District Attorney than for Mayor, that the consideration of his name was dropped and the sentiment of Senator Platt and other leaders finally centred on Gen. Tracy and ex-Mayor Frederick A. Schroeder.

Schroeder Was Considered.

It was urged in behalf of Mr. Schroeder that he was as strong in Brooklyn as Seth Low, while in addition he had a very large personal following among the German voters. Two weeks ago great pressure was brought to bear on Mr. Schroeder to get him to accept. Long before this, however, the ex-Mayor of Brooklyn had been asked to permit the use of his name. At that time he said he was too old to run for Mayor and besides was ill. Another reason was his identity with the Low movement.

Mr. Schroeder would not yield to the latest demand upon him. He is, nevertheless, regarded as one of the possible candidates in the event of Seth Low's withdrawal, and a fusion between the Citizens' Union and the Republicans.

Tracy May Not be Final.

By some politicians it was reported last night, the selection of Gen. Tracy as the Republican nominee is not regarded as a final action. It was said that even in the event of Gen. Tracy's acceptance and his subsequent nomination for Mayor he might, in the interests of harmony and union, withdraw in favor of some candidate upon whom all anti-Tammany elements could unite.

In this connection it was pointed out as a curious coincidence that in 1881 Gen. Tracy, as the Brooklyn Republican organization nominee, withdrew in favor of Seth Low in the interests of harmony.

When informed that the Republican nomination had been tendered to Gen. Tracy James B. Reynolds, Chairman of the Citizens' Union Executive Committee, said:

"Without any criticism of Gen. Tracy, the Citizens' Union has selected its candidate for Mayor as completely as though the legal nomination has been filed. The Union does not regard the withdrawal of Mr. Low as a matter even open to discussion."

May Require Arbitration.

Secretary of the Interior Cornelius N. Bliss is in New York. "I have from the first," he said yesterday, "believed the Republicans could win only with union. Things are getting in such a condition that now it looks as though arbitration might be in order."

Secretary Bliss reiterated his determination not to accept a nomination. "I am out of it," he said.

Neither Mr. Bliss nor the Administration will take part in the Greater New York contest. President McKinley and his advisers will remain absolutely neutral. The Administration, however, is desirous that there shall be a union of forces against Tammany Hall.

It was reported yesterday that Senator Platt believes the situation will finally shape itself to Republican advantage. He regards the outlook as good.

Might Have Taken Low.

Senator Platt is said to have declared to a friend that had Seth Low not accepted the Citizens' Union nomination and had written his last letter first the Republicans would have been forced to accept him. Yesterday, it was reported, Senator Platt remarked to a friend: "There are two candidates whom the Republicans cannot accept—Seth Low and Mayor Strong."

Richard Kerens, the Republican National Committeeman from Missouri, called on Senator Platt yesterday and said the Republicans of the West were in entire accord with the New York organization in its contest with the Citizens' Union.

Congressman James J. Belden said: "The situation has reached a critical stage. No man can read Mr. Low's latest declaration without realizing that he is the logical candidate. We must and will, I believe, as a party get together and elect Mr. Low for the sake of good government and the business interests of Greater New York."

Gen. Tracy Silent.

SARATOGA, Sept. 23.—Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, who arrived at the United States Hotel to-night, courteously declined to be interviewed in regard to the use of his name as the Republican candidate for Mayor of the Greater New York. He says the newspapers have had considerable to say about him, but he is not responsible for their statements.

Despite his utterances, it is believed here that he would gladly accept the nomination. The General says he is in town to argue two cases before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Quigg Sees Mr. Platt.

A. B. Boardman, member of the law firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, called on Mr. Quigg last night, and had a long conference with him in regard to Gen. Tracy's acceptance.

Quigg later went to Castleton, S. I., where he discussed the situation with Senator Platt and State Chairman Hackett.

Gen. O'Beirne's Claims Indorsed.

A delegation from the Irish-American Societies of New York met County Chairman Quigg at committee headquarters last night, and asked him to indorse Gen. James R. O'Beirne for Sheriff.

Mr. Quigg told the General's friends that he could not do that because the nomination had been promised to Thomas L. Hamilton, who had been indorsed by Frederick S. Gibbs and other prominent Republicans.

It is said, however, that Mr. Quigg promised to use his influence in placing Gen. O'Beirne on the ticket. It was said that he might be nominated for Register.

Democratic Campaign Opens in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 23.—About 3,000 people attended the opening meeting of the Democratic campaign at the Auditorium to-night. Several thousand special invitations had been sent out by the local committee. Allen W. Thurman presided.

The chief speech was that of Horace L. Chapman, candidate for Governor. Other speakers were Gen. A. J. Warner of Marietta, Mayor James A. Rice of Canton, and Congressman John J. Lentz. Mr. Chapman read his speech, and considerable of the effect was thus lost upon the audience.

Judge Wallace Still at Cazenovia.

William J. Wallace, Republican nominee for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, is still at his Summer home in Cazenovia, Madison County, N. Y. It is said that he will not be formally notified of his nomination until he returns to Albany. The committee of notification consists of Senator T. C. Platt, Chauncey M. Depew, Edward Lauterbach, and Frank S. Witherbee.

John F. McIntyre Suggested.

A delegation from the Ancient Order of Hibernians of Brooklyn, Long Island City, and Staten Island called at Tammany Hall yesterday and presented a petition in the interest of John F. McIntyre for Mayor. The delegation consisted of John J. Kelly, Chairman; James T. Larkins, Matthew F. Brady, Anthony Duffy, Warrenen McKenna, John Brannon, Thomas Clark, James Monahan, Philip P. Reilly, Thomas Blithe, and Michael Hanahan.

STORM BLOWS OUT TO SEA.

Incoming Vessels Report Heavy Weather, High Winds, and Fog—Hurricane Signals Withdrawn.

Nearly all the ships which reached port yesterday report high winds and heavy seas, and although none of them encountered the full force of the hurricane which blew out to sea after inflicting severe damage along the South Carolina and Georgia coasts, all saw indications of its passage.

The steamships San Marcos, Old Dominion, and Jamaica were tossed about by a furious sea for hours, and the British steamer Pretoria, from St. Lucia, ran into the storm Wednesday south of Cape Hatteras, and found the wind blowing at the rate of sixty miles an hour.

The German steamship Bremen reported having encountered terrific winds on Wednesday. She had been in fog and rain for twenty-four hours, when the wind increased to a fierce gale.

The hurricane signal was taken from the flagstaff of the Weather Bureau at 10 A. M. yesterday, as it was believed that the storm centre had passed sufficiently far to the eastward to admit of vessels venturing out of port. Several which had been tied up in the harbor for twenty-four hours attempted to get away, but were seriously handicapped by the heavy fog which enveloped the bay throughout the day.

A light fall of rain began in the morning and continued, with trifling intervals, throughout the day, until at about 8 o'clock last evening a northeasterly wind was blowing at the rate of thirty-nine miles an hour, accompanied by a violent rainfall. The temperature was about 54 degrees throughout the day.

It was raining in all Eastern States from Norfolk to Boston last night, and it was cloudy and raining as far west as Cleveland and Pittsburg. At Block Island the wind was blowing at the rate of 42 miles an hour. Indications point to a clearing of the weather this afternoon.

WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Rafael Joseffy's Playing Arouses Great Enthusiasm.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 23.—The fourth and fifth concerts of the fortieth annual Worcester music festival were given to-day. In the afternoon Rafael Joseffy played Brahms's concerto for piano, No. 2, and the audience was almost frantic in its demonstration of applause.

Goring Thomas's cantata, "The Swan and the Skylark," was sung for the first time in New England. The soloists were Lillian Blauvelt, Marguerite Hall, H. Evan Williams, and John C. Dempsey. The only other number was Dvorak's overture, "Nature."

In the evening there was a miscellaneous concert, in which some of the leading soloists took part. Mr. Bispham sang Villiers Stanford's setting of Robert Browning's "Three Cavalier Songs," with male chorus, with electrifying effect.

Miss Marguerite Hall sang Berlioz's "La Captive," with orchestral accompaniment, and Mme. Gadski sang Michael's aria from "Carmen." Gadski and Bispham gave the duet "Like to a Vision," from "The Flying Dutchman," and aroused tremendous enthusiasm.

There were several extracts from "Die Meistersinger," including the "Prelude," the prize song, (by William Lavin;) the quintet by Gadski, Hall, Lavin, Hamlin, and Bispham, and the finale by Bispham, chorus and orchestra. The orchestra played Chabrier's "Gwendoline" overture, two preludes from Humperdinck's "King's Children," and Wagner's "Waldweben."

INCREASE IN GERMANY'S TRADE

Her Imports Last Year Greater Than in 1895.

Frank H. Mason, Consul General for the United States at Frankfort, in his report shows that the commercial and industrial prosperity of Germany in 1896 was considerably more than in the previous year.

The total value of imports for the year was $1,088,480,624, and for exports $874,287,702. These figures show a net gain of $137,216,458 over those for the year 1895, which was a very prosperous one. In respect to weight, the imports of Germany in 1896 aggregated 36,407,516 metric tons of 2,240 pounds, and the exports 25,718,533 tons, an increase of 3,870,540 tons of imports and 1,888,874 tons of exports, respectively, over the totals of the preceding year.

Statistics of declared exports to the United States from the Consular District of Frankfort and the several consulates under its supervision for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1897, show that they were not as large as in the previous year. The total values for 1896 were $38,193,414.34 and for 1897 $37,780,663.08.

CITIZENS' UNION EMBLEM

Brooklyn Bridge and the Statue of Liberty Have Been Suggested

THE MATTER YET UNDECIDED

The Executive Committee Discusses Minor Nominations—A Special Meeting to be Held This Afternoon—The Woman's Municipal League Reorganized.

The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union met last night at 8 o'clock at 39 East Twenty-third Street and discussed minor nominations and the adoption of an emblem. No emblem was selected. Two have been suggested to the committee—the Brooklyn Bridge and the Statue of Liberty.

There will be a special meeting of the Executive committee this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Mutual Life Insurance Building, 32-34 Nassau Street. The question of Aldermanic and Council nominations will be considered.

For the last three weeks the Assembly district leaders of the Union have been meeting at headquarters, with John B. Pine, Chairman of the Committee of District Organization and Enrollment, for the purpose of making slates for district nominations.

The leaders who have been discussing district nominations with Mr. Pine are:

1. Joseph H. Steinhardt.
2. Maurice Simmons.
3. S. V. R. Townsend.
4. Julius Blumberg.
5. O. C. Semple.
6. Edward Deloco.
7. William Stoneback.
8. A. R. Conkling.
9. Samuel Seabury.
10. Alfred Frank.
11. W. N. Fearns.
12. Edwin Mandel.
13. John Miller.
14. John Brooks Leavitt.
15. Francis W. Aymar.
16. D. G. Keit.
17. Dr. H. A Taylor.
18. J. A. Johnston.
19. Arthur H. Ely.
20. C. A B. Pratt.
21. E. C. Dusenberry.
22. E. S. Kossing.
23. Newell Martin.
24. Max Silverstein.
25. H. D. Sedgwick.
26. Emanuel Hertz.
27. Gustav H. Schwab.
28. Edward Schott.
29. Charles H. Strong.
30. George R. Wyberly.
31. A. D. Kenyon.
32. W. E. McCord
33. F. S. Ely.
34. W. D. Hamilton and W. E. Knox.
35. John E. Eustis.

The members present at the committee meeting last night were William H. Roome, J. B. Reynolds, J. C. Clarke, Henry R. Kunhardt, George Tombleson, John B. Pine, J. W. Pryor, J. Larocque, Henry White, Richard W. Gilder, William M. Kingsley, J. Frankenheimer, Thomas Clegg, and W. J. Schieffelin.

It was announced at headquarters last night that the Woman's Municipal League, which is working in conjunction with the Citizens' Union, was reorganized on Wednesday and the following officers were elected: Chairman Executive Committee, Mrs. C. R. Lowell; Secretary Executive Committee, Mrs. C. H. Royce; Treasurer Executive Committee, Mrs. L. N. Goddard; Chairman Committee on Finance, Mrs. John Wells; Chairman Committee on Printing, Mrs. Henry A. Stimson; Chairman Committee on Women's Clubs, Mrs. L. W. Betts.

The following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, The Woman's Municipal League, approving the principles and objects of the Citizens' Union, as stated in its declaration, and believing that an honest, efficient, and intelligent administration of the city government can best be assured by the success of the Union in the coming municipal election, appeals to the women of New York to use their efforts and to exert their influence in support of those principles and objects, and for the election of Seth Low as Mayor,

"Resolved, That the Woman's Municipal League of the Borough of Manhattan urges the women of the several boroughs to indorse the platform of the Citizens' Union and its candidate for Mayor, Seth Low, and the Municipal Leagues of the other boroughs are cordially invited to appoint committees of conference to meet with a similar committee of the Municipal League of Manhattan."

JUSTICE VAN BRUNT'S CHANCE.

It was asserted by Tammany politicians yesterday that Justice Charles H. Van Brunt will not be renominated by the Democrats for Justice of the Supreme Court. His term expires with this year, and a successor will be elected to fill the vacancy. He has been on the Supreme bench since 1870, or for two terms of fourteen years each.

The reason given for Tammany's refusal to nominate him is that he is now in the sixties, and would not be able to serve out a third term, as he would soon reach the age limit of seventy years. After this enforced retirement from the bench he would still receive part of his former salary. Tammany does not wish, in a critical period, to nominate a man against whose election such arguments could be used.

Besides, there are men in the ranks who claim that Tammany should now strive to elect a Justice in Van Brunt's place who would be on the bench for the longest possible time, and others are desirous of the position which would be left vacant by the failure to renominate him.

The friends of Justice Van Brunt are, however, confidently relying upon the friendship of Richard Croker to obtain for him a renomination.

THE GERMAN IMPORT TRADE.

There was a notable increase in the export of tanning and shoemaking machinery, bicycles and bicycle parts to Germany last year and during the first six months of 1897. Germany has now adopted American machinery and methods in tanning. During recent years there has been an enormous export of hides and skins from Germany to the United States, a large part of which were returned in the form of finished leather. German traders, says Consul F. H. Mason, now propose to do the tanning and finishing themselves with American machinery and experienced foremen brought from this country.

The importation of American bicycles into Germany is much larger than in any previous year, and although they retail at prices 25 to 30 per cent. higher than German wheels, they sell well. The Government has been asked by the German bicycle manufacturers to impose heavier duties on American wheels. Several of the cycle trade journals, organs of the manufacturing interest, refuse to accept advertisements of American bicycles or fixtures, and their editorial columns are eloquent with patriotic appeals to their countrymen to ride only German-made wheels.

Consul Mason says that Germans import manufactured articles either because they are better in quality or cheaper in price than their home-made goods. They will not buy from printed catalogues, but if articles are presented to them by agents who thoroughly understand the goods they have to handle quite a large trade can be built up. There is a demand for leather, shoes, lumber and timber, roofing slates, and mechanics' tools.

Alleged Policy Shop Raided.

When detectives of Acting Inspector Allaire's staff made a raid on an alleged policy shop at 28 Cornelia Street yesterday they arrested six of the seven men they found there. The seventh ran up three flights of stairs to the roof, with the detectives at his heels, jumped to a pole in the rear yard, and slid in safety to the ground, and escaped. None of the detectives followed. The other prisoners were arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court. All but Joseph Hart of 37 Sixth Avenue, who gave $500 bail, were discharged.

Hood's Pills

Win favor everywhere because they are so easy to take, so gentle, yet reliable; in fact, perfectly satisfactory as a family cathartic. Cure sick headache, biliousness, indigestion, nausea, bad taste. 25c.

THE POLICEMAN AND THE HEN.

He Took It to the Pound in a Paper Bag and It Made Its Escape.

The speckled hen that roosted on Vanderbilt's mansion Tuesday afternoon at the corner of Fifty-first Street and Fifth Avenue, and which gave Policeman George J. Kettler so much trouble, made a bold break for liberty yesterday afternoon and came near succeeding. The speckled hen ever since its capture on Tuesday afternoon had been in a cell in the East Fifty-first Street Station. The policemen spent their time feeding corn, fragments of lunch and tin foil to the speckled hen, which it ate with ravenous avidity. Capt. Steinkamp grew tired of keeping the hen. He called Policeman Kettler up to the desk and said:

"I want you to take that speckled hen to the public pound. I am not going to make a hen roost of this station. Lots of people have called to see this hen out of curiosity, but none have claimed it."

"Why don't you sell it?" suggested Kettler; "you have been offered a good price for it.

"I am not authorized to sell it," said Capt. Steinkamp. "You had better take it to the pound."

"Where is the pound?" asked Kettler.

"Up at One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street and Taylor Avenue," responded Steinkamp. "If you want to get back at roll call you had better hurry with the bird."

It was with much disinclination that Kettler set about preparing to take the speckled hen that roosted on Vanderbilt's porch to the pound. He thought hard upon some scheme to cover up the hen. Some one suggested a paper bag. Kettler went around to a corner grocery and got a big bag. He then got another bag a size smaller and put it beside the larger bag. Then he put the hen in the bag and triumphantly boarded a Third Avenue elevated train. Everything was all right until Kettler reached Tremont. Tremont is the station nearest the public pound, yet it is quite a distance from it.

After Kettler left the Tremont Station it began to rain quite hard. The rain softened the bag, and as Kettler trudged along the hen pecked away at the bag, and before Kettler was aware of it there was a flutter and out went the hen. It got quite a distance before Kettler had recovered from his surprise, and then he made a dash for it.

A small boy caught the hen after it had flown across half a dozen lots and brought it in to his mother, who claimed the hen as her property. It was not until Kettler threatened arrest that he got possession of the hen again.

Kettler tied the yellow legs of the hen and tramped with it nearly two miles to the public pound. In the chase after the hen, Kettler went over a mile out of his way. He was plastered with mud, his uniform was torn, and he presented a bedraggled appearance when he threw down the hen to Louis Weizel, the Pound Master.

It was after 6 o'clock when Kettler made his appearance at the East Fifty-first Street Station.

At first Capt. Steinkamp did not recognize him, so mud-covered and awry was his appearance.

"Got the receipt?" asked Steinkamp.

"Yes," said Kettler, "and I hope that it will never come my way again to arrest a speckled chicken."

GERMANY AT PARIS.

Preparations for the Exposition of 1900—German Trade with France.

Germany has already begun preparations for an exhibit at Paris in 1900, and it is expected that it will eclipse any display ever made, either at home or abroad. United States Consul F. H. Mason, stationed at Frankfort, in his report says:

"Notwithstanding all historical and political differences and resentments, the economic interests of the two countries are, after all, very closely allied, and it seems to be the imperial policy to conciliate France by all legitimate means. German exports to France in 1895 amounted to $54,716,200, and imports into Germany from France during the same year were valued at $48,266,400, so that in respect to her direct trade with France, Germany already holds the second place in the list. The great department stores of Paris are piled with goods which, although bearing French labels, are in fact made in Germany, and German commercial travelers work the provinces of France with bag and sample as industriously as they do Italy, Russia, the United States, and the South American republics.

"It is intended that the exhibit at Paris shall be a complete, harmonious picture of the resources and industries of Germany down to the latest date. Everything is to be collected at home, assorted, adjudged, classified, and its position assigned by an expert imperial commission, so that duplicates and everything trivial or inferior to the best shall be excluded, and the whole display presented in its most striking and effective form. The German section in Paris in 1900 promises to be even a greater surprise than it was at Chicago in 1893, and it will be made and managed for the express purpose of showing the merchants of all civilized nations what Germany has to sell."

Addoms—Matile.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 23.—Miss Anna Grace Matile and Arnold Hallett Addoms were married this afternoon by Dean Williams of Trinity Cathedral at the residence of Col. Jared Smith, in Fourth Avenue.

The bride is a daughter of Capt. Leon A. Matile of the Fourteenth Infantry, United States Army, who for two years has been recruiting officer for the army in this city. The bridegroom is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Addoms of Brooklyn, N. Y., and is prominent there in business circles. The ceremony took place under a canopy of smilax and the American flag, forming a background for a bank of white roses and ferns behind the bridal party.

Among the out-of-town guests were the bride's grandfather, Dr. Fletcher of Washington, D. C.; Mr. and Mrs Addoms of Brooklyn Mrs. Mitchell, the aged grandmother of the bridegroom, and Miss Mitchell of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Addoms will be at home Wednesdays in November, at 762 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission began work to-day with a hearing of the old case preferred by the American Warehouse Commission against the receivers, charging them with placing goods in warehouse for a longer period than forty-eight hours.

At the opening of the afternoon session Chairman Morrison announced that, as all the witnesses were admitting the charges and none of the railroads seemed disposed to deny the charge, it was a waste of time in taking further testimony, and, the attorneys agreeing to submit briefs to the commission in argument for and against the right of the railroad companies to grant free storage, an adjournment was taken to Saturday morning.

At that time the evidence against a number of roads for alleged discrimination on a charge preferred by the Northwestern Iowa Grain Association will be heard.

LENA STRIPPE DIES IN NEWARK.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 24.—Lena Strippe, the little girl from whose stomach a hat pin five and one-half inches long was removed on Monday at the German Hospital, died this morning. The pin was found by the X rays.

Last night she appeared in excellent condition and her recovery was considered assured.

While the night nurse was talking to her a change came, and the house physician was hastily summoned. Everything possible was done, but the little girl sank rapidly. It is believed some organ was pierced by the pin and the wound was so small that it give no trouble at first, but that it increased in size and finally killed her.

Juvenile Paralysis in Jersey.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 23.—Dr. G. Howard McFadden to-day reported the existence of a new case of juvenile paralysis, the fifth reported in this place within two months. The symptoms are similar to the two cases found at Harrison, N. J. Dr. McFadden, who has been making a study of the cases here, as well as Dr. Newton of Paterson, says there is but one reference to such a condition and that is by Prof. Orser of Johns Hopkins University, who refers to an epidemic of juvenile paralysis. The symptoms somewhat resemble those of diphtheria, but some of the marked characteristics of that disease are wanting.

PLAYS AT POPULAR RATES

A Stock Company to Give Performances at the Murray Hill This Season.

MANAGER MURTHA CONFIDENT

He Says the New Enterprise Is Enjoying Liberal Patronage—Mr. Rankin Engaged as Director and Teacher—A Change of Bill Every Fortnight.

A regularly organized stock company, presenting at popular prices a series of plays of widely varying character continuously throughout the season, is one of the latest innovations introduced in the theatrical business in this city. The originator and projector of this scheme, Frank B. Murtha, has launched his undertaking at the Murray Hill Theatre, where for the last two weeks the new enterprise has enjoyed a very liberal patronage, and where the stock company will make its home throughout the season. Though as yet in the experimental stage, the project bids fair to succeed, and will doubtless become a permanent institution among local theatrical attractions. A company organized just like this one is absolutely without duplication in the city at the present time. In many respects, however, it resembles the old stock companies at Wallack's, and along the lines of this latter organization Mr. Murtha has formulated his plans for the new company.

Manager Murtha was seen at his office yesterday and talked freely of his plans and methods. "The idea of a permanent stock company, presenting standard productions at popular prices, has been in my mind for a long time. It has always been my belief that a carefully selected company, composed of artists of tried and recognized ability, could be gotten together to present an extended repertory with frequent change of bills, and that such a company could be obtained at a cost which permitted moderate prices of admission. This idea I have now put to a practical test, so far with very flattering results."

Mr. Rankin Director and Teacher.

"Mr. Rankin has been engaged to take complete charge of the stage as director and teacher. He will also play such rôles as he may see fit. His long experience with actors and actresses makes him an admirable man to direct and perfect the work of every member of the company."

"How often do you propose to change the bill?"

"Every two weeks, unless, of course, we are obliged to yield to urgent popular demand. But we shall not continue a piece for more than four weeks at the most."

When asked if he found any difficulty in collecting a company capable of presenting the repertory at a necessarily modest salary, Mr. Murtha said:

"On the contrary, I have been flooded with letters from reputable and talented artists who are anxious to locate in the city for the Winter. There are hundreds of capable men and women in the profession who are tired of knocking about the country, and are only too glad of a chance to settle down in the city, even at a moderate salary, and make a permanent home for themselves."

"Is it not true that there is a great scarcity of leading men?"

"It is true. Our plan, however, is to take promising young men and educate and drill them to a degree which, if there is good stuff in them, will make them efficient actors through the methods of our work."

"How can you offer, at popular prices, a fortnightly change of bill throughout the entire season, necessitating, as it does, a heavy outlay for staging and much time for rehearsing the pieces in an extensive repertory?"

"Our method is this: On Tuesday of every week rehearsals for the next play to be presented are begun and continue throughout the week. Thus, in a change of bill every two weeks, nearly a fortnight of rehearsing is enjoyed before the play is put on. Our people are kept busy from morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, with the exception of matinée days. As to the expense of staging, I have on hand a large stock of scenery which I have been long collecting for this very purpose. I also have an artist in the house who is always on hand to retouch old or paint new scenery."

Thirty-four Plays to be Presented.

"It is my purpose to stick to this experiment and carry it out as I originally intended, and I hope to ultimately make this as fine a stock company as there is in America. We now have on hand a series of thirty-four plays, which we will put on in regular succession. Besides these, we will make trial of such new plays as may possess merit.

"It is my hope to revive the old days of the stock company. I have faith and confidence that good acting and fine productions will meet with a steady and large patronage. Stock companies have been organized in other cities this year, and are enjoying large returns.

"It is my belief that the public is getting tired both of the light, farcical comedy and the heavy melodrama. There is a splendid field for romantic drama. Mr. Sothern's success in this line is evidence of this fact. Our presentation of the old-timer, 'Leah,' has seemed to please the people, and has attracted constantly increasing audiences. Our sale of seats for the second night this week was double that of the first, and the third night was much in excess of the second.

"The advantages of a stock company over others are twofold. To the actor, the constant change of bill is of immense help. He is not confined to one part for a long, uninterrupted season. He is rendered versatile and a true 'actor,' by acquiring an ability to play whatever part he may be cast for. The continual change makes him at home in all parts, however diverse they may be.

"To the public comes the much-welcomed confidence in a company which gains for itself a reputation for playing good rôles and presenting universally popular plays. To know that there is always a theatre in town where the play and players are not unknown on the opening night, and where the attendance is not a doubtful experiment, is a peculiarly pleasing experience to theatregoers."

THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The Regular Autumn Exhibition to Open Nov. 22.

The Autumn exhibition of the National Academy of Design will open on Monday, Nov. 22, and will remain open until Dec. 18. Exhibits will be received at the Academy only from Thursday, Oct. 28, to Saturday, Oct. 30. Varnishing day will be Friday, Nov. 19.

The jury of selection for this exhibition is composed of the following: Academicians—C. Y. Turner, F. P. Vinton, Horatio Walker, J. Q. A. Ward, H. W. Watrous, John F. Weir, and E. M. Ward; Associates—J. Appleton Brown and George De Forest Brush. The Hanging Committee is made up of C. D. Weldon and Louis Moeller, Academicians, and Edward Gay, associate.

The People's Singing Classes.

The People's Singing Classes are to be extended across the Harlem. It has been voted to start an elementary class at Ebling's Casino, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and St. Ann's Avenue. The other classes for beginners are distributed over the city—there being two on the west side, at Cobb's Academy, in Abingdon Square, and at Adelphi Hall, 201 West Fifty-second Street, and four on the east side, at the Educational Alliance Building, East Broadway and Jefferson Street; Turn Hall, 66 East Fourth Street; Maennerchor Hall, 203 East Fifty-sixth Street, and Majestic Hall, 117 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. All these classes will open Sunday afternoon, Oct. 3, and applicants should send in at once their names and addresses to the Secretary, 41 University Place.

Gross Outrages

Upon the stomach and bowels are perpetrated by multitudes of injudicious people who, upon experiencing the annoyance of constipation in a slight degree, infiltrate their bowels with drenching evacuants, which enfeeble the intestinal membrane to a serious extent, sometimes, even, superinducing dysentery or piles. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the true succedaneum for these nostrums, since it is at once invigorating, gentle, and effectual. It also banishes dyspepsia, malarial complaints, rheumatism, and kidney troubles.

FIRE LOSSES IN NEW YORK.

Secretary Randall of the Fire Patrol Controverts Commissioner Sheffield's Method of Computation.

Fire losses in this city during the months of May, June, and July, according to the statistics of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, were nearly twice as great as those in the corresponding period of the previous year. This fact is much commented upon by fire insurance men.

The twelve months which ended on May 1, 1897, presented smaller fire losses all over the United States than any like period for many years. The same fact is true of the first three months of this year. William M. Randall, Secretary of the Fire Patrol of the New York Board of Underwriters, said yesterday: "The fact that the year 1896-7 was one of light fire losses does not necessarily imply that risks are any the less hazardous to-day than in the past. The fire record in this city for the first quarter of the present year proves that.

"The percentage of fire losses during the last few years does not show an unusual decrease, Fire Commissioner Sheffield to the contrary notwithstanding. True, there has been some decrease due to the splendid efficiency of the Fire Department and the improvements in building methods, but according to our method of figuring it does not nearly reach the figures mentioned by the Chief. In his calculations, he takes every fire alarm, whether false or not, figures the possibility of loss, and then the actual loss. We only take fires in which property is actually threatened and saved or lost. This method appears to us more reasonable because, for example, in the case of a bonfire in a vacant lot opposite to which is a factory not imminently threatened, it is straining the point a little to figure the value of the factory in the percentage of property saved."

Mr. Randall spoke also of the modern fire-proof building. "Sky-scrapers to-day," he said, "built as they are of steel and concrete, are generally regarded as a good risk, and at present, perhaps, they are. That is because they are for the most part devoted to offices in which there is little inflammable material. But whenever they begin to use these buildings for the storage of any inflammable stock, such as dry goods, then look out. No matter how strong the building may be, a fire in the top story will surprise the world."

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

Some of the Work That Has Been Accomplished in a Year.

The fourth annual report of the New York City Young Men's Christian Association work, comprising fifteen branches, gives an aggregate membership of 7,309. The educational classes were attended by 2,323 different young men, and instruction was given in thirty-three studies. The libraries contain 64,368 volumes, from which 78,020 volumes were drawn. The reading rooms contain 1,408 papers and periodicals. Young men to the number of 8,448 were counseled in reference to employment through the employment bureaus, and situations were secured for 4,350. The buildings have been made bright and cheerful, and offered a cordial welcome to young men every day in the year. The gymnasium has been a great factor in attracting young men to the association buildings, and the 2,364 members taught in the classes there represent but a fraction of the number incidentally benefited physically in the bowling alleys, swimming and boating clubs, and outdoor athletics at the boathouse grounds on the Harlem River.

At the Bowery Branch 34,038 lodgings, 87,755 meals, and 927 garments were given to needy young men, and $3,539 was expended directly for relief. Savings funds, a medical benefit club visitation of sick young men, and boarding house registers are also features of this work. Lectures, health talks, socials, &c., numbered 789, with a total attendance of 100,323, with 1,824 gymnasium class drills, attended by 48,522 young men. Bible classes and religious meetings numbered 4,135, with a total attendance of 234,830. In connection with these 3,713 personally sought and received religious counsel.

The prospectus of the Twenty-third Street branch of the Young Men's Christian Association for the coming year has been published in a neatly-arranged handbook illustrated from photographs. The book comes as a herald of the twenty-eighth season's work of this branch. The educational classes in business, phonography, drawing, language, and science will be continued as heretofore, supplemented with special lectures on English literature and First Aid to the Injured. The Fall term commences Oct. 4, 1897.

Evening schools conducted by the East Side Branch will open Monday, Oct. 4. There will be classes in arithmetic, bookkeeping and penmanship, stenography and typewriting, English grammar and composition, mechanical drawing, and vocal music. Young men belonging to any of the branches of the New York Young Men's Christian Association may join these classes.

New Church in Brooklyn.

The Bedford Presbyterian congregation, Brooklyn, is building a new edifice on the corner of Nostrand Avenue and Dean Street. The congregation at present is worshipping in an old residence near by. A short time ago the congregation, now numbering about 200, subscribed $10,000 for the erection of a new building. This amount has since been increased, and enough funds secured to warrant the carrying out of the project.

The church is to be 84 by 47 feet. A space of 16 feet is left toward Nostrand Avenue for the terrace and the tower of the church. The chapel audience room will seat 350. At the sides of this room are to be the ladies' parlor and conference room. On the floor above are to be the infants' classroom and other Sunday school classrooms. The rooms on the first and second floors can all be thrown into the main auditorium, giving a seating capacity of 700. In the basement there are accommodations for the boys' club and reading room, as well as for the kitchen and other conveniences. The pastor's study will be in the tower of the chapel. The chapel when completed will cost in the neighborhood of $18,000. As soon as this is completed working plans will be drawn for building the church.

The New Ascension Mission.

The building at 10 Horatio Street, which was purchased from the Caledonia Club last Spring by the Ascension Mission Association of the Church of the Ascension, is to receive such necessary alterations and repairs as to fit it for the extensive social work to be undertaken this Winter by the Chapel of the Comforter. The building will meet all the requirements for the mission work. The ground floor is to be used for a Sunday school room, and Caledonia Hall, which now takes up the large part of the second and third floors, is to be refitted and used for religious exercises. In different parts of the building are a number of rooms which will be used for the clubs and societies of the mission and church. As soon as the alterations in the building are completed a regular system of social work is to be undertaken, including kindergarten, kitchen gardens, sewing schools, mothers' meetings, and boys' and girls' clubs.

The aim of the Rev. Percy S. Grant, rector of the parish, is gradually to increase the work at the mission until a religious settlement is built up. The Rev. Newland Maynard is in charge of the work.

The Rev. Dr. De Costa, rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, has given notice of his intention to oppose the moving of the mission to Horatio Street, claiming that it will hurt the attendance at his church.

One Advantage of Asphalt.

The Post Office Department has decided to transfer the wagon which has been collecting letters from street boxes on Sixth Avenue, Broadway and Fifth Avenue, between Twentieth and Thirty-second Streets, to Buffalo next month. Buffalo has more streets paved with asphalt than New York has and the wagon can be run more economically. There are only two of these wagons in the United States. The other is in Washington.

Richmond Coroner's First Case.

James Halliday, fifty-four years old, of Hannan Street, Tompkinsville, an employe of the lighthouse station at that place, shot himself in the head with a revolver last night. He returned home from work apparently in good spirits. His wife went out for a few minutes, and he killed himself during her absence. Coroner Wilkinson, who was appointed last week by Gov. Black, took charge of the body. It was his first case.

Gymnasium for School Children.

The Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union is interested at present in a movement to procure, if possible, in New York City, a playground or gymnasium for the use of school children and all those not connected with athletic clubs. A committee has been appointed by President Sullivan of the association to further this object, and it is now working to perfect the plans. It is possible that the committee will have the backing of the North American Gymnasium Union.

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UNEASINESS AT MADRID

People Unprepared for Woodford's Stand by the Optimistic News from Washington.

OVERCONFIDENCE IN WEYLER

Pope Leo Again Instructs the Nuncio to Insist on the Clergy's Support of the Reigning Dynasty—Fears of the Carlists.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—A dispatch to The Temps from Madrid says:

"The attitude of the United States has caused a great sensation at Madrid because opinion has been lured on by the optimist communications of the Spanish Minister at Washington upon the character and duration of the correct attitude of the United States Government, and that, too, despite the several warnings from Mr. Olney and Mr. Cleveland's message. The official bulletins of Capt. Gen. Weyler also have received too much confidence, when the United States Government was every month receiving from its Consuls and special envoys totally different news.

"The general impression at San Sebastian and Madrid is that the Spanish Government will try to drag the negotiations along, unless it rejects purely and simply the good offices of the United States on the ground of public opinion and upon the further ground that the opposition would not permit it to tolerate foreign intervention even though amicable."

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"The Government organs roundly deny that Minister Woodford has mentioned an ultimatum, but the public mind is not altogether relieved thereby. The policy of the Government in delaying and suppressing news and directly denying the truth of almost everything in any way unpalatable must always tend to increase public uneasiness."

The correspondent adds:

"The use of the word ultimatum is exaggerated. Gen. Woodford doubtless expressed himself energetically, but between this and fixing a period of six weeks to end a widespread insurrection under pain of taking up the cause of insurgents against a friendly power, there is a very wide distinction, and more especially so in the present political situation when a change of Government more or less radical cannot be distant."

SPANISH SUCCESSES IN CUBA.

Arms and Ammunition Landed by an Expedition Captured.

HAVANA, Sept. 23.—A column of Spanish troops, commanded by Col. Munoz, while reconnoitring the north coast of Havana Province, between Boca Cobre and Boca Ciega, east of Bacuranao, has captured sixty boxes of ammunition and twelve lots of rifles, said to have belonged to a filibustering expedition which has recently landed in that vicinity. The troops are continuing the search and hope to capture more arms and ammunition.

It was officially announced to-day that two insurgent officers and twenty-one armed insurgent cavalrymen, who belonged to the force under Trellez, surrendered yesterday to the Spanish authorities at Yaguaramas, Province of Santa Clara. Trellez, it is added, was killed the previous night by three of his followers.

SENOR VALERA ON CUBA.

Former Minister to Washington Writes About the Situation.

MADRID, Sept. 23.—Señor Valera, formerly Spanish Minister at Washington, publishes an article on the Cuban situation, in the course of which he says that certain advantages were accorded to American subjects in 1877 as the result of the declarations of the Spanish Foreign Minister, but as these were not ratified by the Chamber the Government, he declared, can annul them.

Señor Valera adds:

"The majority of self-styled American citizens who claim indemnity are not, according to American law, legitimate citizens, but Cubans, who employ this method to obtain immunity and indemnities. It is to be believed that the American Nation will end by doing justice to Spain."

VATICAN ALARMED FOR SPAIN.

Pope Insists that the Clergy Shall Support the Present Dynasty.

ROME, Sept. 23.—The uncompromising attitude toward the Spanish Government of the Bishop of Majorca, who excommunicated the Spanish Minister of Finance, Señor Reverter, for seizing the treasury of a church in his diocese, and the evident approval which the Bishop's action is meeting with upon the part of his Spanish confrères, has so alarmed the authorities at the Vatican that the Pope has again instructed the Papal Nuncio at Madrid to insist upon the clergy opposing Carlism and to urge the clergy to earnestly support the present Spanish Ministry and present Spanish dynasty.

AGAINST OMAHA STOCK MEN.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 23.—Suit was brought to-day on authority from Attorney General McKenna in the name of the United States against the South Omaha Live Stock Exchange and its 200 members, which, if decided under the recent ruling regarding the Kansas City Exchange, will act as a perpetual injunction against doing business on the South Omaha Exchange.

The suit is based, it is said, on the allegation of the Omaha Live Stock Commission Company that the exchange in various ways prevented them from doing business at the yards. The plaintiffs ask for an order restraining the Live Stock Exchange from enforcing its rules, especially those discriminating against traders who are not members.

SUIT FOR A WHEELMAN'S DEATH.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 23.—Suit for $10,000 damages was begun to-day against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by Lee Mahler of New York, who claims the above amount for the death of his ward, Carroll Bulkley Phelps, who was killed while riding a bicycle across the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Franklin Park crossing, on April 16 last.

Phelps was the adopted son of Mahler, who is administrator of his estate. Mahler and young Phelps were on a pleasure trip on their wheels to Philadelphia. When they reached the Trenton Turnpike crossing, near Franklin Park, young Phelps was riding about thirty yards ahead of his guardian.

The road crosses the track at an angle of 45°. It is said Phelps was riding rapidly with his head down, and as he got on the tracks he was struck and instantly killed.

Despondent Photographer's Suicide.

Andrew W. Jordan, at one time a well-known photographer, committed suicide last night in his boarding place, at 57 West Thirty-seventh Street. Ten years ago he inaugurated low prices in photography, and invented many devices that made the work much cheaper. Of late he had been out of employment, and became despondent.

FREE SPEECH AT CORNELL

President Schurman Argues Against the Action at Brown in His Annual Address.

ABSOLUTE FREEDOM IS NEEDED

He Says a Teacher Who Does Not Say What He Thinks Misses the Supreme Function of His Vocation.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 23.—President Jacob G. Schurman of Cornell University this afternoon delivered his annual address to the students in Armory Hall, which was overcrowded. He commented upon the results of last June's boat races at Poughkeepsie. He said he had heard it from all quarters that, while Cornell won, she maintained her victories with dignity and honor. The Cornell crew was spoken of as a model for well-regulated society, for the men were united and friendly, their supreme watchword being welfare to their Alma Mater. He said:

"Last year at this time the registration was 1,454. To-day it is 1,495. The total last year was slightly over 1,800. This year there will be a total of about 1,900. As to women students I am pleased to state that in the last few years the Board of Trustees has increased by about 50 per cent. their accommodations, which are now ample, healthful, and pleasant. Only three years ago the first woman was appointed on the instructing staff, but to-day this woman has supreme charge of her department—that of physical education and culture."

While making no mention of President Andrews's resignation from Brown, he presented strong ideas against the action of the Brown Faculty. "Cornell," he observed, "recognizes that the majority may be wrong and that the minority may be right. Therefore absolute freedom is the soul of the institution. Brice called our majority rule system fatalism of the multitude. We believe here that one man with God's truth is a majority, and every teacher is expected to do what Socrates did, although he outraged the Athenians and suffered martyrdom for it—to communicate to others his own belief and convictions or else answer to a charge of sacrilege. I believe the institution should cease to exist a thousand times sooner than that a single professor should be coerced.

"A member of the instructing staff must be free to present all phases of questions, to speak on both sides, and a teacher who does otherwise violates his high mission and misses the supreme function of his vocation. Socrates was the greatest teacher. What he did and what he suffered martyrdom for doing is what every teacher should do to-day. A teacher is the representative of no one; he ministers in the Temple of Scholarship, and to hold other views than he states would be sacrilege, or worse than sacrilege.

"Money is needed to run a university and, to be sure, our Board of Trustees have trouble in making both ends meet; yet if money is to be the goal of instruction by the suppression of truth, by setting the limit on a teacher, better a thousand times that the institution should go out of existence. The end of a university is truth and the propagation of truth; money is but the means to this end.

"We need more heresies in science. The advance of civilization will mean the stamping out of these heresies or the establishing of their truth. Freedom, absolute, unrestricted freedom, is the soul of the university. When Oxford started, in the thirteenth century, it was free; later the Church got hold of it. Then the Tudor Kings treated it as a means of statecraft; later as spoils. James II. required one of the colleges to elect an incapable man President. Such men who were foisted on the helpless colleges in after times had everything except piety, virtue, and learning, and then Oxford is said to have had an annual output of mendacity and insincerity. Despots have tried the experiment of interfering with universities, and the result has always been and always will be the same.

"Our Chairman of the Board of Trustees has just died. I commend him to you for your model in piety, morality, and character. Live ever as with an eye of your great taskmaster upon you."

Regular instruction was begun to-day at Cornell in all departments.

Mr. Sage Left Nothing to Cornell.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The will of Henry W. Sage has been proved at the Surrogate's Office. Cornell University is not mentioned in the will, which bears the date of March 8, 1897. There is nothing in the document to show the value of the estate.

AN ANXIOUS CHICAGO GAMBLER.

Fears He Has Been Robbed by Burglars of $7,000.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Expert locksmiths are trying to open the safe in George Reichhold's gambling house, 175 West Madison Street, while the proprietor and his son Walter anxiously wait to learn if the safe-blowers who tried to open it yesterday morning secured the $7,000 it contained.

Yesterday morning when Reichhold went to open the place for the day he found the door on the second floor standing open, with evidences that it had been forced. The safe he found moved slightly from the wall, with three holes bored into it close to the combination. The holes were so large and so neatly made he could insert his finger in each of them, but the door resisted all attempts to open it. The combination, disarranged by the boring of the holes, refused to work. Reichhold sent for experts.

The experts say they think the robbers did not succeed in opening the door, but Reichhold fears they were successful, and made good their escape with his $7,000.

Opening of Union Seminary.

The opening exercises of the Union Theological Seminary were held yesterday in the chapel at 700 Park Avenue. The chapel was well filled with undergraduates, graduates, and a number of women. The members of the Faculty, including the Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, the retiring President; the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, the President-elect; the Rev. Marvin Richardson Vincent, and Seth Low, the Secretary, and Chancellor MacCracken of the New York University occupied the platform. Seth Low opened the exercises with a reading of the Scriptures and prayer was offered by Dr. Hall. Dr. Vincent preached the sermon, taking for his subject, "Ministerial Education and Popular Effectiveness."

Mass Meeting to Denounce Officials.

The building trade section of the Central Labor Union has appointed a committee to make arrangements for a mass meeting to denounce Gen. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works; Mayor Strong, and other officials for not taking up the complaints of the delegates in regard to the alleged violation of the law on the work of the retaining wall at High Bridge and on the works in Jerome Park, where, the delegates say, the padrones are really doing the work. These padrones, the delegates say, house their men in huts built on city property, work them twelve hours, and pay them only $2, whereas the prevailing rate of wages is $4 for eight hours' work.

Died from Being Run Over.

Florence Penders, the three-year-old child of Joseph Penders, a cabman, living at 648 Tenth Avenue, died early yesterday morning at the Roosevelt Hospital from injuries she received the day previous when she was run over by a Tenth Avenue car.

Wreck on the Canadian Pacific.

NEWPORT, Vt., Sept. 23.—The "Chicago Bullet" freight train, consisting of fourteen cars, which left here for Chicago, was wrecked at North Troy, on the Canadian Pacific Railroad, late last night. No one was hurt. The loss is heavy.

Probable Suicide at Perth Amboy.

PERTH AMBOY, Sept. 23.—Dr. Stacy R. Everett was found dead in bed this morning by his seven-year-old son. Everett was a dentist. It is believed that he committed suicide. Mrs. Everett left her home about two weeks ago, and her whereabouts is unknown.

Alderman Parks's Second Trial.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Sept. 23.—The second trial of former Alderman Charles Parks of New York for keeping an alleged gambling house at Asbury Park will commence here to-morrow. Parks was once convicted, but the conviction was set aside on appeal.

MRS. BISSELL EXAMINED.

In Supplementary Proceedings She Testified that She Seldom Wore a Gown More Than Five Times.

Mrs. Mary Valentine Yale Bissell, the wife of Eugene V. N. Bissell, was examined in supplementary proceedings yesterday in a room in the Supreme Court by Mayer C. Goldman, attorney for Revillon Frères, who hold a judgment against her for $323 for services rendered in making her dresses.

Mrs. Bissell testified that she was twenty-seven years old, and lived with her husband at 375 West End Avenue. She said that she had gone back to her husband in May, having been separated from him for three months previous through some disagreement. During that time her husband had been trying to obtain a divorce, but before he had done so a reconciliation had been effected.

During these three months, Mrs. Bissell testified, she had been supported by her mother. Her own income was only $600 a year, and she did not know what her husband earned. She said she had no personal property but her wearing apparel. To the question of how often she wore a gown she replied that she seldom wore one more than five times.

She said that her gowns were furnished her by her mother and that her husband never gave her any, as she had always had her own money. Her present income she received from the Continental Trust Company, but did not know the source it came from. Asked whether the divorce suit against her had been terminated she replied that it had for the time being, and then requested that the words "for the time being" be stricken from the records. This ended her examination.

Suit Against Mr. Bissell.

The judgment obtained by Samuel Koch and others against Eugene V. N. Bissell for the value of hats, furs, ribbons, and dress goods furnished to Mrs. Bissell by the plaintiffs has been reversed by Justice Bradley in the Second Appellate Division. During the trial a letter written by Mrs. Bissell to the plaintiffs was placed in evidence, in which she asked them to look to her husband for payment and not to herself. Justice Bradley holds that this letter was inadmissible, both as being a mere declaration of the wife not connected with the purchase or delivery of the goods, and as being insufficient to show as against the husband any delivery of the goods.

RUSSIAN COAL OIL IN GERMANY.

Traffic Arrangement for Its Shipment Direct from the Caspian Sea.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—From Russian sources, United States Consul Germain, at Zurich, learns that a traffic arrangement has just been closed between the German and Russian State Railways, whereby the Russian coal oil producers will henceforth be enabled to compete successfully with American coal oil in the German markets.

As soon as the new arrangement is in force direct shipments of coal oil will be made from the Caspian Sea and Volga ports to the principal German cities without the present burdensome and expensive transfer at the frontier.

TRAGEDY IN BALTIMORE.

Josiah C. Stevens Shoots His Son Because He Slaps His Sister.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 23.—Josiah C. Stevens of 768 West Cross Street shot and dangerously wounded his son, Robert J. Stevens, aged twenty-three, in a quarrel this morning over the latter's intended marriage, which was to have taken place to-night.

The father and sister of the young man were objecting strongly to his bringing his bride to his father's home, when the youth struck his sister in the face. This enraged the father, who drew a revolver from his pocket and fired a shot into his son's back, who fell to the floor unconscious. The elder Stevens then turned the weapon upon himself, but it was wrested from him by his two daughters. Young Stevens is now at the Maryland University Hospital in a critical condition.

SETH P. SQUIRE'S CONDITION.

His Daughters Allege that He Is of Unsound Mind.

An application was made by Mrs. Augusta Bugbee and Emma J. Trimble to Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, to appoint a committee of the person and estate of their father, Seth P. Squire, on the ground that he is of unsound mind and a helpless invalid. Mr. Squire lives at 71 East Eighty-seventh Street, and is eighty-two years old.

Justice Lawrence refused to grant the motion until the wife of the alleged incompetent and his other relatives have been notified that these proceedings have been instituted, so that they may be represented.

Mr. Squire is a stockholder in several insurance companies, and owns a considerable amount of property in New York and Brooklyn. As an instance of his mental condition his daughters say that after he has partaken of a hearty meal he imagines he is hungry and insists on eating again. The matter will now come up in the part of the Supreme Court devoted to litigated motions.

THE COBURN'S SKIPPER KILLED.

A Severe Gale Encountered on a Voyage to Hongkong.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—Among the cabin passengers who arrived from the Orient on the steamer City of Peking were Mrs. A. Nichols, Miss M. Nichols, and the former's little son, who are en route from Hongkong to their home in Bath, Me., after having passed through a terrible experience. They left New York in March last on board the ship Abner Coburn, of which Mrs. Nichols's husband was Captain, for a pleasure trip to Hongkong.

On June 19 the Coburn ran into a gale. Sail was shortened, and everything made as snug as possible, but just as Capt. Nichols was coming up the companionway to take an observation, a big sea washed over the stern, smashed the wheel, rolled the two steersmen into the scuppers, and hurled the skipper down the companionway, inflicting injuries from which he died eight hours later. Chief Officer Sparks was thrown against one of the boats and seriously hurt.

The storm continued for two days after the Captain died, but the second officer, J. P. Nichols, a son of the skipper, rigged up a jury rudder and navigated the vessel for fifteen days, during which time Chief Officer Sparks was confined to his berth. Capt. Nichols was buried at sea, his son reading the burial service. The Coburn arrived at Hongkong in time for Mrs. Nichols and her family to catch the City of Peking homeward-bound.

Badly Hurt by a Trolley Car.

JAMAICA, L. I., Sept. 23.—William A. Bennett, a Hollis farmer, was on his way to market early this morning with a load of produce, when his wagon was run into by a trolley car on the Long Island Electric Road on New York Avenue. Both his horses were killed, his wagon wrecked, the produce scattered, and Bennett was thrown from the wagon. He struck on his head and his skull was fractured. One of his legs was broken and he will lose the sight of one eye.

A Lehigh Student Injured.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Sept. 23.—Harry E. Knight of New York, of the class of '99, Lehigh University, and quarterback of the 'Varsity fotball eleven, walked out of the window of the Upsilon Chapter House early this morning while suffering from insomnia. He was taken to the hospital this afternoon. It is not yet known how badly he was injured.

A Negro Hanged for Assault.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 23.—Sylvanus Johnson, a negro, was hanged here to-day for assaulting a woman. Several thousand persons witnessed the execution. The case of Johnson was remarkable because his crime nearly resulted in a serious race war. One white man was killed and one negro was wounded in a riot while his trial was in progress, and it became necessary to call out the militia to restore order.

Emily J. Phillips's Will.

The will of Emily J. Phillips was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office. The value of the estate is not given. The testatrix directs that after the death of her sister, Louisa G. Reynolds, and her niece, Emily Reynolds, the residue of the property is to go to the Swiss Benevolent Society, the Sheltering Arms, the Children's Aid Society, and the House of Rest for Consumptives.

THE TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL.

Herman Justi Points Out Some Southern Fallacies and Predicts a New Era.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The people of Tennessee are celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the State's admission into the Union by holding at Nashville a great Centennial Exposition, which opened on May 1, 1897, and which will close by limitation on Nov. 1. It is, indeed, a practical way of commemorating a great event, and without any shock to sentiment, the people of the Volunteer State have presented at one and the same time their historical record of a hundred years, their reasons for believing that Tennessee is an inviting field for the investment of capital, and that it is a pleasant country in which all who honestly desire to do so can live in peace and plenty. Tennessee is naturally a very rich State, and it is well that her public-spirited citizens builded a great exposition that is to quicken energy and promote enterprise. No doubt Tennessee will derive one great benefit from the centennial that will be of incalculable value. It will bring the people closer together and show them what can be done by concerted action. It will also show what powers and talents have lain dormant, or else that have been overlooked. The oft-repeated charge that when Southerners want anything done requiring unusual executive ability, artistic talent, or mechanical ingenuity, they must go abroad for it, finds a very emphatic and convincing refutation in the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, for its conception and execution are due almost wholly to native genius.

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The past decade has witnessed a wonderful revolution in the industrial life of the whole country, especially of the South. It seems almost incredible that a section of our country desolated by a great war, whose institutions experienced a complete change, could so soon recover, and for those who visited the South at the conclusion of the great National tragedy and who may come now, the change will be as gratifying as it is wonderful. It will seem like the realization of a dream, and the fulfillment of those predictions made in ante-bellum days—but now almost forgotten—that the abolition of slavery would be followed by a condition of things in every way favorable to the South. That such a remarkable and desirable change has been wrought is at once a tribute to the free institutions under which we live, and to the courage, sagacity, and the wonderful recuperative powers of the Southerners.

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Immediately after the war, the most far-seeing Southerners, and many sincere friends at the East and in Europe, persistently preached the necessity of diversified crops, and the introduction of the most improved industrial methods. The habits, customs, and methods of a people cannot be completely changed in a day, and when Southerners were told that they must build their own mills and spin their own cotton, if they wished to hold a position of commercial importance and desired to secure to themselves commercial independence, the change was inaugurated, at first with great difficulty it is true, and possibly was undertaken in a half-hearted way; but it must be admitted that to-day the "languid" Southern air is musical with the hum of industry, and the Southland is a very hive of busy men. The South passed through a great panic almost unshaken; labor troubles prevailing elsewhere have not disturbed her; crops are not only diversified, but they are vast in extent, inexpensively gathered and quickly marketed. The wonderful change that has been wrought is particularly noticeable in two commodities—iron and cotton. Southern iron and the products of Southern cotton mills now find their way into the markets of the world, and what has been done in the way of material development is only a shadow of what we may expect, for so inviting a field for capital and labor will be more and more appreciated as the truth about the South becomes more widely known.

There is another view of the Tennessee Centennial's influence that must not be overlooked. It will render a service to the whole country in arousing a spirit of patriotism, and of impressing upon the American mind many facts of history hitherto overlooked, or, if not overlooked, remembered merely in their bare outlines.

* * * * * * *

The East has had a tremendous advantage over the South in presenting its side to the world in the fact that she has had the widely circulated newspapers, the eminent writers, and the books to plead her cause and explain her position. The same is true of England in her relation to other nations. What she says about her English-speaking connections is carried far and wide, while only an occasional word of reply or protest is heard. What she says of other nations not speaking the English language is accepted as final, there being few English-speaking people who have the ability to read the case as presented by the other side. Translations are comparatively few, and so the English-speaking world is oftentimes kept in darkness of the truth, and the English Nation goes on, like political parties in the United States, "claiming everything." Unfortunately the South has been seemingly indifferent to the opinions of the rest of the world, and has assumed that her place in history was secure. Naturally she has overestimated the importance of her part, admittedly great as it really is.

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It has often been explained why the South has been remiss in this particular, and why she has written, comparatively speaking, few books; but a few words are necessary now. She made history, and was contented with this much, and she therefore left others to write it. Here she erred grievously. The field and the forum were the theatre for her powers, and the only use she had for the pen was to sign orders and write edicts.

* * * * * * *

For them (Southerners) everything was tame that was without spirited action—that was not involved in danger—that required no sacrifice. Books were good enough to read, they contended, and they read the best. They recognized the righteousness of the pen in other hands than theirs, but the thought of writing books never suggested itself to their quick minds. Great orators are seldom great writers, and great writers seldom great orators.

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Writing was the New Englander's greatest gift, while the Southerner excelled in oratory and statesmanship, and if a comparison could be safely drawn between the two it is more than likely that the palm would be given to the Southerner, for who, among New England writers, ranks higher in the world of letters than did Clay and Calhoun as orators and statesmen?

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After all, the rivalry among the States is commendable in the highest degree, and if too much should be claimed by either the material rescued from the dusty heap of time will at least help the future historian to do full justice to all. And so just now the people of Tennessee who are active in bringing to light many half-forgotten pages in the history of a great Commonwealth are rendering a service not to be lightly estimated. They are celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of Tennessee's admission into the Union by an exposition which is not unlike the World's Fair at Chicago. The general plan is in keeping with the demands of our utilitarian age, all without the sacrifice of the sentiment that attaches to such an event. Indeed, how could Tennesseeans better show the progress of a century and at the same time give expression to their patriotic sentiments than by holding a great exposition of art, industry, invention, and history. It is a happy idea, full of suggestion and instruction. Tennessee was the sixteenth State admitted into the Union, the first thirteen being the original colonies, the fourteenth Kentucky, and the fifteenth Vermont. Kentucky and Vermont were admitted in 1792, but they permitted their own hundredth anniversary to pass without formal celebration. Tennessee, therefore, is the first State in the Federal Union to commemorate with dignity and honor the completion of its first century of National existence. In the month still remaining of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition's too brief existence, Nashville will be the Mecca for all loyal Americans.

HERMAN JUSTI.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 20.

Chief Bureau Promotion and Publicity, Tennessee Centennial Exposition.

Incendiary Fires in Suffolk.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Sept. 23.—Fires, believed to have been of incendiary origin, occurred in Greenport and Huntington this morning. In Greenport three storehouses on Sterling Creek were burned, with a loss of $3,000. At Huntington the barn of John L. Parroga was burned, and three horses, a dog, and a quantity of forage were lost.

Japan's American Cruiser.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—The officers of the Union Iron Works expect to launch the hull of the Japanese cruiser Chitose early in January. Work on the vessel is being rushed along as rapidly as possible. Most of the plates of the protective deck are in place, and the sharp steel ram at the cruiser's bow is complete.

THE STORM MARS RACING

A Strong Wind and Drizzling Rain at Gravesend Track, with a Light Attendance.

MANY ENTRIES SCRATCHED

Komuraski, a Fort Erie Crack, Deceived the "Talent" and Led from Start to Finish—Ben Brush Walked Over in 1:47 1-2.

It was as uncomfortable at the Gravesend track yesterday as it has been at any race track in the East this year, for a strong wind blew the drizzling rain into the grand stand, chilling the spectators to the marrow and preventing a good view of the running of the races throughout. There were not more than 300 persons in the grand stand, while in the betting ring the small army of "regulars" tried to keep warm by huddling together or in making sprint dashes across the ring on wagers.

The racing was as good as could be expected under the circumstances, for the heavy track caused many of the owners to scratch their horses, leaving light fields. What promised to be the most interesting race of the day was the third at a mile, in which Ben Brush, Flying Dutchman, Howard S., Tillo, and Challenger were carded to start. All but Ben Brush were scratched, and he, too, would have been among the number if his trainer had not decided that it would be a good chance to give him a trial for the Second Special, in which he is to be a starter on Saturday. He had a walk-over, but Sims galloped him in 1:47½.

The second race, for two-year-olds, was prolific of "good things." Fleeting Gold was played as if the race was over, and Hardly also received a generous support. Festa was played by another clique of the smart set, and Komuraski, who had been brought down from Fort Erie, was backed by a select crowd from Buffalo. Kenmore Queen was the favorite on form, but she could do no better than finish third, while Komuraski led from start to finish and won.

The "talent" played in poor luck all day long, for Salvable was the only favorite to win. Cavalero, who burned up $10,000 for his owner, J. E. Seagram, the Canadian distiller, when he was beaten by Peat a few days ago, was the odds-on favorite for the first race, but was beaten by Peat's stable companion, Dr. Catlett.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds, which have not won $2,500 in 1897. Purse of $650, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50.

1—Dr. Catlett, Turney Brothers' ch. c., by Candlemas-Allerna, 112 pounds, 2 to 1 and out ....(Williams)
2—Cavalero, J. E. Seagram's ch. c., 112, 1 to 2 and out........(Sims)
3—Talisman, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, b. c., 104, 20 to 1........(Mackey)

Won handily by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For fillies two years old. Purse of $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:09.

1—Komuraski, J. S. Wadsworth's b. f., by Candlemas-Twilight, 109 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1........(Thorpe)
2—Hardly, M. F. Dwyer's ch. f., 109, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5........(Sims)
3—Kenmore Queen, E. L. Graves's b. f., 111, 9 to 5........(Perkins)

La Maroma, 102, 8 to 1, (H. Martin;) Festa, 111, 15 to 1, (Penn;) Fleeting Gold, 109, 5 to 2, (Clayton;) Napamax, 114, 8 to 1, (Hennessy;) Ella Daly, 102, 20 to 1, (Beauchamp;) Jilted, 110, 20 to 1, (Doggett,) and Gazena, 102, 20 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by three lengths; two lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For all ages. Purse of $800, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile. Time—1:47¼.

*Ben Brush, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., by Bramble-Roseville, 4 years, 120 pounds........(Sims)

*Galloped over the course.

FOURTH RACE.—The Speculation Stakes, for three-year-olds, of $1,500, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile. Time—1:42¼.

1—Salvable, P. Dunne's b. c., by Salvator-Lydia, 101 pounds, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5........(Sloane)
2—Ben Eder, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., 4, 101, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5........(H. Martin)
3—Rondo, Bromley & Co.'s b. c., 4, 108, 6 to 1..(Clayton)

Tom Cromwell, 109, 8 to 5, (Sims;) Premier, 106, 15 to 1, (Hewett;) Ramiro II., 109, 10 to 1, (Doggett;) Bromo, 89, 6 to 1, (Maher,) and Casseopia, 94, 15 to 1, (Gee,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; four lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02¾.

1—Scotch Plaid, Oneck Stable's b. g., by Midlothian-Mottle, 109 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1........(Doggett)
2—Claret Cup, E. L. Graves's ch. f., 104, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1........(H. Martin)
3—Oxnard, J. E. Madden's b. c., 100, 10 to 1..(Wilhite)

Hairpin, 102, 5 to 1, (Beauchamp;) Rey Salazar, 105, 3 to 1, (Thorpe;) Aratoma, 97, 6 to 1, (Maher;) Miss Rowena, 98, 5 to 1, (O'Donnell;) Kilt, 94, 15 to 1, (Thompson;) Junior, 104, 30 to 1, (Mackey;) Fayida, 101, 8 to 1, (Hewett;) Whistling Con, 109, 20 to 1, (Sims,) and Cherry Picker, 106, 5 to 1, (Littlefield,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; the same distance between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds which have run and not won at this meeting; selling allowances. Purse of $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:43½.

1—Shasta Water, Burns & Waterhouse's b. f., by Maxim-Tyranny, 103 pounds, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5........(O'Donnell)
2—Ben Ronald, F. M. Woods's br. g., 105, 15 to 1 and 5 to 1........(Beauchamp)
3—Good Times, P. Dunne's b. c., 111, even money........(W. Martin)

Rey del Tierra, 106, 3 to 1, (Thorpe;) Break o' Day, 103, 8 to 5, (H. Martin,) and Ein, 111, 20 to 1, (Pickering,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; four lengths between second and third.

ALLEGED THIEVES ARRESTED.

Fish Identifies Two Suspects as the Men Who Robbed Him.

On July 13 three men went to the saloon 34 Grand Street, when the proprietor, Wilkes D. Fish, was alone, and at the muzzle of a revolver robbed him of a diamond valued at $300 and about $80 in cash. From the description Fish gave of the thieves the police recognized in one of them a well-known "crook," Michael Lynch, and started to find him. They located him Monday in prison in Brooklyn, and Fish identified him.

Detective Sergts. Holland and Reidy had a talk with Lynch, and yesterday, when he was released from jail, arrested him. Then they visited 25 Hamilton Street and arrested Frank Purcell, alias Big Frank, an ex-convict. Fish positively identified both men, and they were taken to Police Headquarters. They will be arraigned in Jefferson Market to-day. The police say they know who the third man is, and will get him in a day or two.

Theatrical Managers in Court.

Acting Captain Titus of the Eldridge Street Station appeared in Essex Market Court yesterday as a complainant against H. C. Miner, proprietor of the Bowery Theatre, Capt. Charles Krumm of 167 Chrystie Street and Joseph Burke of 161 Bowery, proprietors of concert halls, whom he charged with selling drinks during performances, in violation of the theatrical law. H. C. Miner was represented by Joseph Moss of Howe & Hummel's office. His examination was set down for next Wednesday. Magistrate Pool read the law to Krumm and Burke, and informed them how far they could go without violating the law. He held the men for examination Wednesday, and intimated that if they complied with the law during the week he would dismiss the proceedings.

The Cigarette Makers' Strike Ended.

The contracting cigarette manufacturers whose shops were struck recently called at the union headquarters yesterday and said they were willing to settle the strike amicably. Contractors and union officers will meet to-day to arrange terms of an agreement.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

WET GOLF LINKS AT TUXEDO

The Games Go On, However, with Lots of Enthusiasm and Some Surprises.

HUNTINGTON DEFEATS TRAVIS

Foxhall Keene Wins After a Close Match with Dr. Rushmore and Will Contest with Huntington To-day for the Principal Trophy.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Sept. 23.—In spite of the wet weather to-day, the players in the second-day matches of the Tuxedo Club tournament showed great enthusiasm, and the contests were marked by a laudable zeal, if not by superb brilliancy of play. The steady drizzle made the greens very heavy, requiring the most careful putting not to lose at a critical stage of the game.

The first surprising feature came in the morning, when Robert P. Huntington, the former tennis champion of Yale, beat Walter J. Travis of the Oakland Club by six holes and five to play. This was in the semi-final round for the chief trophy, the Tuxedo Cup. The other pair, Foxhall Keene and Dr. E. C. Rushmore, played their round in the afternoon, and the former won after a close match by two holes and one to play. Keene and Huntington will therefore meet to-morrow in the final contest for the cup, and a lively exhibition of skill is looked for.

The Keene-Rushmore match drew a number of Tuxedo Park residents to the club, and several women followed the players over the course, although the moisture was dense enough to soak through the thickest clothing. Foxhall Keene carried an umbrella most of the time, but Dr. Rushmore relied for protection on his sweater.

Among those in the "gallery" were Mrs. R. P. Huntington, Mrs. Clarence Cary, Miss Potter, William and Mrs. Kent, Mrs. F. B. Keech, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Hamilton Fish, Jr., W. Rossiter Betts, Miss Stokes, Miss Godfrey, and Alfred Seton, Jr.

For six holes the game ran evenly. Then Keene made the next three in succession, and managed to maintain this lead, with one or two variations, to the end of the fifteenth hole. At that hole Rushmore topped his iron shot in approaching the green, and the ball splashed into the brook. Keene overdrove the green, going into high grass, but holed out in one stroke less than Rushmore. He was now "dormy" three, that is, Rushmore would have to make all the remaining three holes to tie the game and stand a winning chance. Rushmore started off well, making the short Alps hole in two strokes, the only time it has been made in that figure during the tournament, but the seventeenth was halved, and that closed the match. By strokes, some of the holes being approximated, the scores are:

Foxhall Keene, Rockaway—										
Out	4	5	5	5	6	6	3	5	3	—42
In	5	5	4	4	5	5	3	5	x	—36
Total, seventeen holes										78
Dr. E. C. Rushmore, Tuxedo—										
Out	5	3	5	6	6	4	4	6	5	—44
In	4	3	4	5	5	6	2	5	x	—34
Total, seventeen holes										78

In his match with Huntington, Travis was very poor in his putting and approaching. He also drove out of bounds on several occasions, and once sent his ball into the Ramapo River. Huntington was strong with his iron shots, and played his approaches finely. It was a steady game throughout, and Huntington was quite the lion of the day, as Travis had been picked by the majority to win. The scores for the thirteen holes are:

R. P. Huntington, Tuxedo—										
Out	5	4	4	6	5	5	3	5	4	—41
In	5	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	—17
Total										58
W. J. Travis, Oakland—										
Out	6	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	—44
In	6	4	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	—22
Total										66

The Wee-Wah Cup contest was also narrowed down to-day to the finals, the fortunate men being F. C. Smith of Newport and J. Allen of Shinnecock. They will play the final round to-morrow. Allen's match with Archibald Graham, one of the leading golfers in Paterson, was a close one by strokes, Allen winning at the end of the sixteenth hole by three holes and two to play. Their cards are:

J. Allen, Shinnecock—										
Out	6	4	5	5	5	5	3	5	4	—42
In	5	5	5	6	5	4	3	..	..	—33
Total, 16 holes										75
Archibald Graham, North Jersey—										
Out	4	4	5	5	6	5	3	5	6	—43
In	5	5	5	6	6	5	3	..	..	—35
Total, 16 holes										78

The summaries in the rounds for the Tuxedo, Wee-Wah, and Ramapo Cups are:

Tuxedo Cup.—Semi-final Round—Robert P. Huntington, Tuxedo, beat Walter J. Travis, Oakland, 6 up, and 5 to play; Foxhall Keene, Rockaway, beat Dr. E. C. Rushmore, Tuxedo, 2 up, and 1 to play.

Wee-Wah Cup.—Second Round—F. C. Smith, Newport, beat Sherman Day, Shinnecock, 5 up, and 4 to play; E. C. Kent, Tuxedo, beat William Kent, Tuxedo, 3 up, and 2 to play; Archibald Graham, North Jersey, beat Alfred Seton, Jr., Tuxedo, 1 up; J. Allen, Shinnecock, beat H. C. Knox, North Jersey, 1 up.

Semi-final Round—Smith beat Kent, 2 up, and 1 to play; Allen beat Graham, 3 up, and 2 to play.

Ramapo Cup.—First Round—R. W. Goelet, Newport, beat F. P. Delafield, Tuxedo, 5 up, and 3 to play; H. O. Smith, Newport, beat John Smith, Dutchess County, 8 up, and 7 to play; Frank M. Freeman, Fairfield County, beat Hamilton Fish, Jr., Tuxedo, 6 up, and 5 to play; John Chadwick, Jr., Powelton, beat F. T. Underhill, Oyster Bay, 5 up, and 4 to play; Grenville Kane, Tuxedo, beat Henry Hewet, North Jersey, 1 up; Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Tuxedo, beat Harold Godwin, Queens County, 4 up, and 2 to play; W. R. Hill, New Brunswick, beat A. De Witt Cochrane, Ardsley, 4 up, and 3 to play; H. C. De Rham, Tuxedo, beat N. Leroy Edgar, Tuxedo, 6 up, and 4 to play.

These matches will all be finished to-morrow and there will also be a bogie handicap.

LENOX GOLF TOURNAMENT.

President McKinley to See the Final Match for the Lenox Cup To-day.

LENOX, Sept. 23.—A. H. Fenn, the Palmetto Club golfer, beat Thorp in the semi-finals in the golf tournament at Lenox today, and W. Bayard Cutting beat Devereux Emmett, leaving Fenn and Cutting to fight it out to-morrow. If Fenn wins he will keep the beautiful Lenox Cup, now in the custody of his club, which he won last year. An interesting fact in connection with the tournament is that last year Fenn and Cutting were those who played in the finals. Fenn is playing finely this year, and the general expectation is that he will win to-morrow.

There was a large crowd present to-day to see the playing, and a still larger crowd will be on the grounds to-morrow if the weather is fair, for it was learned to-night that if the day is agreeable President McKinley will be present as the guest of John Sloane. He will drive down from Pittfield in a four-in-hand. It is understood he will remain until Saturday as Mr. Sloane's guest. A reception of an informal character will be given for him to-morrow night.

In the matches this morning Fenn beat Thorp two up, one to play, and Cutting beat Emmett five up, four to play.

Preliminary play for the President's Cup, given by William Douglass Sloane, was begun this afternoon. It was eighteen holes, medal play, the first eight to qualify. Those who qualified and will play to-morrow are:

A. H. Fenn, Palmetto	45	42	87
Devereux Emmett, West Hook	44	46	90
Fred. O. Beach, Newport	44	48	92
W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., West Hook	45	48	93
Abram Barker, Agawam	49	44	93
J. C. Thorp, Cambridge	45	48	93
C. C. Clark, Jr., Shinnecock	48	46	94
S. D. Bowers, Knollwood	46	48	94

The other cards handed in were:

W. B. Mauran, Agawam	49	49	98
M. Barge, Newport	47	51	98
Samuel Frothingham, Rockaway	48	51	99
S. R. Sweeney, Albany	50	49	99
David W. Bishop, Jr., Lenox	46	53	99
Sanford Barnes, Lenox	53	46	99
William T. Gray, St. Andrew's	49	51	100
A. P. Tailer, Ardsley	47	53	100
Joseph H. Choate, Jr., Stockbridge	47	53	100
W. H. Dixon	54	47	101
H. Van Rensselaer, Stockbridge	52	49	101
S. Russell, St. Andrew's	52	52	104

Harriman Wins at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—H. M. Harriman of the Knollwood Golf Club won the final round for the Ravinoaks Cup at the Onwentsia links to-day, defeating W. M. McCawley of the Philadelphia Country Club, three up and two to play.

Harriman played great golf, especially in the first half. In one place he made eight holes in thirty-four strokes. McCawley had poor luck on the first half, but improved materially on the second, halving several holes by remarkable putting. Harriman did not win a single hole after the ninth.

Harriman won the first, second, third, fourth, sixth, and seventh holes. The fifth, eighth, tenth, eleventh, thirteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth were halved. This left only two holes to play, and as Harriman was three up the game closed at that point.

Golf in Canada.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Sept. 23.—At Dixie to-day Mr. Gillespie of Quebec, last year's amateur golf champion of Canada, was defeated in the first round of the amateur championship competition by Lyons of the Rosedale Club, Toronto.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Cleveland Wins a Game from the Colts by Timely Batting—Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	87	36	.707
Boston	89	37	.706
New York	79	45	.637
Cincinnati	70	54	.565
Cleveland	66	59	.528
Washington	57	67	.460
Brooklyn	57	69	.452
Pittsburg	56	69	.448
Chicago	55	71	.437
Philadelphia	54	72	.429
Louisville	51	73	.411
St. Louis	27	96	.220

Games To-day.

Washington in New York, (two games.)
Philadelphia in Brooklyn.
Boston in Baltimore.

Other Games.

In Providence—Providence, 6; Scranton, 6.
In Montreal—Montreal, 8; Toronto, 2.

Cleveland, 8; Chicago, 4.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 23.—The home team won to-day's game through timely batting. McAllister carried off the fielding honors for the home team, as did Connor for the Chicagos. Score:

Cleveland	0	0	0	1	2	5	0	0	.—8
Chicago	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0—4

Earned runs—Cleveland, 4; Chicago, 2. Base hits—Cleveland, 16; Chicago, 10. Errors—Cleveland, 3; Chicago, 1. Batteries—Cleveland, Powell, and Criger; Chicago, Griffith, and Donahue. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

BERLIN CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Tenth Round in the International Games Concluded.

BERLIN, Sept. 23.—The tenth round of the international chess masters' tournament was played to-day at the Architekten Haus, in this city, when round six of the Berger schedule furnished the pairing, which was as follows:

Cohn vs. Englisch, Schlechter vs. Blackburne, Marco vs. Schiffers, Metger vs. Charousek, Janowski vs. Albin, Teichmann vs. Alapin, Tschigorin vs. Winawer, Walbrodt vs. Caro, Burn vs. Zinkl, Suechting vs. Bardeleben.

The game left unfinished between Schiffers and Blackburne in the ninth round yesterday was drawn.

The following are the results of to-day's playing:

Cohn beat Englisch, Schlechter and Blackburne drew, as did Marco and Schiffers; Metger and Charousek adjourned their game a second time late this evening; Janowski beat Albin, Teichmann went down before Alapin, Tschigorin disposed of Winawer, Walbrodt and Caro drew, Burn and Zinkl adjourned their contest a second time late in the evening, and Suechting was credited with a win against Bardeleben, (retired.)

The following are the scores up to date:

Players.	Won.	Lost.	Players.	Won.	Lost.
Alapin	6	4	Marco	7½	2½
Albin	2	8	*Metger	5	4
Bardeleben	½	9½	Schiffers	5	5
Blackburne	7	3	Suechting	5	5
*Burn	4	5	Schlechter	5	5
Caro	6	4	Teichmann	4½	5½
Cohn	3½	6½	Tschigorin	6	4
*Charousek	5	4	Walbrodt	6½	3½
Englisch	6	4	Winawer	3	7
Janowski	7½	2½	*Zinkl	3	6

*Adjourned games.

U. S. CAVALRY COMPETITION.

Departments of the East and Missouri Shoot at Fort Sheridan.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—The preliminary firing in the cavalry competition of the Department of the East and of the Missouri began to-day on the Fort Sheridan Range. The scores of the ten leading marksmen were as follows, the distances being 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards:

Sergt. Oleanette, Troop I, Third Cavalry	172
Sergt. Anderson, Troop C, Sixth Cavalry	169
Private Johnson, Troop E, Sixth Cavalry	167
Sergt. Lee, Troop C, Third Cavalry	166
Private Biggers, Troop H, Third Cavalry	162
Sergt. Eusslin, Troop F, Third Cavalry	160
Corp. Wilson, Troop E, Third Cavalry	158
Corp. Hundertmark, Troop C, First Cavalry	158
Corp. Murphy, Troop F, Second Cavalry	156
Private Newkirk, Troop K, Sixth Cavalry	152

Wilson was given the place over Hundertmark because of a larger score at the greater distances.

No Polo To-morrow.

There will be no polo games at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, on Saturday, the Rockaway team having withdrawn. On Monday, the 27th, the Myopia second team will play the Meadowbrook second team for the Riding and Driving Club Cups, and the final will be played Sept. 30, Southampton versus winners of Sept. 27.

Two Workmen Injured.

Isaac Flesher, fifty years old, of 100 Monroe Street, and Michael Laker, fifty years old, of 33 Essex Street, were tearing down an old building at 28 Hester Street yesterday, when one of the walls gave way, and they were buried under the débris. Several other workmen went to their assistance, and they were rescued with some difficulty. Flesher was bruised on the right side, and Laker's left ankle was broken. The two men were taken to the Gouverneur Hospital. The contractor, David Bernstein, twenty-three years old, of 39 Hester Street, was arrested.

Dr. Nansen Will Arrive in October.

Dr. Nansen, the polar explorer, will sail by the steamer St Paul from Southampton Oct. 16, and probably reach New York on Oct. 23. His first American lecture will be given in this city Oct. 28. The entire Nansen exhibit at Stockholm will be shipped to New York Oct. 5. The Christiania collection has already left Stockholm by the Thingvalla Line steamship Amerika. The collections will be placed on free exhibition here.

Judgment for the United States.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—The United States Government has recovered a judgment amounting to over $100,000 in the United States Circuit Court as the conclusion of a twelve years' suit against Andrew J. Barnes, who was Indian Agent on the Hooper Valley Reservation in 1879. Mr. Barnes has died since the suit was commenced, and it is doubtful if the judgment can be satisfied. The suit was the outcome of disputes over Barnes's accounts in which there were many shortages.

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FALL STYLES NOW READY.

WOODBURY'S FACIAL SOAP AND FACIAL CREAM.

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN

National Cycle Board of Trade Decides on a Two Months' Guarantee for Next Year.

OPPOSED TO CYCLE SHOWS

The Board Will Grant No Sanctions—The 33-Mile Race Between Michael and Lesna at Manhattan Beach To-morrow.

At a meeting of the Directors of the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers at their headquarters, 320 Broadway, yesterday, it was decided that a guarantee of sixty days only would be allowed on bicycles next year. The meeting was held behind closed doors, but according to Secretary Ernest R. Franks the decision on the guarantee question was unanimous. The Directors present were A. L. Garford, Kirk Brown, R. L. Coleman, R. S. Crawford, C. W. Dickerson, C. H. Funnell, L. M. Wainwright, Walter Measure, A. R. Peck, and A. G. Spalding.

The board's position of opposition to cycle shows was reiterated and no National or local shows will be sanctioned. Secretary Franks would give no information on this feature of the meeting, but it is believed that this position of the board was only sustained after considerable opposition had been overcome. Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Chicago dealers are anxious to hold a cycle exposition. W. M. Brewster of the Philadelphia Cycle Board of Trade, who requested a hearing from the National Board before the meeting, said there would be a cycle show in Philadelphia this Winter whatever the National Board decided. A member of the Cycle Board of Trade of Long Island said that his organization had adopted a resolution at its last meeting favoring giving an exhibition. Now that the National Board had refused its sanction the show would probably be arranged by parties outside that organization.

Secretary Franks, when asked what discipline the National Board would exact if shows were given, said that the members of the board would simply refrain from exhibiting or encouraging such an exhibition.

Manhattan Beach Races.

Several competition races have been arranged for the meet at Manhattan Beach to-morrow in addition to the thirty-three-mile match race between Lucien Lesna and Jimmy Michael. A professional handicap event for pacemakers promises to be the most interesting of these from a racing standpoint, as the majority of the sixty-four men employed by the middle-distance stars will engage. Among them will probably be "Eddie" McDuffie and a number of other fast men seldom seen in this section. The other events will be a half-mile and mile open for amateurs. Lesna and several squads of his pacemakers arrived at Manhattan Beach yesterday afternoon. He said he never felt in better condition in his life. Michael was billed for a ten-mile exhibition on the new board track at Vailsburg, N. J., but his appearance was prevented by the rain.

Firemen's Century.

A feature of the century run to be held under the auspices of the Firemen's Cycle Club will be the number of women participating. Two of the pacemakers are to be women who have made reputations for endurance in long runs, one of the two being Mrs. Hattie White, who recently finished among the first in the triple century run of the Rutherford Cyclers. A large number of "bike cops" have signified their intention of joining in the hundred-mile spin, and the full list of riders promises to be large, as there has been so great a demand for entry blanks that 5,000 have been distributed.

TROUBLE ON TAUNTON'S TRACK.

Major Taylor Almost Strangled by W. E. Becker After a Race.

TAUNTON, Mass., Sept. 23.—In the bicycle races here to-day there was trouble in connection with the one-mile open event. In getting away there was a bad mix-up. Tom Butler crossed the tape first, with Major Taylor second, and W. E. Becker third. After the riders had finished Becker wheeled up behind Taylor and grabbed him by the shoulder. The colored man was thrown to the ground. Becker choked him into a state of insensibility, and the police were obliged to interfere. It was fully fifteen minutes before Taylor recovered consciousness, and the crowd was very threatening toward Becker.

Becker claims that Taylor crowded him into the fence during the race. Becker was disqualified and the race was run over, Tom Butler winning.

Cricket at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 23.—The match at cricket between Mr. Pelham Warner's team of Englishmen and a team composed of Baltimoreans which was begun yesterday at the grounds of the Catonsville Country Club, resulted in a draw this afternoon, bad weather making it impossible for the home players to finish their second inning. The score when stumps were drawn stood 252 for the Englishmen to 188 for the Baltimoreans, the latter having four wickets down in the second inning, while the Englishmen had a full inning to go.

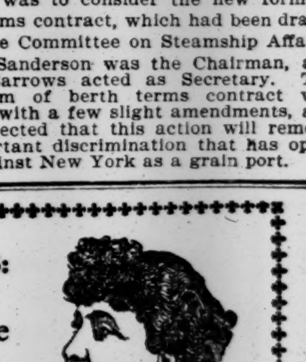
New Berth Terms Contract.

A meeting of the members of the steamship trade, exporters, and others interested was held in the managers' room of the Produce Exchange yesterday afternoon. The meeting was to consider the new form of berth terms contract, which had been drawn up by the Committee on Steamship Affairs. Oswald Sanderson was the Chairman, and E. T. Barrows acted as Secretary. The new form of berth terms contract was adopted with a few slight amendments, and it is expected that this action will remove an important discrimination that has operated against New York as a grain port.

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Johann Hoff

DANGERS OF WHITE PASS

Many Gold Seekers on Their Way to the Klondike Likely to Perish This Winter.

"WALKING RIGHT INTO DEATH"

The Situation in Alaska Described by Burton F. Bennett, the Returning United States District Attorney—Great Rush Expected Next Spring.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 23.—One of the passengers who arrived in the city to-day on the steamer Queen, from Alaska, was Burton F. Bennett, who was sent north by President Cleveland to fill the office of United States District Attorney for Alaska.

"From what I can learn," he said, "there is not, and will not be, enough food at Dawson City this Winter. With favorable weather the trading companies may get more up the river than was anticipated, but it is not likely. It will be impossible under the most favorable circumstances to get sufficient in to supply all those who are there. I feel sure of that after careful inquiry, and from letters I have received from Dawson City.

"But if Dawson City suffers, think of the men on White Pass. The world may not realize it, but there are men up north who are walking right into death. The snow is probably flying on White Pass, and if not it soon will be. Many purpose to Winter at Skaguay, but from what I can learn, hundreds do not intend to stop there, nor will they return to civilization. They have the gold fever as no other body of men ever had it. Every time they hear of a strike in the Yukon country they get crazier than ever. They will not stop for snow; they will not stop for storms. They will keep pushing over White Pass all Winter.

"I am satisfied that while the snow is coming down in all its fury on the pass and the wind is blowing awful gales this Winter, you will see men on White Pass. It is a frightful thing to think of, but it is true, and these men should be stopped. I would not be surprised to learn of many deaths up there this Winter. These men do not know anything about the horrors of White Pass in the Winter time, yet they keep on, and just about the time that Winter is at its worst some of them will be caught on White Pass. They will never escape.

"I am satisfied that those who remain at Skaguay this Winter will be all right. Spring will soon be with them, and they can start for the North. Once there, they will all come back rich if they are willing to stay and work for a few years. There is gold in every body of water, big or little, in the country. Why, the people of the States, with all the newspaper talk, do not know what the rush will be in the coming Spring. From the letters I have received from the States there will be 10,000 people in Alaska six weeks after the Spring rush has commenced.

"I think that the reports about so much crime in the vicinity of Skaguay have been exaggerated. We are doing what we can to see that order is preserved, and we have been fairly successful. Of course, there are some criminals there, but crime is very rare. We have officers at Skaguay. They will winter there and I look for no trouble.

"One thing is certain, and that is, that the United States Government will have to take steps at once to give Alaska a new government. At present it is one judicial district. I favor three, one for Southeast Alaska, one for Western Alaska, and one for the Yukon. In that way the country would be much better governed. If a murder is committed in the Yukon country in the Winter time, the murderer could not be brought to the south coast until Spring. This is not the way to conduct Alaska.

"I think that there should be a commission appointed by our Government to prepare a code of laws for the country. At present we depend upon the Revised Statutes of the United States, and when we cannot find what we want in them we turn to the laws which governed Oregon up to 1884. The land laws should be extended. At present one cannot get title to land in Alaska. That point is very important in advancing the claim for new legislation for the country."

A Klondike Vessel Blown Up.

LYNN, Mass., Sept. 23.—An explosion of naphtha occurred this afternoon on board the schooner Abbie M. Deering, while she was anchored in the harbor. The vessel is almost a complete wreck. One man was badly hurt. The vessel was purchased in Gloucester recently and was being fitted out for a Klondike expedition. A quantity of naphtha had been placed in the hold to destroy vermin. It is supposed that the stove in the galley ignited the gas formed by the fluid. It will cost several thousand dollars to repair the vessel.

Troops Leave for Alaska.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 23.—Lieut. Col. George W. Randall, Eighth Infantry, U. S. A., with twenty-five men from the same regiment, left here at 6 o'clock last evening on a special train over the Northern Pacific en route to St. Michael, by way of Seattle. The command left Seattle for St. Michael on the steamer Humboldt to-day.

An Arizona Gold Discovery.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Sept. 23.—Authentic information is at hand that there is a great discovery of free milling gold ore in the Chocolate Mountains of Yuma County, Ariz. The rush thither has started.

CONTROL OF BUFFALO GAS.

A Large Investment Made by a New York Syndicate.

BUFFALO, Sept. 23.—The sale of Buffalo's gaslight interests to a New York syndicate has been concluded. The contract was negotiated yesterday in New York. The purchasers are Emerson McMillin & Co., Hollister & Babcock, Lehman Brothers, and J. & W. Seligman & Co., it being understood that the Seligmans take 40 per cent. of the purchase. The purchase price is $5,000,000 cash, the companies to be turned over free of debt, floating or bonded. It is said that the purchasers of the three companies now in existence will reorganize them into a single company, with a capital stock of $7,000,000, and a bonded indebtedness of $7,000,000, making a total capital of $14,000,000.

In making the deal the Queen City Gaslight Company, which has been controlled by J. Edward Addicks, it is said, has been absorbed. The transaction with the Addicks Company was, however, entirely outside of the $5,000,000 paid for the three old Buffalo companies, but the New York capitalists are said to be in control of the Addicks franchise as well as the others.

A CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

The Mayor of Cincinnati at Odds With the County Officials.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 23.—Upon the application of the four members of the Board of Supervisors who were removed by Mayor Tafel yesterday, Judge Murphy of the Court of Common Pleas to-day issued an injunction restraining the four new appointees from assuming to exercise the duties of their office. The court at the same time said the proper way to test the matter was by quo warranto against the removed members. These members were barred out of the office to-day, but later were admitted. When they demanded the books they were reused by the policeman in charge, who said his orders were from the Mayor. The members talk of charging the Mayor with contempt of court.

A new complication arose when the County Commissioners in Special Sessions ordered Sheriff Feichel to take posession of the building in which is the office of the Board of Supervisors and oust the police, on the ground that the premises are county and not city property. This was done, and the Sheriff went further and put everybody out of the Supervisor's office, holding the place with his Deputies. Mayor Tafel ordered the police to retake possession, but the Sheriff barred the approaches and locked the court house doors opening into the jail yard in which the office of the board is situated.

THE MONETARY COMMISSION.

Nine of the Eleven Members Now at Work in Washington—Ex-Senator Edmunds Talks.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The Monetary Commission resumed its sessions here to-day with ex-Senator Edmunds presiding. W. B. Dean of St. Paul arrived last night, making nine of the eleven Commissioners present, namely, Messrs. Edmunds, Leighton, Fairchild, Patterson, Bush, Fries, Dean, Taylor, and Laughlin.

At this morning's session a general discussion took place on the plans to be adopted. Thus far the commission has not taken up the serious work before it, but has mapped out the preliminary organization. The general subject of finance will be divided under several leading heads, each being committed to a sub-committee. These heads have not been fixed thus far, and until they are the sub-committees will not be named. Several of the members addressed the commission to-day on financial topics. These discussions are private, as they are mainly for the purpose of bringing out every phase of the monetary question.

Ex-Senator Edmunds, President of the Monetary Commission, said to-day concerning the scope and purposes of the commission: "The commission is composed of gentlemen residing in all the different sections of the country. They were not selected to represent, nor do they represent, any special interest to be promoted by whatever they may think it wise to do, but rather to contribute from the principal callings of the industry and commerce and finance of the United States such information as would be likely to aid in reaching just conclusions and in suggesting measures that should be beneficial equally to the whole body of the people of the country.

"Naturally and necessarily it may be supposed that no particular plans or changes in the laws would at present be agreed upon, or even proposed, but rather that the first labors of the commission would be devoted to ascertaining the existing condition of things as affecting all interests of the people, and what evils or dangers now exist. The people of the whole country may feel sure that the commission will do nothing and recommend nothing that is intended to advance any interest or class at the expense of any other, whatever may be the public opinion in respect of the wisdom of what the commission may finally suggest to be done."

THE TIN-PLATE INDUSTRY.

Report of Hugh O'Beirne, Second Secretary of the British Embassy, Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Hugh O'Beirne, Second Secretary of the British Embassy here, has made a special report to the British Foreign Office on the American tin-plate industry, and it has been issued from the Foreign Office as an official document.

According to the report, the United States tin-plate industry dates practically from the passage of the McKinley Tariff act, at which time the American market was wholly supplied by South Wales. He says:

"Under existing rates of duty and at present prices, the only section of the American market in which British plates of ordinary grades (exclusive of 'drawback' plates) can continue in the long run to compete is the Pacific coast market, representing an annual consumption of about 50,000,000 pounds."

Mr. O'Beirne points out that the American tin-plate industry is wholly dependent for its raw material on foreign importation, as no tin has been produced in the last four years from any of the deposits of tin in the United States.

In conclusion, it is said, that after a strict examination, it appears to have been demonstrated that for household or hard usage the British outlasts the American product. It is true, the British tin is not quite so bright, but it is far more durable.

FIGHTING BANNOCK INDIANS.

Trouble in Idaho Over an Attempt to Discipline a School Girl.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—According to a report received by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs from the acting agent for the Indians on the Fort Hall reservation in Idaho, that reservation recently has been the scene of a lively skirmish between the Indian police and about seventy-five of the young Bannock bucks. The encounter grew out of an effort on the part of the police to restore a young Indian girl to the agency school, which she had left without permission of the school authorities.

This the young men undertook to prevent, and while they were not successful, they beat some of the police badly before the latter accomplished the return of the girl to her place in the school. The officers found themselves unable to arrest the insubordinate bucks, and the agent asks the detail of a troop of cavalry to the agency for this purpose. The Secretary of the Interior has forwarded this request to the War Department with his favorable indorsement.

Wool Imports for August.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The records of the Treasury Department show that the imports of wool at the ports of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston during August, 1897, the first full month since the new tariff act went into effect, amounted to 2,875,897 pounds, the smallest importation of any month since January, 1894, when the aggregate was 2,744,406 pounds. Last August's importations were very largely of Class 3, or carpet wools.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New York—W. J. Ossman, Grassy Point; C. C. Haviland, Purchase; Theodore Martin, Sheldon.

New Jersey—G. A. Gillig, Succasunna.

New Bank at Ocean City.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Authority has been granted for the organization of the National Bank of Ocean City, N. J.; capital, $50,000.

SHOT BY HORSE THIEVES.

A Young Man Loses His Valuables in a Night Encounter Near Haverstraw.

HAVERSTRAW, Sept. 23.—Truman Mathers, aged about twenty-one years, lost his watch and other valuables, including about $50 in money, and had a narrow escape from death as the result of a visit of horse thieves last night to his home near Mount Ivy, a small station on the New Jersey and New York Road about four miles west of this place. For the past three or four weeks a gang has been industriously at work in that neighborhood, and several of the residents have lost horses and wagons.

Mr. Mathers is clerk and manager in his father's store, which is situated at Ladentown, a small settlement a short distance from his home. After closing the store last night, he took a drive before going home, and it was quite late when he arrived there. Mr. Mathers gave his horse, which is a valuable one, a good grooming, and after feeding him, went to the house, which is but a short distance from the barn, to retire.

He had been in his room but a few moments when he thought he heard a noise in the barn. He went out to assure himself that everything was all right. On arriving at the barn he heard some one moving about inside, and, thinking it might be his father, he asked who was there. Receiving no reply, he started toward the door, but just as he reached it, and was about to open it, a bullet fired from the inside through a window struck him in the head, rendering him unconscious.

The other members of the household were alarmed by the shot, and rushed out and found Truman lying beside the barn door. After taking his son into the house and calling the doctor, Mr. Mathers returned to the barn to see what else had happened there. He found that the hasty appearance of the family after the shot was fired had saved Truman's horse and best buggy, as the harness was all on the horse and the buggy was pulled out on the barn floor, with everything prepared for immediate use.

Truman, after regaining consciousness, found that while he lay senseless on the ground the thieves had robbed him of his watch and money. The doctor said that the bullet had struck a glancing blow, inflicting an ugly wound, which, however, is not dangerous.

STATE LANDS TO BE WILD

Occupants of Adirondack and Lake George Cottages Are Now Violating the Constitution.

LEASES NOT TO BE RENEWED

Cottagers May Not Be Disturbed, However, and May Save the Rents Now Paid to the State—A Notable Instance of Grabbing.

ALBANY, Sept. 23.—"The lands of the State, now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the preserve as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. They shall not be leased, sold, or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed, or destroyed."—Section 7, Article VI., of the State Constitution, as amended in 1894.

This section of the organic law of the State has for its purpose the preservation of the State lands for the use and enjoyment of all its citizens. The spirit of this amendment, adopted by the Constitutional Convention of 1894, is that of the Declaration of Independence, wherein all men are considered free and equal. The policy proposed is that no individual or group of individuals shall exclusively and permanently occupy and enjoy the forest lands now owned or hereafter acquired by the State.

The enforcement of this policy has been intrusted to the present Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission. Thus far, this commission has done nothing but notify those holding five-year leases of tracts of State lands that, on expiration of their present leases, there can be no renewal. These leases are not very numerous, but they affect the occupants of a number of islands in Lake George and on the shores of lakes in the Adirondacks, who have been in possession for years and have built cottages which they occupy as Summer homes for a portion of each year. In addition to these there are others who have built cottages, lodges, and permanent camps on State lands, by permission of the State Land Board, which appointed the occupants at the same time custodians of such islands. Some of these have occupied their holdings for many years, and not a few have built expensive habitations. Again, there is another class of State land tenants, who have involuntarily become so by reason of the more recent acquirement by the State of large tracts of land which include their cottage sites.

Under the Constitution, the State Forest Commission cannot lease or sell these sites to their present occupants or any one else. The most of the leases, if not all, expire during the coming year. These owners and occupants, while they entered into possession in good faith and met all requirements of the State at the time of taking possession, are plainly violating the letter and spirit of the Constitution as it stands to-day.

In Lake George, whole islands have been occupied and regarded as the exclusive property of those who have erected cottages on them. If the Forest Commissioners follow out what appear to be their present inclinations and policy, they will do nothing after the present leases expire, and the cottage owners, though they are but squatters, will continue to occupy their old Summer homes undisturbed and will save the annual rental of $50 or more they now pay to the State.

Some of the present occupants of State land have shown a disposition to take possession of the public land all about their cottage sites, for which they pay a nominal rental. Only this Summer, Col. W. D. Mann, who has built a commodious cottage on Waltonian Island, one of the largest of the Waltonian group about the beautiful island harbor, at the north end of the town of Hague, appropriated a small island adjoining on the north, put a wire fence around it, built a shed, and comfortably installed a cow and pigs. He built a footbridge across the channel between the two islands, so that his hired man might bring the fresh milk over and attend to the wants of the cow and pigs without inconvenience. This channel had always been used as a short passage from the Island Harbor to the lake. Finally, complaint was made by some one, and the occupant was directed to remove his cow stable and animals. He declined to do so, and after some time had elapsed the Chief Game Protector was ordered to send men and remove the bridge between the islands, tear down the fence, and take the cow and pigs off. This was done, but after the agents of the State had gone away the cow was put back on the island, and the occupant, at last accounts, was getting his fresh milk regularly, although it had to be brought over each day in a rowboat.

The northern end of Waltonian, on which the cottage is built, has also been utilized as a general dumping ground for the accumulations of rubbish from the cottage. It is removed from the rustic stairway leading to the dock, where the occupants launch their rowboats and where his family or friends do not see it, but as the old tin cans and refuse are thrown on a rock that slopes down into the lake, all who row about the islands see it and do not find it attractive.

This instance is cited merely to call attention to one of the evils of permanent occupancy of State lands by cottagers, who, because of the rights granted them to erect cottages, gradually come to believe they have a proprietary right to whatever they wish in the immediate neighborhood.

KILLED HIS FATHER-IN-LAW.

James Kelly Shoots, in Westchester County, Charles Mead, with Whose Daughter He Recently Eloped.

WHITE PLAINS, Sept. 23.—At the little town of Lewisboro, Westchester County, last night, James Kelly shot and killed Charles Mead, with whose daughter he recently eloped.

Lewisboro is a hamlet of 200 inhabitants in a remote section, near the Connecticut line, three miles from Ridgefield, Conn. Mead was a prosperous and prominent farmer, fifty years old, known and respected by everybody in his neighborhood. Kelly lived next to him, and is twenty-nine years old. Three weeks ago Kelly and Flora Mead, a girl of eighteen, daughter of Charles Mead, eloped and were married in Connecticut. They returned to Kelly's house and have since lived together there. Mead refused to forgive them or to regard his daughter and son-in-law even as friends.

Two contradictory stories of the tragedy are given. Kelly says his young wife had already begun to look with too much favor on a man named Schisky, who lived in the house with them, and that Mr. and Mrs. Mead came to his house last night to discuss the trouble.

According to Kelly's story, Schisky went away to get a gun, while Mead threatened him. Kelly declares that he ran away and hid in the bushes, but seeing the others hunting for him he went out and faced them, whereupon they attacked and beat him. He drew his revolver and fired to save his life. The bullet went through Mead's heart, killing him instantly. Kelly's head and face are covered with cuts and bruises.

Members of the Mead family say Mead was walking along the road with his son John and a man named Carroll when Kelly met them. He demanded Mead's approval of the marriage and, on being refused, drew his pistol and fired. Then, they say, Kelly plunged head foremost into a pile of rocks, as if determined to kill himself.

Kelly was placed in the Lewisboro lock-up and watched until to-day, when he was brought here and put in jail. Coroner Birch, after impaneling a jury, adjourned the case until Saturday.

WARSHIPS FOR HAWAII.

Gunboat Wheeling, Ready to Start for Alaska, Sent There.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Orders were sent from the Navy Department to-day to San Francisco to have the gunboat Wheeling sent to Honolulu as soon as she can be prepared for the voyage. The Wheeling, which was put in commission recently, was to start in a short time for Sitka, taking stores and relief men for the gunboat Concord, now on duty in Alaska. She is a small but well equipped modern gunboat, somewhat smaller than the Bennington, now at Honolulu, but together the two boats will make a good force. The Philadelphia will remain at Honolulu until the Wheeling arrives. Whether the Yorktown will then be detained is not certain, but it is likely that she will not stop at Honolulu on her way home from China longer than is necessary to secure coal and stores.

The Philadelphia upon reaching Mare Island will place most of her men on the Baltimore, which has just been extensively repaired, and the latter will go to Hawaii as Admiral Miller's flagship. The Admiral will remain at Honolulu while the exchange is being made.

WHISTLED AND LOST HIS JOB.

Demoralising Conduct of William Bergsma, a Hireling of the Brooklyn Home for Aged Men.

The Home for Aged Men, in Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, appears to be a solemn kind of an institution. Its inmates are apparently well cared for, but there is an iron-clad code of rules evidently made by a body of women managers who do not know much about aged men or men of any other kind.

William Bergsma was recently engaged as general utility man about the home. Everything there is conducted with decorum. According to the rules an impressive silence should permanently prevail, and it usually does prevail. The aged men are supposed to lead regular and blameless lives, to rise up and lie down, eat and sleep at the sound of a bell, and to devote much of their time to the improvement of their matured minds, to meditation, humiliation, and consideration of the silent tomb and appertaining cheerful and diverting topics. William Bergsma, however, is not of an appropriate disposition. He likes to whistle at his work; he enjoys whistling and he whistles the warmest and liveliest things he can think of.

A few days after he began work at the home the silence there was thrilled one day with unwonted sounds. The efforts of the managers of the home are devoted to producing in the hearts of the aged men such harmonies as—

> My thoughts on awful subjects roll,
> Damnation and the dead.

or—

> Hark from the tombs a doleful sound,
> My ears attend the cry.

William aroused the echoes to the strains of "Sally In Our Alley" and

> Down town gals, won't you come out to-night,
> While de stars do shine?

and stray scraps from all the comic operas, plantation breakdowns, and extravaganzas he had heard in the last ten years.

The result was that all the lingering sparks of human nature in the aged men were aroused, and the home was demoralized. One aged man peered cautiously from his door, and, seeing the coast clear, slipped into the hallway and began to do a jig in his slippers to the music of William Bergsma's tuneful strains. Other aged men furtively popped their heads out, showed all their uninhabited gums in guileful grins of intense delight, and presently slid out and joined in the sinful manifestation.

William was delighted with the effect he had produced and stopped work and began to pat time on his thighs and thump with his feet. Some of the aged men cracked their heels together and said they had not enjoyed themselves so much in years. They improvised waltzes and chuckled as their coat tails flew, and the whistler entered thoroughly into the spirit of the occasion and whistled and patted more earnestly, louder, and more persuasively than ever.

As the revel was at its height the scandalized matron swept into the hall. The aged men incontinently scuttled and shambled back into their rooms, snatched up Hervey's "Meditations," Baxter's "Saints' Rest," and such other penitential volumes as they could handily come by, and became hypocritically absorbed in them forthwith, while yet panting from their saltatorial caperings to the pleasing strains of William Bergsma's whistling.

All of them were soundly berated, and Bergsma was discharged on the spot as an emissary of Belial. Because of his demoralizing deportment the matron refused to pay him his wages, and he had her before the Broadway Court yesterday in an effort to recover them.

The hearing was adjourned because of the illness of Mrs. Merrill, one of the Board of Managers of the Home for Aged Men. Bergsma asserts that she engaged him and gave him the privilege of whistling while at work. She is, therefore, an important witness.

FOUND DYING IN THE STREET.

Unknown Man, the Police Think, May Have Been Poisoned.

A man unconscious and apparently under the influence of liquor was found early yesterday morning on the sidewalk in Watts Street, near Hudson. He was taken to the Macdougal Street Police Station, where he died before the arrival of the ambulance which had been called. No marks were found on him to indicate that he had been foully dealt with, and the ambulance surgeon could not tell the cause of death. Acting on the theory that he was the victim of knockout drops, the police arrested Cornelius Hazel of 9 Hubert Street, who it was said was seen with the dead man late Wednesday night.

In the Jefferson Market Court Magistrate Cornell held Hazel, described by the police as an ex-convict, without bail for examination. The dead man had in his pockets 10 cents, a bunch of keys, and several slips of paper upon which memoranda were written. On one slip were the names "Tom Sullivan, Cedarhurst, N. J." and "Mrs. O'Brien, Prospect Place, Brooklyn." He had tattoo marks on both arms. On the right, the name "John Powers" and a harp, and on the left a cross. The legend "Eri Go Bragh" in blue and red ink was on both arms.

A VERDICT FOR THE CITY.

The Act Authorizing the Vandevoort Suit Was Unconstitutional.

Justice MacLean, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, in the case of John P. Chrystal, as assignee of Sophia G. Vandervoort, against the City of New York, directed the jury to bring in a verdict for the defendant on the ground that the act of the Legislature, passed in 1895, authorizing the suit, was unconstitutional. The suit was for $97,609.86, purporting to be a balance, with interest, due the late Charles Vandervoort for the erection of the Eighteenth Ward Market, now used as stables for the Street Cleaning Department. The amount appropriated for the building was $355,000, and of that sum there is still $685.35 in the City Treasury.

Counsel for the city contended that the Commissioners who certified for the balance due Vandervoort had no power to do so, as it exceeded the total appropriatioin of $355,000, and that in 1882 the claim of Mrs. Sophia G. Vandervoort was investigated by the Mayor and Controller, who decided that it should not be paid. The act passed in 1895 was, he alleged unconstitutional, as it was not submitted to the Mayor to pass upon, and was not indorsed "accepted by the city," or "passed without the acceptance of the city."

Justice MacLean upheld the contention, and ordered a verdict for the city.

CURE FOR SUICIDAL MANIA.

Operation Performed in Chicago on Mrs. C. H. Kraus.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—An operation was performed at the County Hospital yesterday by Dr. T. A. Davis upon Mrs. C. H. Kraus, otherwise known as Millie McDonald, for suicidal mania.

A week ago she attempted to kill herself with the buckle of a garter, and lacerated her throat in the attempt. Taken to the Detention Hospital, she was tried for her sanity and the jury decided that she was mentally unbalanced.

Dr. Elbert C. Fortner, a physician at the hospital, became interested in the case, and called upon Dr. Thomas A. Davis to consult with him. They came to the conclusion that the patient probably could be cured of her mania by an operation.

There was a depression in the skull which the doctors believed occasioned the mania through irritating the brain. The depression was caused by a blow from a champagne bottle.

The patient bore the operation remarkably well, and the doctors believe she is cured of her mania.

NEW BRIDGE AT NIAGARA FALLS

Celebration of Its Opening Begun With Music and Fireworks.

NIAGARA FALLS, Sept. 23.—A three days' celebration of the completion of the new steel arch bridge over the Niagara River was opened this afternoon with a burst of music from 150 musicians.

The bands assembled in the centre of the bridge and at a signal began to play the "Star Spangled Banner." Mayor Arthur C. Hastings of this city and Mayor C. Cole of Niagara Falls, Ont., walked to the centre of the bridge from their respective sides and each grasped the hand of the other in a cordial manner.

While the Mayors stood facing each other the music suddenly stopped and then again burst forth with the National air of Great Britain, "God Save the Queen."

When the music ceased a salute of twenty-one aerial guns was fired from the bridge.

To-night the falls and rapids were illuminated brilliantly, and an elaborate display of fireworks was given from the new bridge and from the steamer Maid of the Mist.

CARNEGIES STILL BUYING

Great Norrie and Tilden Mines of the Gogebic Range May Go to Them.

TO PREPARE THEIR OWN ORES

Over $3,000,000 Said to be Represented—Scheme for Gigantic Exports—Effect Upon Minnesota Mines and Iron and Steel Companies.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 23.—It is announced on authority that may be regarded as perfectly trustworthy that negotiations are now pending of the utmost importance to every iron and steel maker, as well as every iron mine owner, in America. These are for the sale of a controlling interest in the great Norrie mine on the Gogebic range, as well as of the Tilden, which was foreshadowed a few days ago, to the Carnegie steel interests.

About three years ago these interests became involved in the Oliver mine, on the Mesaba. Mr. Carnegie had not long been a miner at the Oliver before he saw the immense advantages that would accrue to his company from the control of large bodies of cheaply mined ore, and last Winter the Mountain Iron passed into the hands of the Oliver Mining Company under a twenty-five-cent lease and a six hundred-thousand-dollar bonus. Both mines have been pushed this year, sending down ore to the Carnegie furnaces. They are now supplying from 50 to 60 per cent. of the ore used by this concern, and as a consequence but little ore has been bought in open market by this company, and its costs for making iron and steel have been reduced to a point never before dreamed of. One result has been the smashing of the rail and beam pools, the beginning of exports of finished steel to all parts of the world, and the extension of the use of that material in our own country to constructions for which wood has heretofore been used.

So much having been accomplished, the continuance of this policy of mine ownership means much more than appears on the surface to the ore and furnace men. Control of the Tilden and Norrie mines will put the Carnegie Company out of the field as a buyer of ore, for by its various mineral interests it will be able to make such mixtures and mine such quantities as will make outside purchases unnecessary. This will probably have the effect of steadying the prices for large quantities of ore and of keeping prices low. The Carnegie effort is not so much to get cheaper ores than its competitors, for it has been demonstrated during the year that cheapness to one means cheapness to all, but to provide for the lowest costs against the world, and greatly to increase the possibility of gigantic exports.

The new deal may reduce the proportionate amount of ore to be mined by the Carnegie properties in Minnesota. So far from this being a calamity to the State, however, it is more than probable that increased production of steel by the company will result in an increase of its demand for Minnesota ores. Money has been spent this year on the Mountain Iron in such a way as to show conclusively that the mine is to make a greater output next year than this. Despite the fact that twenty-two acres of ore, from 200 to 300 feet deep, have been uncovered there, the company has had three shovels busily engaged all the Summer in removing the overburden from more ore.

The transfer of the Norrie and the Tilden will represent a money transaction of more than $3,000,000, and will further accelerate the movements other steel companies are making to get in out of the wet by purchases of mines in Minnesota.

PEARY GOES TO WASHINGTON.

He Stops in Brooklyn and Tells of His Success in the North—Meteorite Like Plate Armor.

Lieut. Robert E. Peary passed through the city yesterday on his way to Washington. He and a party of young men who had been in Greenland for the past three months come from Sydney, C. B.

Mr. Peary staid several hours in Brooklyn visiting friends. Two of the young men of the party, Arthur Moore, son of Charles A. Moore, President of the Montauk Club, and Charles A. L. Baldwin, son of J. C. Baldwin, returned to the city with Lieut. Peary. They went to their homes in Greenwich, Conn.

The Hope, Lieut. Peary's vessel, is expected to arrive here in a few days. She will be moored to the Cob Dock, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Lieut. Peary said that he experienced a most unusual and stormy season.

"We had but few days that could be called pleasant, so that we could do nothing," he said.

"After we left North Sydney we sailed to Turnavik Island, on the coast of Labrador. From there we went to Baffin's Land and to Resolution Island.

"What I consider the most important discovery was my finding of the relics of Greely's expedition. These I found on Cape Sabin, but would prefer not to mention them.

"We touched Meteoric Island on Aug. 30 and proceeded to get the big meteorite which we discovered before on board the Hope.

"It was just large enough to go into the hold of the Hope. It measured 12 by 8 feet and weighed 100 tons. It is a beautiful specimen; in fact, the best I ever saw.

"I have tested it, and find that the composition is almost similar to that used in plate armor on United States warships, and looks like nickel steel."

Forfeited His Bicycle for $3.

M. E. Kibbler, nineteen years old, a woodcarver of 217 East One Hundred and First Street, yesterday forfeited his seventy-five-dollar bicycle by not appearing in court to answer to a charge of scorching. He, with Albert Bergman and Philip Flood, were arrested the previous night on Fifth Avenue. Bergman and Flood appeared in the Harlem Court and paid fines of $3 each.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Extension of leave is granted Lieut. Harry H. Pattison, Third Cavalry, for one month.

The ordinary leave granted Sept. 2, to Capt. N. P. Phister, First Infantry, is changed to sick leave for two months.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Adjutant General's department are ordered: Lieut. Col. Theodore Schwan, Assistant Adjutant General, is relieved from duty in the Department of the Platte, Oct. 27, and will repair to Washington and report to the Adjutant General for duty in his office.

Lieut. Col. Arthur MacArthur, Assistant Adjutant General, is relieved from duty in the Department of Texas, and will report to the Commanding General Department of the Dakotas for duty as Adjutant General of that department.

Lieut. Col. William P. Hall, Assistant Adjutant General, is relieved from duty in the office of the Adjutant General, Oct. 31, and will report to the Commanding General, Department of Texas, for duty as Adjutant General of that department.

So much of orders of Aug. 11 assigns Additional Second Lieut. Frederick W. Altstatter, Corps of Engineers, to duty under immediate orders of Major James B. Quinn, Corps of Engineers with station at New Orleans, La., is amended, so as to assign him under the immediate orders of Major John G. D. Knight, Corps of Engineers, Willets Point, N. Y., to temporary service with the battalions of engineers and the engineer school from Sept. 30 to Nov. 30, when he will report for duty to Major Quinn.

First Lieut. Edwin B. Babbitt, Ordnance Department, will proceed from Benicia Arsenal to Fort Point, Cal., on business pertaining to adjustment of throttling bars of ten-inch disappearing carriages.

The following transfers are made in the Fifteenth Infantry: Second Lieut. William H. Bertsch, from Company A to Company I; Second Lieut. George McD. Weeks, from Company I to Company A.

Navy.

Acting Gunner T. B. Watson is ordered to the receiving ship Vermont immediately.

Surgeon F. Rodgers is ordered home from detachment in the Boston Navy Yard, and will hold himself in readiness for sea.

Surgeon H. T. Ames is ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard, Oct. 2.

WHERE LAW WAS VIOLATED.

Water Pipes Laid on Up-Town Streets Six Years Ago Within Two Inches of the Pavement.

Workmen engaged in the construction of the underground trolley lines on Madison and Fourth Avenues have discovered during the past two days that in a number of places where the bed rock reaches to or near the surface the pipes and mains, which were laid six years ago under contracts made by Tammany Commissioners, are not more than two inches below the paving stones. In some places the pavement is laid directly upon them.

It is prescribed by the regulations that pipes and mains shall be laid five feet below the surface, so that they may not interfere with conduits for telephone and telegraph wires.

In Fourth Avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-third Street, the ber rock reaches to within a few inches of the surface. At Twenty-third Street it descends again to the depth of ten feet. It was in that part of the avenue that employes of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company made the discovery on Tuesday. The paving stones, having been removed, the first pick driven into the ground punctured a water pipe, and a stream of water spurted several feet into the air.

The fact was developed that the gas and water pipes laid there were in no instance more than a foot lower than the paving stones. In some places the pipes had been laid on top of the rock and covered with an inch of loose earth before the pavement was put down.

The street railway people have agreed to sink the pipes to their proper depth at the request of the city officials, as they are obliged to get their conduits down into the rock. The result will be a great deal of work and expense for them, while the street will be kept open much longer than was intended.

Commissioner Collis said last night that similar conditions exist in many places throughout the city. "The condition on Fifth Avenue was," said he, "simply scandalous. Hardly any pipes laid there, except those laid by Mr. Birdsall, Chief Engineer of the Water Department, had been put down with any regard to the law. With that exception, there is not one pipe on Fifth Avenue that has been laid properly."

Gen. Collis said the matter would be investigated.

A BEAR ATTACK IN WHEAT.

The Market Was Strong Until Near the Close, When It Weakened.

The wheat market was dull but strong yesterday until the last hour of trading, when a professional bear attack resulted in lower quotations than the close of Wednesday. At the time of strength there was not a single bull factor to sustain quotations. Cables were lower, while firm, export business was at a standstill, and Bradstreet's report of the day before, noting an increase in visible supply of 4,150,000 bushels, was harped upon.

During the raid and unloading export engagements of 120,000 bushels were known of, but the break left the market weak. At one time the September option was within ¼ cent of the dollar mark, and at another 1⅝ cents below it. The range of trading was: September, 1⅜ cents; December, 1¾ cents, and May, 1⅜ cents, and the net losses were: September, ⅝ cents; December, ⅝ cents, and May, ¾ cents.

The only news of interest was that France was buying wheat of England, and that the steamship Merida, for Buenos Ayres, had cleared with 56,000 bushels of wheat.

The course of dealings was: September—Closed Wednesday, 98⅜ cents; opened, 99¼ cents; high, 99⅜ cents; low and close, 98⅜ cents. December—Closed Wednesday, 95½ cents; opened, 95⅝ cents; high, 96½ cents; low, 94⅝ cents; close, 94⅞ cents. May—Closed Wednesday and opened, 94¼ cents; high, 94⅞ cents; low and close, 93½ cents.

December corn closed at 36 cents, a net loss of ¼ cent.

Oats were unchanged from Wednesday's closing, September, 24⅝ cents, and December, 25⅝ cents.

WHEAT EXPORTS FROM RUSSIA.

Report that They Will be Prohibited Denied in Washington.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 23.—It is asserted that the Government will shortly prohibit the exportation of wheat from Russia.

A rumor was prevalent in this city yesterday that Russia would issue a ukase prohibiting exports of grain. Curtis & Lemieux wired Secretary of Agriculture Wilson as to the truth of the report, and the following reply was received:

"WASHINGTON, D. C.

"Curtis & Lemieux, New York:

"Have no information except report from Consul that Russia is not likely to prohibit export grain, having had sad experience along that line. JAMES WILSON,
"Sec'y Agriculture."

English Gold for American Wheat.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—The steamer Moana, from Sydney, now due at this port, will bring $4,000,000 in gold to pay for wheat shipped from here to England. This is the second payment from the same source for this season's wheat crop. The Mariposa brought $2,250,000 in sovereigns last month, and a conservative estimate places the amount to be received for the season from that source at $25,000,000.

The Chicago Wheat Market.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—The wheat market seemed to have been played with by the bull clique to-day. Shorts started in to cover, and had to bid prices up 1¼ cents before they were filled up. Then heavy offerings broke the price to a point half a cent below yesterday's close. December closed at a decline of ⅛ to ¼ cent. A weakening factor was the widening of the May discount. Corn followed wheat and closed ⅜ to ½ cent lower. Oats also closed a shade lower.

NORTH CAROLINA QUARREL.

Gov. Russell Suspends Two Railroad Commissioners—Politics in the Case.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 23.—J. W. Wilson, Democrat, and S. Otho Wilson, Populist, Railroad Commissioners, were suspended to-day from office by Gov. Russell. Three weeks ago notice was served on the two Commissioners by the Governor to show cause why they should not be suspended because they had become disqualified to serve by reason of their having acquired an interest in the Southern Railroad Company.

Both Commissioners filed answers denying that they had any interest in the railroad company.

Gov. Russell has been using all his power to have the Commission reduce passenger fares and freight rates, and this the Commission refused to do. The Governor is also trying to have the lease of the North Carolina Railroad to the Southern annulled.

Senator Marion Butler, Populist, is backing the Governor in this fight, and is known to have said that it was necessary for the Republicans and Populists to do something to divert the minds of the people from the agitation the Democrats are making in the effort to organize a white man's party.

It is known that Russell and Butler desire to organize a new party in this State for the contest of next year, and prefer to make their platform a demand for the abrogation of the lease of the North Carolina Railroad, and for a reduction of passenger and freight rates, and a general assault on corporations.

The Governor has appointed, to succeed the Wilsons as Commissioners, John H. Pearson, Democrat, and L. C. Caldwell, Populist.

The Wilsons have refused to surrender, and there will be a suit brought at once to decide the title to the office. The Supreme Court will meet Monday, and the case will be heard next month. The lawyers are divided on the question of the power of the Governor to suspend the Commissioners.

Volunteer Firemen Defy Rain.

TARRYTOWN, Sept. 23.—The quadrennial parade of the Tarrytown and North Tarrytown Volunteer Firemen to-day was participated in by thirty-three fire companies from this county, New Jersey, New York, and elsewhere, besides twenty-six brass bands, fife, drum, and trumpet corps. The rain prevented the inspection, and drove the town officials and spectators to cover, but did not stop the parade.

RAINES LAW DENOUNCED

State Liquor Dealers Declare It Is Designed for the Suppression of Their Trade.

NO CONNECTION WITH PARTIES

Their Association Does Not Affiliate with Any Political Organization—Close of the Fifteenth Annual Convention at Coney Island.

Yesterday was the last day of the fifteenth annual convention of the State Wine, Liquor, and Beer Dealers' Association of New York at Coney Island. The day was spent in discussing the report of the Committee on Resolutions. In the report is included a denunciation of the Raines law as follows:

We are unalterably opposed to and unqualifiedly condemn the Raines liquor law as an unjust and arbitrary measure designed for the oppression and not the regulation of the liquor traffic. It unfairly discriminates as between several localities of the State, and in its requirements violates every principle of personal liberty. It sought to deprive the citizen of his right to a trial by jury, and it even yet countenances this oppression by permitting him to be sued for penalties in a locality remote from his residence, entailing thereby needless and unwarranted expense in his defense.

Its aim has been to place under a central political machine a business entitled to absolute freedom from political control, and its effect has been to place the dive keeper under protection with the legitimate dealer.

If lawmakers will cease assailing our business we will stop their clamoring in the halls of legislation for the enactment of laws injurious to the trade; they will find us as a body utterly indifferent to the course of political events.

Resolved, That it is our desire to maintain the high character of the liquor trade, and we therefore denounce those disreputable resorts wherein liquor selling is made a convenient cover for licentiousness and other lawless pursuits. However harsh the law may be, we abide by it. It is the disreputable places which bring our trade into disrepute, and we most emphatically and earnestly protest against their continuance. They violate the law with impunity, trample upon all morality and decency, defy public sentiment, and when brought within the pale of the law are merely looked upon as liquor sellers, though obviously liquor sellers is the lightest feature of their business, and rarely the inciting cause of apprehension.

Resolved, That we most cordially and earnestly invite the brewers, wholesale liquor dealers, and distillers to co-operate with us for the suppression of illicit traffic in wines, liquors, and beer, and for the enforcement of all provisions of law for the elevation and betterment of the trade, and especially for its dissociation from the immoral, degrading, and lawless associations already referred to.

Resolved, That the legislative committee be instructed to use its best efforts to secure such amendments to the liquor tax law as shall reduce the burden of taxation upon retail dealers and equalize the privileges of Sunday traffic to all who pay the same rate of tax.

Resolved, That we reiterate the expression of the last State Convention in opposition to the local option feature of the liquor tax law, and earnestly demand equal rights and privileges for the liquor traffic in all portions of the State.

The report was adopted with much applause and without a dissenting voice.

Bernard T. Kearns of this city offered a resolution concerning the many suits brought by a certain whisky firm against retail liquor dealers. Ex-Alderman Frank G. Rinn said the house was prosecuting the dealers and employing spies to work up the cases and would then let them drop if the dealers would order a number of cases of its brands from their agents.

Mr. Rinn moved that the Executive Committee take the matter in hand, and unless the suits were withdrawn declare a boycott against the whisky sold by that house. The motion was carried.

The following officers were elected before the meeting adjourned: Peter Seery, New York, President; James Ennis, Brooklyn, First Vice-President; John Ryan, Oswego, Second Vice-President; John Morrissey, Syracuse, Recording Secretary; Christian Haelsoop, Brooklyn, Financial Secretary; August Baelzhold, Buffalo, Treasurer; Martin W. Golden, Rondout, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Morris Tekulsky, New York; Frank G. Rinn, New York, and Alexander D. Newman, Brooklyn, were elected delegates to the National Convention to be held at Indianapolis on Oct. 19. In the evening the visiting delegates were the guests of the Seaside Dealers' Association at a shore dinner at Ulmer Park.

BOGERT'S MYSTERIOUS WILL.

Surrogate Demands the Original and Mr. McClure is in Despair.

JAMAICA, L. I., Sept. 23.—Surrogate Weller recently made an order directing Mr. McClure of the Braham Law Company of New York to produce the original of a second will said to have been executed by the late Mr. Bogart of Roslyn, or go to jail. Mr. McClure appeared to-day and produced what he said was a copy of Mr. Bogart's second will.

The first will disinherited all the relatives of the testator and left his estate to public funds and corporations. The alleged second will gives $100 each to several grandnephews and nieces, $1,500 to Dr. J. H. Bogart, $2,000 to Mrs. Phoebe E. Brooks, $5,000 to the Dutch Reformed Church of North Hempstead, $10,000 to School District No. 4 of Flower Hill, and $15,000 to the Jones Fund for the Support of the Poor.

Mr. McClure protested that he was not a will factory, and could not produce original wills to order, but the Surrogate issued a subpoena directing him to produce the original second will next Thursday on pain of being adjudged in contempt and suffering indefinite imprisonment.

"How am I to produce next Thursday what I haven't got, and don't know how to get?" asked Mr. McClure. "You cannot call from me a document I cannot find and do not know is in existence. If I am to stay in jail until I produce that will I may as well get a life sentence."

The order stands, however. The Surrogate is apparently convinced that there is mystery and evasion somewhere.

ULSTER COUNTY'S FRUIT CROP.

The Largest Yield of Peaches and Grapes in Many Years.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 23.—The peach crop in the Southern Ulster fruit belt is the largest since the big yield in 1880. The fruit is now fully ripened and is of a high grade. Growers in Marlborough, Milton, Highland, Clintondale, and Plattekill have large forces of men at work harvesting the fruit, and the facilities of the transportation companies that carry it from those points are taxed to their utmost in caring for the thousands of packages that are prepared for market daily.

There are several growers at Highland and Marlborough who have shipped in the neighborhood of 3,000 baskets thus far this season, and their crop is not more than half harvested. One grower at Marlborough has shipped nearly 5,000 baskets, and the largest portion of his orchard is yet to be gone over. The late fruit will be the most satisfactory to consumers, as it will be larger in size and more perfect in flavor.

The grape crop, like that of peaches, is the most abundant that the Ulster County growers have produced in many years. A week ago the vines were so heavily loaded with grapes and the market so low that the growers felt sure that the fruit would rot on the vines, as they could not get enough to pay for picking them. The demand of the market and the cold of the past few nights have improved the outlook, however, and now the grape growers are getting better prices, so that they will realize a reasonable profit on the fruit.

Chinese Prosecutions at Malone.

MALONE, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The Customs officials here have instructed District Attorney Close to cause the arrest of thirteen Chinamen at Burke, and Sheriff Whitney to produce them for examination before United States Commissioner W. P. Badger on Monday. This order rescinds the former instructions that Chinamen should be taken to New York for trial, over which there has been much controversy throughout Northern New York.

Killed by His Runaway Team.

MOUNT VERNON, Sept. 23.—John Coates of Tuckahoe was killed to-day while driving from Tuckahoe to this city. He had reached Bronxville, when his horses became frightened. They dashed madly along, and, making a sharp turn, threw Coates from the carriage. He struck on his head on the road, and broke his neck.

An Elmira Defaulter in Texas.

ELMIRA, Sept. 23.—Chief of Police Cassada last night received a dispatch stating that F. Upton Lovejoy, defaulting cashier of the Elmira Reformatory, is in jail at El Paso, Texas. Lovejoy embezzled $1,300 reformatory funds and disappeared from here Nov. 18 last.

The New York Times

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Nature—8:15.
BIJOU—The Wrong Mr. Wright—8:15.
BROADWAY—Half a King—8:15.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Secret Service—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Southern Romance—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Shall We Forgive Her?—8:15.
GARDEN—A Bachelor's Romance—8:15.
GARRICK—A Stranger in New York—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Man-o'-War's-Man—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Old Homestead—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Bachelor's Honeymoon—8:30.
KNICKERBOCKER—In Town—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—Change Alley—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—American Institute Fair—Day and Evening.
MANHATTAN—What Happened to Jones—8:15.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—The Cat and the Cherub—Vaudeville—8:15.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 and 7:30.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—1:30 and 3:30.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
STAR—The Fair in Midgettown—8:15.
WALLACK'S—A Coat of Many Colors—8:15.
WEBER & FIELDS'—The Glad Hand—Vaudeville—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements.—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 24, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

MR. PLATT AND THE PRESIDENT.

Some weeks ago it was given out from Senator PLATT'S literary bureau that the President was warmly interested in securing a Republican Mayor of Greater New York. There was no confirmation of this interesting report. Moreover, it was promptly pointed out that it would have been a most unwarrantable piece of presumption for the President to express any desire in relation to the local government of any other municipalities than those of Canton, Ohio, and Washington, D. C. Particularly it would have been presumptuous for him to express such a desire in relation to New York, because the Constitution of the State has been amended, under Republican direction, for the avowed purpose of taking municipal elections "out of politics." In fact, there does not seem to have been any other basis for the report than the undoubted desire of Senator PLATT to produce the impression that he has the support of "the Administration" in his endeavor to acquire the government of the greater city. He has come no nearer to producing that impression than to assemble the Vice President, himself, and Mr. L. E. QUIGG at 49 Broadway and there to hold a triangular conversation, concerning which there could afterward be "ambiguous givings out."

In fact, why should the Administration concern itself to aid and comfort Senator PLATT? Senator PLATT has said some very ill-natured things, per QUIGG and per The Sun, of Mr. LOW. But he has astutely refrained from saying anything whatever, in his own person, that would make it in the least awkward for him personally to order the representatives of the Republican masses to indorse Mr. Low's nomination when the time comes. But he has said things about the present President of the United States that should make it extremely awkward for him to supplicate the interference of "the Administration" in his behalf, and would make the Administration extremely reluctant to grant it. The President may be, as the Senator has said he was, "much too amiable and much too impressionable," but he can scarcely be amiable and impressionable enough for that.

This characterization was made in one of that series of interesting interviews which the Senator caused to be held and reported with himself last year for the purpose of preventing the nomination of Mr. MCKINLEY at St. Louis. It was on May 11, 1896, that the report appeared from which the characterization is taken, and it is worth reproducing in the frame of its context:

"My opposition to ex-Gov. MCKINLEY proceeds almost entirely from my belief that he will get the Republican Party into turmoil and trouble. He is not a well-balanced man of affairs, as Gov. MORTON is. He is not a great man, as Mr. REED is. He is not a trained and educated public man, as Senator ALLISON is. He is not an astute political leader, as Senator QUAY is. He is simply a clever gentleman, much too amiable and much too impressionable to be safely intrusted with great executive duties."

This was not the first of the interviews by which Mr. PLATT endeavored, with what success everybody knows, to break the force of the McKinley boom. There was an earlier one, published May 4, which affords a fair test of the prophetic power of Mr. PLATT. His prophecy is worth reprinting for the cheering up of those sensitive souls who may have been discouraged by the awfully dismal view he takes of the prospects of Mr. Low:

"The contest for the Republican nomination is still an open one, with the chances in favor of one of Mr. MCKINLEY'S opponents."

When this was published everybody but Senator PLATT had made up his mind that the nomination of MCKINLEY was assured, and that the platform and "the second place" were the only topics of the Republican Convention open for discussion. PLATT, however, was "few and faint, but fearless still." He continued to be fearless throughout the month of May, and to cheer up the disconsolate among his followers. With a few episodical attacks upon "traitors" like WARNER MILLER, the burden of his interviews continued to be the unavailableness of MCKINLEY. The interview published on May 14 contained this suggestive thought, which can scarcely have been lost upon Mr. MCKINLEY:

"The great question, then, is the financial question, and nobody can look at Mr. MCKINLEY'S record, read the conflicting and generally flabby things that he has said on that subject, without perceiving that he has no fixed opinion about it."

The swan song, or last Jeremiad, we believe, was that fluted forth through the press on the 25th of May. It contained this touching strain:

"It [the Republican organization of New York] will oppose the nomination of Major MCKINLEY upon the ground that he is a dangerous and misleading candidate."

These were the sentiments which Senator PLATT carried to St. Louis with him, and to which he there attempted to give effect. Of course his opposition, as well as all the other opposition to MCKINLEY, proved to be no more than whistling against a gale. But the opposition, of which we have given examples, had scarcely been such as to incline the object of it, "amiable" and "impressionable" as he might be, to lay aside all the proprieties of his office in order to come to the rescue of Mr. PLATT against a candidate for the Mayoralty of New York who happens also to be a Republican, and to assist Mr. PLATT in turning over the government of New York to Tammany Hall.

THE SOUND-MONEY COMMISSION.

It would not be easy to find eleven gentlemen more competent to study and report on the currency question than those who form the commission appointed by the Sound Money Convention and now in session at Washington. They are as follows:

GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, Vermont, Chairman.
G. E. LEIGHTON, Missouri, Vice Chairman.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, New York.
STEWART PATTERSON, Pennsylvania.
J. W. FRIES, North Carolina.
W. B. DEAN, Minnesota.
J. L. LAUGHLIN, Illinois.
T. G. BUSH, Alabama.
STUYVESANT FISH, New York.
H. H. HANNA, Indiana.
R. S. TAYLOR, Indiana.

It will be seen that these gentlemen represent widely varied sections of the country, and include Republicans, Democrats, and Independents. There are among them business and professional men, as well as bankers. They are intimately acquainted with the needs and conditions not only of different parts of the country, but of different classes of business. Perhaps the most marked feature of their opinions, so far as we know them, is the known belief by most of them that a safe and elastic bank currency is needed to remedy evils which actually exist and for which the ignorant have sought a remedy in inflation. While the commission will be thorough and impartial in its inquiries, it will necessarily work toward the removal of the perils due to arbitrary Government note issues, toward the maintenance of the gold standard, and toward a system of currency that will meet fairly and fully the varying needs of business. These are practical ends. There is no serious difficulty in providing for them if Congress can be brought to see the necessity of doing so. And once really provided for, the prosperity and development of the country would be immensely promoted. In pursuing this object the commission will undoubtedly have the warm sympathy, and, so far as practicable, the aid of the Administration.

THE MAYORALTY AND REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES.

Mr. QUIGG is fond of making assertions, and he makes them with an air of authority. But a politician, especially one who stands with so much assurance upon the record of his party, ought to have a very good memory. Mr. QUIGG, in the campaign for the Mayoralty of Greater New York, is worried lest the wheels of his political foster father's State machine may be clogged. He cannot see the issues quite as plainly as unprejudiced men who deny that the welfare of the Republican Party as a whole concerns those eager to assure to New York a businesslike municipal administration. In his comments on Mr. Low's statement, published yesterday, he asserted that a considerable number of persons went to the primaries on Monday night to "say that they wanted a Mayor who would administer the office in accordance with the principles of the Republican Party."

Mr. QUIGG has all along neglected to explain how the Mayor is to do this. He has been asked to tell us what bearing the principles of the Republican Party, which include a high tariff, generous pensions, sound currency, and similar broad National matters, have upon the management of Police and Fire Departments, the administration of charities, the cleaning of the streets, and other such things as concern the resident of New York as a citizen, and he has not yet done it. Will Mr. QUIGG kindly tell the voters of this city in what platform the Republican Party has declared its principles in regard to these matters? If Mr. QUIGG does not remember—and he does not seem to be able to do so—we can help him. In 1894 the Constitutional Convention adopted an amendment to the State Constitution separating local from general elections, to the end that the people of large cities in voting upon their local interests might be freed from the undue influence of National questions having no genuine connection with those interests. That amendment having been adopted, the Republican Party of this State in convention assembled on Sept. 18 adopted this plank in its platform:

"We recognize the wisdom of the Constitutional Convention in dealing in important and needed revision and amendment of the Constitution of the State, and commend the action thus far taken by that convention to the favorable consideration of the people."

Influenced partly by this recommendation of the Republican Party, the people voted for the adoption of the amendment dissociating National and local issues. That is what Mr. QUIGG forgets just now. Mr. Low would be a Mayor who would "administer the office in accordance with the principles of the Republican Party," because he stands squarely upon that plank of non-partisanship in municipal affairs. Mr. QUIGG would no doubt be pleased if all the voters in the city had as poor memories as he. But a formidable number of them are quite as well aware as he is himself that he is only trying to throw dust in their eyes with his incoherent chatter.

GOLD IMPORTS.

The shipment to this country of $1,500,000 in gold from London for account of the City National Bank, and of $1,000,000 from Paris for the Hanover National Bank, with the arrival in San Francisco of $4,000,000 from Australia, are the first striking signs of the effect of the great change in trade conditions brought about during the last nine months.

There is naturally a good deal of discussion among dealers in foreign exchange as to the transactions by the National banks, of the merits of which we have no means of knowledge, but on general principles it is quite safe to assume that the managers of these banks are not engaging in such business—if a slang phrase may be indulged in—"for their health." And it is certain that they have brought in gold with the expectation of profit. That gold will continue to come and may come in very considerable quantities is plainly expected also by the management of the Bank of England as is shown by the advance in its minimum discount rate.

The immediate cause of this situation is of course the heavy exports of food stuffs due to the short supply in other countries, and this is doubtless the strongest force working in this direction. It is far from being the only one. We have been going through a period of severe trial, in which credits have been tested and solidified, in which all business methods have been overhauled, expenses have been cut down, improvements in productive methods have been multiplied, economies in administration have been rigorously enforced, and the whole business of the country has been put upon the soundest possible basis. With the progress of this process the conditions of foreign trade have necessarily improved, and the improvement, though necessarily slower, would have been sure without the special advantages conferred by food exports. Meanwhile the general credit of the country was immensely strengthened by the result of last year's elections, when the culminating effort of the inflationists and repudiators was defeated.

Gold imports, therefore, are something more than a sign of a temporary favorable trade balance. They are an incident in the general improvement of conditions which may confidently be regarded as relatively permanent.

SUFFRAGE AND SCARE IN HAWAII.

The steamer that brings the news that the Senate of Hawaii has approved the treaty of annexation to the United States also brings some curious information about political conditions in that republic.

Among the annexationists there is apparently great fear of the Japanese. Having, by a treaty with Japan which places no restrictions upon Japanese immigration into Hawaii and reciprocally does not limit the immigration of Hawaiians into Japan, allowed some 25,000 Japanese to establish themselves in the islands, the Hawaiian Government is now endeavoring to check further Japanese immigration upon the ground that Japanese influence and numbers may become too powerful and possibly overthrow the republic and bring about Hawaiian annexation to Japan.

But the Dole Government has evidently adopted precautions against any change of the Government by popular vote. Before Hawaii became a republic there were 14,000 voters, according to a Honolulu paper which ventures to compare a former state of things with the present. There are now but 2,687 persons registered to vote at the next election out of a population of 110,000, and only 816 voters on the Island of Oahu, which has the capital city and population of about 25,000.

To those persons who are convinced that Hawaiian annexation is altogether desirable, it must appear to be altogether undesirable that the natives of Hawaii, to the number of about 40,000, appear to be excluded from participation in the government of the country to which we have over and over again assured autonomy and independence. And is there not an intolerable suggestion of oligarchy in the statement that two-thirds of the registered voters are citizen guards, a uniformed army, and other persons on the Government pay rolls?

These are conditions about which several visiting Senators and Representatives of the United States cannot avoid hearing and which they ought to investigate. They will of course get at the bottom of the report about Japan's covert invasion of Hawaii by an army of veterans disguised as rice and sugar cultivators. If there was anything in this fear of the Hawaiians, we should certainly have to fight for Hawaii before annexing it or after. And if we are to acquire Hawaii, peacefully or by conquest, it looks very much as if we would get it by the consent and assistance only of part of its alien population, and in spite of the opposition of more than forty-nine fiftieths of its inhabitants.

The voice of conscience appears to be unheard by the republic. The voice of the people is silenced. The Government may be one "for the people," but it is manifestly not one "by the people" or "of the people." We shall be interested in hearing what our visiting statesmen have to say about the Dole republic that we are set about embracing and assimilating.

MR. QUIGG'S MATHEMATICS.

Mr. QUIGG refers to the Republican Party as the "party from which must be drawn nine-tenths of the anti-Tammany vote."

Behind Mr. Low is an anti-Tammany vote of 127,000. Mr. Low's vote is real, recorded, and unquestionably anti-Tammany. If it be only one-tenth of the total, that total must be 1,270,000, of which the Republican nine-tenths must be 1,143,000.

Mr. QUIGG may say that a good many of the Low men are Republicans—and they are. Let us suppose that two-thirds of them are. There would still remain 42,333 anti-Tammany voters who are not Republicans, and Mr. QUIGG would have to produce 380,997 of his own followers. This is more than twice as many voters as supported MCKINLEY in the County of New York, for which Mr. QUIGG ventures to speak.

Mr. QUIGG should eschew figures—except of rhetoric. The other kind are too much for him.

The eager Sun has found, as to the Citizens' Union, "many men who were roped into the game who wish they were out of it and who won't vote for Mr. Low for Mayor." Of these it gives only two alleged instances, and in neither instance does it give the name. This affords a neat rule of three for ascertaining the value of The Sun's charges. As "many men" are to two nameless and possibly imaginary men, so is the pretended truth in these charges to the reality.

Mr. QUIGG refers airily to "this new notion of non-partisanship" for which the Citizens' Union and Mr. Low stand. It is not a "notion" but a principle, and it is not "new," since the Republicans in the Constitutional Convention embodied it in the fundamental law of the State.

Senator PLATT can be quite effectively sarcastic sometimes, when he has the right literary man. But his sense of humor is not exactly delicate. When the interviewer approached him the other day, the Senator would not proceed to business until he had called upon the interviewer to rejoice with him in the exceeding aptness of a new nickname for the Citizens' Union. "The Boy Bandits of East Twenty-third Street," the Senator joyously announced, and thoughtfully added, "so called, I assume, because they are trying to hold up the Republican organization." Can that appeal to any human being except the Senator and its author, if they be not the same, as a sarcasm of the first magnitude?

The Sun yesterday devoted a column and three-quarters of its valuable space to an attempt to show that 11 of the 250 members of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union did not vote last year, 3 of them being in Europe. If all the 11 had voted for MCKINLEY, his majority in this State would have been swollen to 268,480! Really, the Platt campaign is "running empt'ins" before it has even begun.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—No newspaper has a better right than The Albany Argus to rejoice over the stern justice that has overtaken HARDY and BLAKE, the kidnappers of little JOHNNY CONWAY. It not only shares the general satisfaction that is felt at the more or less adequate punishment of an abominable crime, but it has the added pleasure of seeing in this punishment the reward of admirable work done by members of its own staff and a complete vindication from the charge, prompted by journalistic jealousy or by journalistic cynicism, that the whole case was an empty sensation, manufactured by The Argus to serve its own ends. That charge is now utterly disproved, and The Argus and Mr. JOHN F. FARRELL deserve the sincere thanks of every father and mother in America for the energy and intelligence displayed by them in hunting down these worse than murderers.

—That man from Raleigh, N. C., whose comments on New York manners, as displayed in street cars, were published in this column the other day, would find confirmation for his belief that courtesy is more common in the South than in the North if he could have a talk with a certain Pullman car conductor who has just been discussing this same topic. The conductor, whose run extends from Florida to Canada, and who therefore has frequent opportunity to study the residents of both sections, is a native of Philadelphia, and therefore a Northern man himself, but he declares that the Southerners, as a class, show more consideration than Northerners do for the rights and convenience of those around them, and display more of the tact and politeness so effective in making friends. Going into details derived from his own experience, this conductor declares that Northern passengers require three times as much attention and service as their Southern brothers. They are never satisfied with the place their tickets call for. If they have lower 6 they want upper 8. It doesn't make any difference whether upper 8 is more desirable or not; they just want to change. The Southern passenger, on the contrary, comes in, takes the seat his ticket calls for, and there he stays, unless a misplaced switch or some other accident throws him out. Somehow these statements do not carry much weight, for, when simmered down, they amount simply to a declaration that Southern passengers make less work than Northern ones for a Pullman car conductor. "In the South," he naïvely remarks, "I go to bed as soon as the passengers are all in bed, but up North I can never tell when some man will want to change his berth." Why should a conductor go to bed at times when he is expected and paid to keep awake, and why should he not be on hand to attend to the needs, or even the whims, of his passengers? It is to be noted, also, that the interview appears in a Southern paper, The Baltimore Sun. Possibly if the conductor had been talking for the benefit of Northern readers he would not have been so severe on their habits and manners.

—Dr. JOHANN BOCK, a lawyer of Leitmeritz, in Bohemia, recently took occasion to declare in public that the two-tailed lion which appears on many banners and coats of arms in that part of the Austrian Empire is a Czechich, anti-Teutonic beast, and an insult to every citizen of German blood. Thereupon The Prague Humoristcly Listy was moved to inquire: "What heraldic animal should be substituted for the Bohemian lion? Would it be well to adopt, instead of the lion, the ass who made the ridiculous proposal?" Dr. BOCK, who disliked to be called an ass, sued The Humoristcly Listy for libel. The editor confessed that he wrote the article of which Dr. BOCK complained, and accepted full responsibility for its contents, but the court declared that the joke was not a libel, and Dr. BOCK had to pay the costs of the suit. This would seem to indicate that in Bohemia an editor can move about in a wider circle than is open to him in some other countries.

—Insatiability, thy name is THOMAS DIXON! The reverend gentleman is not content when THE TIMES, besides giving reports generously long of his political sermons, also makes frequent and genial comment upon them and him in this conspicuous column. He must have more of our space, and to get it he writes a reply to our remarks, a reply so good natured as almost to disarm hostility, and so interesting as to be sure of seeing the light of print. He knew enough, too, about human nature, editorial and other, to be sure that the reply would excite a rejoinder, and so enable him to get still more of our space. We see through the reverend gentleman's little scheme, but, instead of thwarting it, by silence, we shall justify his confidence in his own adroitness by walking open-eyed into the trap. In his reply Mr. DIXON said many things, some amusing and others valuable, as supplying information about the life and habits of a sensational preacher. We looked through the letter in vain, however, for a single line or phrase in which he struck a moral note. The reports of shotguns and the jingle of dollars were insistent, persistent—and lonely. From beginning to end there was little except a cynically confessed appreciation of the value of advertising, no matter how or where obtained, no matter whether it took the form of reprehension from a respectable newspaper or the form of a fine imposed on him in court for the violation of a wise and just law by a duly authorized public servant. "My fees for lecturing have risen, so what do I care if THE TIMES criticises me or if constables arrest me?" That is a fair summing up of the essential parts of Mr. DIXON'S letter. There was a little more to it, but the rest was all autobiographical, that is, more advertising, and from nothing in it would a reader infer that the writer was a man whose title announces that he has devoted his life to the saving of souls, the elevation of humanity, and the hastening of God's Kingdom on earth. We confess to some surprise at this; to some sorrow, we should say, if there were any chance that Mr. DIXON would believe us.

—Now, as to the robins. Mr. DIXON, after a habit common among men striving to hold untenable positions, dragged his mother into the robin controversy, evidently believing that we would not hit at him while he stood behind her skirts. He is not so safe there as he thinks. It may have been perfectly proper for Mr. DIXON'S mother to give him robin pie when he was a boy in the South, and still be eminently improper for him to supply himself with the material for robin pie when he is a man in the North. Robins are not sacred, and the killing of them, per se, does not imply guilt. It is all a question of law and the relative value of robins alive and robins dead. Perhaps there were no laws against the slaughter of robins where Mr. DIXON passed his boyhood; perhaps there were so many robins there that to hunt them did no harm. Here and now there is such a law, the robin is worth more alive than dead, and Mr. DIXON knew, or should have known, both facts when he went gunning. For these and some other reasons we think that references to robins do form an adequate answer to Mr. DIXON'S tirades in defense of machine politics and in denunciation of would-be reformers. We may continue to make such references as long as he follows his present course.

—There are large possibilities in this excommunication of a Spanish Minister by a Spanish Bishop who objects to the seizure of Church treasures as a means of replenishing the national exchequer. Excommunication is a political weapon that neither could nor would be used to-day in any European country except Spain, and it will be extremely interesting to see what the effect will be there. If the Minister, without giving up his treasure, succeeds in getting the ban removed, it will prove much; if he fails to make peace with the Church, and keeps his office as well as the treasure, it will prove much more; and if the Bishop enforces restitution, then everybody will know that Spain is still Spain, a union of Church and State, not of State and Church, and still less a separation of the two.

DIXON AND ROBIN PIE.

A Reader's Criticism of the Reverend Gentleman's Contributions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you allow a firm admirer of your paper to express the opinion that you too generously devote space that would be valuable if used otherwise to the sayings and doings of the blatant blatherskite Dixon.

I think THE TIMES should keep well inside the limit set by its motto, and while Dixon's vaporings may be "fit to print," legally, they are certainly not elevating, instructive, or amusing.

I think Steve Brodie's views on the "Influence of Theosophy on the Twenty-first Century" would carry as much weight as Dixon's views on any subject whatever, and they would be vastly more entertaining. Don't feed us, who are accustomed to a different sort of pabulum in your columns, on his extremely witty and sarcastic remarks concerning a "dude, backed by society pimples," or any other of his nauseating, trashy enunciations.

A thick-skinned, loud-mouthed charlatan, even if he assume to be a religious instructor and guide, (save the mark) deserves no such consideration or attention as he gets from you. Let him get that from those of his ilk—the yellows. But until he leaves our "cold and cruel North" and goes back to the Sunny South where he spent his happy, joyous, lightsome, and innocent youth in eating robin pie at less than $525 per pie, let us agree to drop him—please.

DAVID SEYMOUR.

New York, Sept. 23, 1897.

NEW YORK'S SHIPPING TRADE.

There Has Been No Unjust Discrimination Against This Port by Great Britain.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer of a leading article in The New York Herald, published in its issue of Sept. 18 under the caption of "Discrimination Against the Shipping Trade of New York," in my judgment is not well informed on his subject. He states that, owing to this alleged discrimination "of two vessels, one sailing from Baltimore and the other from New York, both of equal capacity, chartered at the same rate, making the same voyage, and unloading at the same port, the one carrying the larger cargo (Baltimore) will, under the discrimination imposed by the rule, earn from $1,500 to $2,000 more than the other."

As a matter of fact, the average vessel loading at this port is, under the rules of the British Board of Trade, allowed to load on an average five inches deeper than she would be allowed at New York. The lifting power per inch of the average steamer is thirty tons, therefore on five inches she will carry 150 tons more weight than if loaded at New York.

This difference in weight is equal to 700 quarters of grain. A very fair average rate of freight on this would be three shillings per quarter, which would be equal to, say, about £105, or, roughly, $525, a difference of from $1,000 to $1,500 less than the Herald states.

Misstatements of this kind serve only to mislead people who know nothing of the question, and are calculated to create public sympathy for a supposed grievance where no grievance exists. Granted that Baltimore gets the five inches deeper draught and that the average steamer from Baltimore earns $525 extra freight, she requires every dollar of this difference to place her on an equal footing with a similar steamer loading under identical circumstances at New York. She has, on a low estimate, thirty-six hours longer voyage to perform, has more coal to burn, more wages to pay, and other minor expenses which fully eat up the seeming gain in her freight.

In The Herald's article the statement is made that "no just reason can be assigned for this treatment, nor, except upon the grounds of National selfishness, is it easy to understand why petitions and protests have hitherto been unheeded by the British officials who practically dominate and regulate the flow of our commerce." What reason is there, in the discussion of this subject, to attempt to influence public feeling against the mother country when New York's foreign trade is very largely carried on in the same bottoms as is that of all the Atlantic ports—namely, British?

It is really refreshing, Sir, to turn from this article to another that appeared on the same day, in your own paper, and the subject matter of which comes from a gentleman whom we all recognize generally knows what he is talking about. He is Thomas A. McIntyre of the firm of McIntyre & Wardwell. Mr. McIntyre's firm is very largely engaged in the grain trade. He is also officially connected with the Brooklyn Warehouse and Terminal Company.

Mr. McIntyre, in a long interview with your reporter, makes the following statement:

"France is buying our grain. Germany is a buyer of our corn, oats, barley, and rye—a large quantity of rye. Argentina and Brazil are also large purchasers. Mexico has been buying a good deal of our corn. France and England have bought much of our bran, and this is a new feature. These countries need our breadstuffs now. Up to the present time the movement of all grain has been so slow that the steamers have been kept waiting for the cargoes to be exported. We are loading twelve steamers to-day ourselves, with 1,700,000 bushels of wheat, corn, and oats. New York is doing more than its share of this business, because its freights have been favorable, and this stuff has to be moved at once. When grain has to be moved quickly New York is he port to do it. You can load vessels cheaper, and the run is a quicker one."

I thank you, Mr. McIntyre. You are an honest man, and as your experience gives your statements great weight, the public is all the more likely to give them greater credence than the one-sided and erroneous statements in The Herald, cited above.

I would, therefore, ask why is this unnecessary fuss being made by The Herald and other newspapers in your city over a rule that has been in force so many years, and which, on the evidence of your own grain people, does not interfere with the export trade of New York. The trade of Baltimore has not benefited by the fair and equitable difference in draught allowed to her steamers by the British Board of Trade, but by the enterprise of her railroads and the people engaged in her exporting trade.

If our New York friends who are making all this hubbub would buckle down to work, as we have to do to compete with Newport News, New Orleans, Galveston, and other Southern ports, instead of endeavoring to hunt up "niggers in our woodpile," I have little doubt that they would very soon appreciate the force of the old adage that "the Lord helps those who help themselves."

ROBERT RAMSAY, President.

Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, Sept. 22, 1897.

Mr. Low True to His Convictions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The admirable utterances of Mr. Low in his letter of acceptance and since prove completely the soundness of his opinions, and that he has the courage of his convictions. It seems incredible that any citizen who desires to promote the welfare of our city, and who would see its government administered on sound business principles and freed from the corrupting entanglements of party politics, can hesitate in deciding to vote for him. On National issues I am a Democrat, but in the government of the city I am only a good-government man. That Mr. Low, on National issues, may be a Republican, has no bearing whatever upon the issue now confronting New Yorkers. He will have my vote and such as I can influence, as freely as if he were a Democrat. The soundness of your editorials on the issue before us, covering every feature of the question, has left nothing more to be said that would not be a repetition of your utterances. Let us hope that the Greater New York will not be sold for a "mess of patronage," as you fitly express it.

D. P. BARHYDT.

New York, Sept. 23, 1897.

The Confusion of the Politicians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You struck the keynote to-day by saying that the politicians artfully bring the confusion into the present campaign. Their clamor is the best proof of Seth Low's strength. There is not another man so eminently fitted to be the first Mayor of Greater New York, and the politicians know it as well as all who are in favor of good government. While Platt & Co. may shout themselves hoarse until election day, the voice of the mysterious "silent vote"—those thousands and thousands who never "talk politics," but who consider their voting power a sacred duty to exercise—will make itself heard on election day.

That day will decide whether the people want a government for their own good, or a machine government for the politicians' own good.

A GERMAN.

New York, Sept. 23, 1897.

Greater New York's Development.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The New York of to-day is certainly about the ugliest and worse planned city in the civilized world.

All the streets are too narrow, and while those running east and west are so close together as to entirely preclude the erection of fine buildings, those in the opposite direction are so absurdly far apart as to cause the greatest possible discomfort to everybody. Owing to the peculiar conformation of Manhattan Island, nearly all movement is north and south, and to meet this nearly all the streets have been laid out east and west. When to these eccentricities of genius we add the hideousness of the elevated railway and of the modern "sky-scrapers," and the almost total absence of any regularity in the height or design of buildings, we have a combination of inconvenience and general all-around ugliness which can hardly be matched elsewhere.

May we not venture to hope that better taste and judgment may be shown in the coming development of the outlying counties which are about to form parts of our new city?

W.

New York, Sept. 23, 1897.

SPECIFIC VALUE OF A DOLLAR.

Mr. Piper Points Out What He Conceives It to Be.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Concessionist" can hardly object if a few of his statements are placed in juxtaposition. In his first letter he ridiculed the specific value of the dollar, said it was of no importance, and wanted me to write a concise article showing what I believe it to be. He said: "Of course Mr. Piper knows that the value of a dollar to the people is precisely that which they receive as an equivalent for it in food, clothing," &c. I would suggest that unless the dollar is of some specific value one could not tell whether he were receiving an equivalent value for it in "food, clothing," &c. Therefore "Concessionist" must admit that it is important that we know what the specific value of the dollar is.

To-day "Concessionist" says: "The value of the dollar remains the same. The 100 cents to our dollar do not change under any circumstances whatever," &c. This is an admission on his part that there is a fixed, specific value in the dollar which is a quality distinct from its relative value or purchasing power. This specific value is the measure of value. It measures the value in the quantity of "food, clothing, &c., which the people receive for the dollar." A given quantity of gold always has the same monetary value, but a given quantity of food, clothing, &c., does not always have the same monetary value. By monetary value, I mean value expressed in monetary terms; dollars and cents. The reason I say monetary gold value is because all monetary value is measured in gold.

Mr. Bryan talks about the "appreciating dollar." He leads people to think that gold is appreciating in value. I aim to show that a given measure of value is fixed in the dollar unit—and while the dollar will buy more quantity of "food, clothing," &c., at one time than at another, there is no more value to the greater quantity that it buys than there is in the lesser quantity that it buys. It only buys its equivalent gold value. The quantity of "food, clothing," &c., is measured in standard pounds, bushels, yards, &c., but the value in the quantity is measured by a monetary unit which has a fixed, specific value.

The rate of interest which "Concessionist" talks about as "arbitrary usury," without justification in necessity or truth, as the regulator of sterling exchange, opens up another question. I think he is very deficient in knowledge of the question. He could hardly appreciate the force of an argument which likened the rising and falling of discounts to the rising and falling of the ship's barometer. I am very sorry for the man who is "bullied into paying an exorbitant bonus for gold to meet his interest payment." I would advise him to deal with some reputable bank—and I hope the outcome of the money issue will be the establishment of a correct and comprehensive banking and currency system which will enable gold unit equivalents, in the form of gold collateral, always to be convertible into bank note currency at uniform rates of interest throughout the length and breadth of our beloved country.

JOHN HENRY PIPER.

New York, Sept. 23, 1897.

Time to Study the Gold Question.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. W. McClelland's letter calls "Concessionist" to account as he deserves. There is one point, however, he omitted. "Concessionist" says: "People are too busy to read a treatise on the gold standard." That is not correct. There is no question to-day of more interest to every one than "How is gold the standard"? If Mr. Piper's treatise is successful in making the gold standard comprehensible, the people will find time to read it. "Concessionist" is not logical and he does not measure up well. In Mr. Piper's letter I noticed this: "We must make the gold standard clearly comprehensible to the people if it is ever to be intrenched in the popular mind and heart as an immutable economic truth." That is a fine statement, and a true one. The people should feel in their hearts and know in their minds that the gold standard is all right. Where can "The Gold Standard Elucidated" be obtained? I will find time to read it. By the way, wouldn't it pay "Concessionist" to read up on the question?

J. WILLIAM COLLINS.

New York, Sept. 22, 1897.

Copying The New York Times?

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Times this morning makes the announcement that it will begin the publication, toward the end of October, of a weekly review entitled "Literature," edited by Mr. Henry Duff Traill. The review will deal with English, American, and Continental publications.—NEW YORK TIMES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The London Times appears to have "caught on" to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

New York, Sept. 23, 1897. H. W. F.

NUGGETS.

Anxious to Part with It.

It is surprising how many people are trying to sell what they declare is a good thing.—Atchison Globe.

Clear Understanding at the Start.

Landlady—Have you a young man, Bridget?

Servant—No'm. He's older'n I be.—Boston Courier.

Words.

Micks—How many of us say "funny" when we mean peculiar.

Dicks—Yes; funny, isn't it?—Philadelphia North American.

Stands a Severe Test.

"Our new clergyman is what might be called a phenomenon."

"Why?"

"He can preach a funeral sermon and tell the truth all the time."—Chicago Record.

A BALLAD OF THE DEAD.

Charles Hamilton Musgrove in Louisville Courier-Journal.

Who will sing a song for the dead,
For the countless common throng,
That the ashes of earth have buried
And left without a song?

Who will sing for the voiceless tribes
Of the North, East, South, and West,
That have had their years of toil and tears,
And have earned their silent rest?

'Tis not for the hearts that now beat high,
Or the lips that are rich with jest,
To mar the day and its revelry
With a death song at the feast.

'Tis not for the bird that sings all day
To his mate on the flowering limb;
The skies are clear and the nest is near,
And what is death to him?

'Tis not for the flower whose petals sway
In the glow of the yellow sun;
Beauty, and life, and a fair to-day,
And its simple song is done.

With noiseless march the years go by
And the hearts that thrilled and beat
Become the spoil of the earth worm's toil,
And dust beneath our feet.

And day by day as we fight our way
O'er the tomb of a mighty past,
No dirge breaks in on the roaring din
Of the life tide flowing fast.

Then who will sing a song for the dead,
For the countless common throng,
That have had their years of toil and tears,
But have not earned a song?

Ah, Self is the god that rules us all,
And the doom of the dead is naught;
We are kings to-day; let others sway
In our stead when we are not.

PROTEST OF LONDON BANKS

Other Commercial Bodies Asked to Come Out Against the Bank of England's Silver Policy.

TWO SIDES OF THE SITUATION

A High Official Speaks of Parliament's Resolve to Secure a Stable Par of Exchange — Rate of Discount Increased.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The protest which the London bankers drew up at their meeting in the Clearing House yesterday against the policy of the Governor of the Bank of England in announcing its willingness to maintain one-fifth of its bullion reserve in silver was presented to the bank to-day. The resolution is accompanied by a formal letter, and the resolution itself is in the name of the Clearing House Association as, although all the members were not represented at the meeting, a majority of the membership was represented, and unanimously adopted the resolution, which is as follows:

"That this meeting entirely disapproves of the Bank of England agreeing to exercise the option of holding one-fifth, or any other proportion whatever, of silver as a reserve against the circulation of Bank of England notes.

"That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Bank of England, the Prime Minister, the First Lord of the Treasury, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer."

An organized movement was begun to induce other commercial bodies to protest against the announcement of the Governor of the Bank of England.

A high official, who was a participant in the negotiations between the United States Bimetallic Commissioners and the British Cabinet, said to-day:

"I fear the bankers will frighten the Government into receding from their stand for bimetallism. They have forgotten that Parliament unanimously resolved measures to secure a stable par of exchange between gold and silver, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) pledged himself to do all in his power to carry the resolution into effect.

"The English public have forgotten also that ten of the fourteen members of the Agricultural Commission signed a report recommending bimetallism as a palliative for the agricultural depression in England. The public and the newspapers seem to think the Government is influenced merely by desire to secure the good-will of the United States, when it is attempting to carry out the declared policy of Parliament."

The Evening Standard, referring to the bankers' protest against the action of the Governor of the Bank of England, says:

"The public is confidently expecting an expression of condemnation from the governing body of the Bank of England of Mr. Smith's extraordinary statement. A national institution should not be imperiled and the whole financial system of the country excited by such vagaries."

The Westminster Gazette, this afternoon, touching upon the increase in the Bank of England's rate of discount, from 2 to 2½ per cent., says:

"The financial market would have much preferred the bank rate to have been advanced to 3 per cent. However, it is an indication that the Directors do not anticipate large withdrawals of gold at present, and it has had the effect of strengthening prices on the Stock Exchange."

CORNERING SILVER IN CHINA.

Alarm at the Action of a Syndicate According to Japanese Advices.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—It is stated in the Japanese newspapers received by the City of Peking that the Chinese have formed a syndicate and are buying in all of the silver obtainable, in anticipation of the adoption of the gold standard after Oct. 1.

It is feared that sufficient silver may be collected, when Hongkong and Singapore are taken into consideration, to purchase all the gold coins wanted. The Government is alarmed at the prospect, and is studying to avert the catastrophe. Some advise it to stop the exchange altogether, while others suggest that a restriction should be placed on the aggregate amount of the exchange, and this should not exceed 50,000 yen daily.

GEN. PAIZ WOUNDED IN BATTLE.

Rebel Commander in Nicaragua Shot in the Leg Near Rivas.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, via Galveston, Texas, Sept. 23.—Gen. Paiz, the commander of the revolutionary forces, is reported to have been wounded in the leg during the battle fought yesterday near Rivas with the Government troops and which is said to have resulted in a complete victory for the latter.

The foreign consuls here have sent a petition to President Zelaya asking him to released from the prison at Granada Señor E. Beeche, the Consul General of Costa Rica, and to allow him to reside, on parole, at the house of one of the Consuls here.

Doctors Velasquez and De Baile, two prominent native surgeons, have just returned here from Paris.

KING OF BENIN'S FATE.

Condemned to be Transported to Calabar, a Slave Settlement.

LAGOS, West Coast of Africa, Sept. 23.—Drunami, the King of Benin, who has been on trial at Benin City since Aug. 15 last with a number of his leading Chiefs, charged with being concerned in the massacre of an unarmed expedition under British Consul Phillips, has been condemned to be transported to Calabar, a slave settlement of British West Africa.

Three of the King of Benin's Chiefs were previously sentenced. Two of them were shot, and their bodies were displayed hanging in the streets for twenty-four hours. The third of these Chiefs escaped a similar fate by committing suicide.

WOLSELEY FOR A GOOD ARMY.

He Says a Navy Alone Is Not Sufficient for Great Britain.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The freedom of the City of Glasgow was conferred upon Lord Wolseley, the Commander in Chief of the British forces, to-day.

Lord Wolseley, in thanking the Corporation of Glasgow for the honor conferred upon him, said the English army machinery was "strained and out of gear," and advocated a sufficient increase in its strength to meet all emergencies.

Continuing, the Commander in Chief remarked:

"The navy has been restored to its ancient and proud pre-eminence; but it is arrant folly to declare that only the navy is required for our protection. Great Britain requires a moderate sized army of perfect quality to protect these islands and to hold her coal stations beyond the seas."

AMERICAN FRUIT IN LONDON.

Large Shipment by the St. Paul Sold at Covent Garden Market.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Within nine hours after the docking at Southampton yesterday of the American Line steamship St. Paul 4,403 packages of California fruit were delivered at Covent Garden Market here in splendid condition, and they were all sold this morning.

The St. Paul left New York on Sept. 15, arrived at Southampton yesterday morning, and was docked at about 10 o'clock the same day.

The California pears realized 4s. 6d. to 12s. per half box, blue plums were sold for 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per half box, and yellow plums brought 8s. to 12s. per half box. The market was somewhat depressed on account of the quantity received.

The fruit auctioneers of Covent Garden tomorrow will sell 5,000 boxes of fruit which arrived here by the White Star Line steamship Teutonic. The latter left New York on Sept. 15 and reached Liverpool yesterday.

SQUADRON MAY VISIT TANGIER.

The San Francisco Returns to Gibraltar After a Trip to the Morocco Coast—To Cruise Eastward.

TANGIER, Morocco, Sept. 23.—The United States cruiser San Francisco, flagship of Admiral Selfridge, which arrived here on Tuesday last to investigate and obtain redress if necessary for the reported flogging of American citizens at Mogador and to support the promised settlement of former claims of the United States against Morocco, left this port to-day. It is stated here that if the claims of the United States are not settled within a reasonable time a squadron of United States war vessels will be sent to Morocco.

The Sultan of Morocco has sent an army corps to punish the Riffians for their several recent acts of piracy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The San Francisco, with Admiral Selfridge aboard, arrived to-day at Gibraltar from Tangier, and it was stated at the Navy Department that she would probably start eastward, cruising slowly up the Mediterranean, until she reached the coast of Syria. If she had any punitive mission in view when she crossed the straits to Tangier, the fact was carefully concealed at the Navy Department. The former claims referred to in cable dispatches were based upon the maltreatment of certain native dependents of an American, and their prevention from doing business in Morocco.

Under the provisions of the extra territorial law, which governs in such semi-barbarous countries of Africa and Asia, resident Americans and Europeans are privileged to take under the protection of their nationality a limited number of native servants, and the privilege has been construed to permit business men to thus engage buyers and traders in their interest.

Some months ago some of the clerks of an American trader in a town near Tangier were set upon, beaten, and robbed of their employer's money and goods. This happened directly before the residence of the principal functionary of the place. Complaint was made to the Morocco Government by Consul General Burke without effect. He thereupon notified the State Department and at his instance the cruiser Raleigh was sent to Tangier. The effect upon the Sultan was immediate. He caused the arrest of the Moors supposed to have been the perpetrators of the assault and promised restitution of the money lost. The Raleigh afterward cruised along the coast of Morocco well to the eastward, and in his last report to the State Department Consul General Burke stated that her presence had undoubtedly done much to cause the natives to respect the United States flag and to prevent a recurrence of the outrage.

Late this afternoon a long cablegram was dispatched from the Navy Department, and it is possible that it contained instructions to Admiral Selfridge to co-operate further with Consul General Burke in case he meets with opposition in his efforts to secure protection for American interests in Morocco.

AMMUNITION WAGON BLOWS UP.

Seven Men Killed and Eight Injured Near Bucharest.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Bucharest says that, while a battery of artillery was passing through the town of Pitesti, Roumania, sixty-five miles northwest of Bucharest, an ammunition wagon exploded.

Four men were instantly blown to pieces and eleven injured so seriously that three have since succumbed. Eight horses were killed outright, and fourteen badly injured.

DUKE WILLIAM'S COURAGE.

He Went Down Calling to His Men to Save Themselves.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail says that the disaster which befell Torpedo Boat No. 26, which capsized and sunk near the First Lightship off Cuxhaven, with her commander, Duke Frederick William of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and eight of her crew, was due to her being swamped by a heavy sea.

As she was sinking the Duke called out to his men, telling them to save themselves. The survivors praise his great courage and coolness. He was a popular and promising officer.

CROATIAN PEASANTS IN ARMS.

Four Thousand Rebels Take Up a Position to Defend Their Rights.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Special dispatches from Vienna describe serious outbreaks among the Croatian peasantry at Sjerniéak, near Agram, the Capital of Croatia and Slavonia. Four thousand rebels armed with pitchforks and other farming implements, have taken up a fortified position. In a collision with the gendarmes Wednesday two Hungarian officials were killed, together with a peasant woman, and seven peasants were wounded. Troops have been summoned to quell the disturbance. The rising is attributed to the fact that the Hungarian authorities have been showing an inclination to deprive the Croatians of their ancient privileges.

GERMAN SENTIMENT IN AUSTRIA

The Unterhaus in Vienna Opened Amid a Hostile Demonstration.

VIENNA, Sept. 23.—Premier Badeni, upon the reassembling of the Reichsrath to-day, opened the Unterhaus amid a hostile demonstration of the members of the Schoenerer group, which is a section of the German opposition. The Premier then called for cheers for the Emperor, and Herr Schoenerer shouted, "Hoch for the German people!" The cheers asked for by Herr Schoenerer were vociferously given by the German Left.

A member asked if it was true that there were sixteen policemen, disguised as attendants, in the Unterhaus. The question caused a great uproar.

Dr. Kathrein of the Opposition was elected President of the Unterhaus without a vote being taken and amid incessant tumult and violent altercation between the Bohemian-Germans and the Young Czechs.

Dr. Kathrein, while endeavoring to make a speech, had his voice drowned by passionate interjections. Finally he called for cheers for Emperor Francis Joseph, and they were given with enthusiasm.

Dr. Pergelt protested against the election of Dr. Kathrein as President of the Unterhaus and moved the adjournment of the House. The motion was lost by a vote of 197 to 103.

A series of motions was offered, aiming at the impeachment of the Ministers. The German Popular Party demands the impeachment of Count Badeni because of the conduct of the representatives of the Government at public meetings. The German Radicals and the Schoenerer group want him impeached for prohibiting a meeting of German Bohemians at Eger, Bohemia, and they call for the impeachment of Count Gleispach, Minister of Justice; Dr. Bilinski, Minister of Finance, and Baron Glanz d'Eicha, Minister of Commerce, for an alleged violation of their Ministerial powers by the issuance of a decree authorizing the official use of the Czech language in Bohemia.

Germany and the Germans.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The Daily Mail begins this morning a series of articles by G. W. Stevens, a well-known member of its staff, upon his impressions of Germany and the Germans. The series is entitled, "Under an Iron Heel."

Joseph Chamberlain's Losses.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The Daily Mail this morning says that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has lost £50,000 ($250,000) in experiments in sisal growing in the Bahama Islands. He chose land unsuitable for successful cultivation.

French Newspaper Seized.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—The Libertaire has been seized by the police for publishing an article advocating the assassination of President Faure, King Humbert, and the Queen Regent of Spain.

Millions of Damage in Italy.

BRINDISI, Sept. 23.—The damage done by the cyclone in the Province of Lecce on Tuesday evening last will amount, according to the official estimates, to several million lire.

Monopolies Opposed in Argentine.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 23.—A large meeting was held to-day to protest against the proposed spirits, tobacco, and sugar monopolies.

BRITISH DEFEAT THE MULLAH.

They Drive Him Back and Command Bedmanai Pass—The Advance to Continue.

SIMLA, Sept. 23.—The expected attack by Gen. Elles, with the brigades from Camp Nawagi, on Bedmanai Pass, held by the Haddah Mullah, with a large force of Mohmands and Shinwaris, took place yesterday. The tribesmen made a strong resistance, but after sharp fighting they were finally driven out of every position. The British now hold the heights commanding the pass and Bedmanai village on the other side.

The mountain guns first bombarded the enemy, whose positions were then stormed in capital style by the Twentieth Punjab Infantry, supported by a Maxim gun detachment.

It is a significant fact that the Twentieth Punjab is partly composed of Afridis.

The British continue to advance. It is expected that they will capture Jarobi, the Haddah Mullah's village, to-morrow, (Friday.) The defeat of the Mullah, it is hoped, will have a great effect upon all the surrounding tribesmen, as he is the leading spirit of mischief in the Mohmand country.

DUKE OF YORK A COMMODORE.

He Will Take a Twelve Months' Cruise With Three Warships.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—His Royal Highness, the Duke of York, has been appointed Commodore of three cruisers, and will take command of the first-class cruiser Terrible next April.

According to The Times, which makes the announcement, he will go with two fast second-class cruisers for a twelve months' cruise, during which he will visit the principal colonies of the empire.

President Kruger's Health.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—A special dispatch from Pretoria, Transvaal Republic, contains a denial of the statement that the health of President Krüger is causing anxiety to his friends.

NEW THEATRICAL SYNDICATE.

Interstate Theatrical Production Company Formed in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—The Inter-State Theatrical Production Company, limited, has been organized in this city and chartered under the laws of Pennsylvania. The Directors of the company are: Charles H. Yale, Chairman; William J. Gilmore, Treasurer, and David Henderson, General Manager.

The object of the new company is to organize and manage theatrical companies, and its principal office is in this city. Mr. Gilmore, who owns the Park and Auditorium Theatres in this city, says: "The first move will be the revival of the famous productions of Mr. Henderson. When Mr. Henderson was Director of the Chicago Opera House, he put on 'Sinbad,' 'Ali Baba,' 'The Crystal Slipper,' and other spectacular pieces.

"Not only will there be revivals, but reviews will be produced each season in the manner which has made Mr. Henderson famous.

"The statement has been made that the Inter-State Theatrical Production Company was trying to secure the Great Northern Theatre in Chicago. This is erroneous. Mr. Yale and Mr. Henderson may take that house later, but I will not."

PAINTER AND ALBAUGH AT LAW.

Managers of the Lafayette Opera House in Washington Disagree.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Upon the petition of U. H. Painter Judge Cole of the District Supreme Court to-day ordered John W. Albaugh to show cause on Tuesday next why a receiver should not be appointed for the Lafayette Opera House. The petition was filed as a result of a disagreement between Messrs. Painter and Albaugh, who are partners in the theatrical enterprise. Mr. Painter seeks a dissolution of the partnership and an accounting. He also asks that a purchase price be fixed and that Mr. Albaugh be required to sell out at the price fixed.

A LEADING MAN'S REPUTATION.

The Playing of Minor Parts Does Not Ruin It.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—According to an opinion written by Justice Carroll, "a leading man" on the stage does not ruin his professional reputation by playing minor parts. The decision was made in a suit brought by Francis Carlyle, a well-known actor, against Frederick Belasco, manager of the Alcazar Theatre, to recover his salary of $100 per week on the ground of breach of contract.

Carlyle was discharged for refusing to play a comparatively unimportant part in "Turk Meets Greek," and the court ruled against him. Daniel Frawley and his leading man, Frank Worthing, were among the witnesses.

Mr. Rosenthal's Plans Changed.

Owing to a disagreement between J. J. Rosenthal, manager of the play "What Happened to Jones" and A. H. Woodhull, proprietor of the Manhattan Theatre, Mr. Rosenthal has decided to end its engagement at that house on Oct. 2. The piece will be transferred to the Bijou Theatre, opening Oct. 4.

Rudolph Aronson, who secured the attraction for the Bijou Theatre, last night said: "Owing to the impossibility of postponing the opening of May Irwin in "The Swell Miss Fitzwell," on Nov. 15, Roland Reed's company decided not to produce "A Man of Ideas" until after the termination of Miss Irwin's engagement in March, and that in the meantime Mr. Reed had decided to play the piece on the road."

Has a Fit in the Theatre.

While attending a performance in the People's Theatre in the Bowery last night, John Schore, twenty-six years old, of 136 Chrystie Street, was seized with an epileptic fit. He was taken into the lobby of the theatre, where he was treated by Dr. Huber of Gouverneur Hospital, and then went to his home.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Marie Loftus will appear at Proctor's Theatre in the week beginning Oct. 11.

Auguste Van Biene and "A Wandering Minstrel" will follow "What Happened to Jones" at the Manhattan Theatre.

A. A. McCormick has engaged Jerome Sykes and Harry McDonough for his production of "The Highwayman" at the Broadway Theatre.

The Chinese one-act play, "The Cat and the Cherub," is attracting crowds to the Olympia every night, and Mr. Hammerstein has decided to run the piece indefinitely.

"The Proper Caper" is announced for production at Hoyt's Theatre by Charles Frohman, Oct. 4, with the following company: Thomas Burns, Henry Bergman, Robert Cotton, Charles Stanley, Frank Doane, Richard Bennett, Douglas Loyd, Robert Jenkins, Amelia Bingham, and Alice Fischer.

Messrs. Powers and McGregor, the author and composer, respectively, of the Columbia College burlesque, "Cleopatra," have granted E. E. Rice permission to use two songs from that piece in his forthcoming production of "The French Maid." The titles of the songs are "'Twas Twenty-seven Bells" and "A Nautical Manner Unique."

Harry de Windt, who comes to this country to lecture on the resources of the Klondike region and the gold fields of Alaska, under the direction of Ted D. Marks, sails from England Oct. 9, on the Paris. Mr. Marks received a cablegram last night, stating that Mr. de Windt delivered a lecture yesterday on the Alaskan gold fields before the Royal Geographical Society, of which he is a prominent member.

The members of the company playing in "The Privateer" are in a quandary regarding overdue salaries. E. D. Abram, the manager, pays out small sums after the performance each night to the actors to insure their appearance the following day. Henry Bagge, who had trouble lately with Mr. Abram, leaves the company Saturday. Next week the company will appear at the Grand Opera House, Brooklyn, and it is said that unless business is better than it has been, the company will probably disband there.

Rutland Post Office Defaulter.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 23.—Pincus K. Peck, the defaulting Assistant Postmaster of Rutland, was arrested in Troy, N. Y., yesterday and brought to this city to-day by United States Marshal Harris. He was given a hearing this evening before Commissioner George E. Johnson. He waived examination and furnished $4,000 bail.

UNITARIANS AT SARATOGA

The Revs. B. Fay Mills, Edward Everett Hale, Minot J. Savage, and Others Speak.

SENATOR HOAR NOW PRESIDENT

New Officers Elected at a Business Meeting—About 1,500 Persons Present—Reception at the United States Hotel.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The fourth day of the Unitarian Conference commenced with devotional services, conducted by the Rev. F. C. Southworth of Duluth, Minn.

"False Methods as Hindrances to Social Betterment," was discussed in a paper by Prof. Edward Cummings of Harvard University. In further discussion of the subject of "Social Betterment," the Rev. B. Fay Mills spoke as follows on "The Mission to the Multitude":

"The multitude have always been 'scattered abroad like sheep having no shepherd.' Occasionally, rarely, comes a Jesus who can say, 'My sheep hear My voice and follow Me.' On this occasion our thought must be limited to the religious and spiritual mission. How can the masses be inspired with trust in God and love to man? There are three popular ideas of a religious mission—the doctrinal, the ecclesiastical or sacerdotal, and the inspirational.

"The whole system of dogmatism and of priestcraft, Protestant and Catholic, is to go. Can we have an inspirational religion in its place? For a mission of this character, as for a great oration, there must be three things—a great thought, a great personality, and a great occasion.

"The great thought must be simple, positive, practical, and inspiring. It can be stated thus: Absolute Faith that justifies not only the right but also seeming evil; unbounded Hope that sees health emerge from all corruption; unlimited Love, that solves all individual and political problems.

"The great personality must be one of whom it can be said: 'He is religion.' The multitude care no more for liberal platforms than for orthodox platforms. They are weary of book religion and theories. Orthodoxy has failed only as liberal religion has failed. Each has failed to be religious, has lacked blood-earnestness and spiritual magnetism. The world has more use for the Salvation Army than for a Brahminic cult. A popular religious movement can be sustained only on sympathy and love.

"The great occasion is upon us. Material development, wonderful intellectual discovery, great spiritual power released, are pressing upon us. 'Society is becoming conscious of itself. Whoever makes a religion out of democracy will move the world.' The great revival is already here."

Mr. Gilman on "Animated Moderation."

Prof. Nicholas P. Gilman of the Meadville Theological School spoke upon "Animated Moderation." He said: "Two wrong methods in social reform are that of sentimentalism and of dogmatism. An illustration of the first wrong method is seen in the treatment given to an article on 'The Social Value of the Saloon,' (American Journal of Sociology, July, 1897,) by a contributor to a liberal religious paper. The latter disregarded the part which the saloon actually plays in gratifying the social instinct of workingmen. Dogmatism is favored by the ordinary methods of theological education. The clergyman educated under them is apt to use extreme language about competition, land owning, and the wages system. 'Christian' socialism or sociology is rejected by science and philosophy. As Jewett said: 'We should not rashly apply "the precepts of the Gospel to an altered world."'"

In the afternoon "The Doctrine of Immortality in Liberal Thought" was the subject of an address by the Rev. George Croswell Cressey, Ph. D. He said: "The doctrine of immortality is not ecclesiastical; it is not even primarily theological. It is a doctrine of natural and universal religion, born in the impulses of the soul, and confirmed by the highest grasp of the human reason. Eternal life is the complement of eternal love. In a religious sense they are one. The determining factor in all theologies is man's idea of himself. On our relative estimate of man and physical nature our philosophy of life depends.

"Though in the waning power of ecclesiasticalism there are fewer who receive the doctrine on authority than formerly, it is probable that at least as large a proportion as ever of free religionists believe therein.

"It is no mirage of the desert, speedily to be dissolved into the desolation of the landscape, but the deepest conviction of man that he is created after the image of God's own eternity."

The Rev. Dr. Samuel C. Beane of Newburyport, Mass., followed with a paper on "The Unconscious Testimony of Literature to the Spiritual Life Here and Hereafter."

Unitarian Mission in Japan.

The Rev. Clay MacCauley opened his paper on "The Unitarian Mission in Japan" by a description of the varying progress Christianity has made in the Island Empire of the Pacific during the forty years since that country has renewed its intercourse with the nations of the West. Summarizing his statements, the speaker said:

"During the past decade, especially, the Japanese people have been under the sway of an intensified and almost morbidly jealous nationalism. Lately this mood has been more or less felt in all departments of life—political, commercial, industrial, and social. The work of the Christian missionaries in particular has suffered from the reactionary tendency of this mood. It is true, the Japanese do not see in Protestant Christianity the foe they encountered in Roman Catholicism 300 years ago—the advance agent for the overthrow of the empire by physical force—but many who are leaders declare that in Christianity, as they know it, is a spiritual menace destructive of the distinctive foundations of this empire of revered tradition. To such thinkers, acceptance of Christianity means treason and family disintegration.

Reception and Business Meeting.

"I am convinced that much more has been attempted by the leaders in the recent nationalistic reaction than can be secured. No backward step in all that is essential to civilization can now be taken in the Mikado's empire. Although for Christianity as expressed in the great historic creeds of Christendom its day of brightest promise may be past, I am convinced that whatever is now best in the present transformation of the Japanese nation and that what is to be the most potent saving force for its future, has its source not only in the civilization of Christendom, but also in the very religion that gives Christendom its name. The essential Christianity, the spirit that really animates all Christian denominations, that directs the higher thinking and working of the civilization of Europe and America, is to have a place in Japan of the deepest and most beneficent influence. In just such work as the Unitarian mission is doing there is only a growing promise for the dominance at length of this real Christianity."

After the public exercises, a social reception was held in the parlor of the United States Hotel. About 1,500 persons have been in attendance at the conference. The roll of voting delegates includes about 400 names. The growth of the denomination has been marked, especially in the Pacific States.

At the business session the following officers were elected: President—George F. Hoar of Worcester; Vice Presidents—Carroll D. Wright of Washington, Roger Wolcott of Boston, Dorman B. Eaton of New York, Daniel L. Shorey of Chicago, Horace Davis of San Francisco, Thomas J. Morris of Baltimore; General Secretary—The Rev. D. W. Morehouse of New York; Treasurer—W. M. Howell Reed of Boston; Members of the Council—The Revs. Minot J. Savage of New York, John Cuckson of Boston, Edward Everett Hale of Boston, John Snyder of St. Louis, and Howard N. Brown of Boston, Mrs. William C. Gannett of Rochester, Mrs. Robert H. Davis of New York, George E. Adams of Chicago, George W. Stone of Boston, Francis C. Lowell of Boston.

The following Committees of Fellowship were elected: Eastern States—The Revs. William L. Chaffin, Austin S. Graver, and E. A. Horton; Middle States—The Revs. D. W. Morehouse, T. R. Slicer, and James T. Bixby; Western States—The Revs. W. W. Fenn, T. L. Hosmer, and Mary A. Safford; Southern States—The Revs. T. B. Forbush, G. A. Thayer, and H. A. Whitman; Pacific States—The Revs. C. W. Wendte, Horatio Stebbins, and T. L. Eliot.

Edward Everett Hale Speaks.

At the closing session this evening addresses were made by Edward Everett Hale, Eli Fay, and the Rev. Minot J. Savage. The Rev. John Snyder of New York City made an address on "Loyalty without Bigotry."

The special subject of the address by the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale was "Misinterpretation of Liberalism." He said:

"When I was delegate to the little company of Hungarian Unitarians in the year 1873 I tried to prepare an address of sympathy to them in the German language. Before I had written three lines I found I did not know the difference between the German word licentiousness and that which meant liberty.

"This story illustrates exactly the difficulty which has existed in every part of America when our free gospel was proclaimed by whatever apostle. Dr. Eliot of St. Louis told me that when he went to that city the idea of a liberal church delighted people who wanted to be set free from all law. One of the prime difficulties of our early churches in the West was the fact that people poured in upon them who supposed that 'liberal religion' meant permission to do just what they chose just when they chose.

"Now the liberty with which Christ makes us free is a liberty from the old yoke of bondage. It is freedom from a fixed ritual; it is freedom from the direction of any body of men who shall presume to dictate to us our opinions. But because a man stands free in the freedom of Christ he must all the more, if one may use such words, do what he himself knows to be right. He must say what he himself knows to be true. He must judge righteous judgment. It has been well said that the law by which liberal Christians are bound is all the more emphatic because it is the foundation law of the universe.

"Honor, truth, and justice are no provincialisms of this little world; they are the language of the universe of God. Our business to-day is to impress this on the heart and conscience of every man and woman. And this means that our business is to tear away all the rags of ritual and dogma, to teach each child of God to commune with God. He is to seek God and to find Him, and so he is to enlist in that service of God which is perfect freedom. But he is not to be his own God, he isnot to live without law. He goes about his Father's business. He is in God, and God is in him."

BIBLE CAMPAIGN IN CHICAGO.

Dwight L. Moody Says the Time is Ripe for a Study of the Book.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, and his assistants have organized a campaign for Chicago, with special reference to the study of the Bible. Mr. Moody in a letter to a local paper says:

"I am trying, with the sympathy of some of the pastors and Christain workers of Chicago, to stir up this city this Fall as never before on the subject of Bible study. The time is ripe for it, and I believe we have a plan to meet the time."

ITS FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

The Fulton Street Daily Noon Prayer Meeting Celebrates.

The fortieth anniversary of the Fulton Street daily noon prayer meeting, at 113 Fulton Street, was celebrated yesterday. The hall, in the building on the site of the old Dutch Reformed Church, in which J. C. Lanphier inaugurated these meetings on Sept. 23, 1857, was well filled, most of the audience being regular visitors to the meeting.

After the regular devotional exercises R. R. Burney, General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, briefly outlined the history of the meetings from the time they originated in the minds of two young clerks to the present day. A portrait of Mr. Lanphier, who is now in his eighty-ninth year, and too feeble to be present, was presented to the meeting by its President, C. M. Earle. Funds for this painting had been raised by voluntary contributions.

The meeting was concluded with an address by Theophilus A. Brouwer, who urged the visitors to take greater interest in the work.

State Y. M. C. A. Convention.

UTICA, Sept. 23.—The State Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, at its third quarterly meeting of the year, held in this city to-day, decided to hold the next State Convention at Rochester Feb. 11-13, 1898. It also was decided to abolish the practice of free entertainment by families in the city in which the convention is held.

THE SHOOTING AT LATTIMER.

Commencement of the Coroner's Inquest in the Cases of the Miners Killed by Deputies.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 23.—Coroner McKee this afternoon began the inquest into the deaths of the striking miners who were shot by a posse of Sheriff's deputies at Lattimer. A two hours' session was held, during which a score of witnesses were examined.

District Attorney D. A. Fell of Luzerne County was present, and H. A. Fuller of Wilkesbarre appeared for the Coroner; State Chairman Carman, John McGaheron, and B. F. Loughran for the prosecution, and George H. Troutman of Hazleton for the deputies. Dr. Thodorovich, secretary to the Austro-Hungarian Consulate at Philadelphia, and R. D. Coxe, attorney for the Consulate, were also present. Nearly all the testimony adduced was a repetition of that brought out at the hearing of the deputies in Wilkesbarre.

Most of the witnesses were foreign strikers who were in the march halted by the deputies. They gave the details of the affray as already published, and all declared that none of the strikers was armed; that Sheriff Martin pulled a revolver on them, but no one attempted to take it from him; that no violence had been offered that official, and that the miners had no intention of making an unlawful demonstration. The hearing will be resumed to-morrow.

The strike situation remains unchanged, except for the return to work of those Harwood miners who were afraid to go back yesterday. Every colliery in the region worked to-day, and there was not the slightest disorder anywhere. The question of the withdrawal of the militia remains undetermined, but that it will begin before the end of the week is felt by those at headquarters to be almost a certainty.

Federation of Labor Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor adopted a series of resolutions relating to the shooting of coal miners at Lattimer. The council denounces the killing of the miners as a massacre, and calls on trades unions throughout the country to raise money for the prosecution of Sheriff Martin and his deputies.

CANTOR—GREENEBAUM.

Richard Croker the Best Man at a Wedding in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—The wedding of State Senator Jacob A. Cantor of New York to Miss Lydia Miriam Greenebaum was celebrated at noon to-day. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. David A. Greenebaum, 3,156 South Park Avenue, the Rev. E. G. Hirsch officiating.

The wedding was private, only a few immediate friends being present. The bride wore a traveling gown of light tan-colored cloth, braided, the jacket being faced with French green velvet. The hat was of soft felt, trimmed with lace and black ostrich feathers. Pinning the throat of the jacket was the bridegroom's gift, a brooch of pearls and diamonds. The bridegroom was attended by Richard Croker of New York as best man. The presents were magnificent, one of the most notable being a complete silver service from A. N. Brady of New York.

Immediately after the wedding breakfast Senator and Mrs. Cantor left on a short wedding journey. They will live at the Marie Antoinette Hotel in New York.

Elsas—Reinhardt.

An informal wedding which took place at Delmonico's yesterday was that in which Miss Matilda Reinhardt of 131 West Ninety-fifth Street was married to Benjamin Elsas of Atlanta, Go. The ceremony was performed at noon in the presence of a small circle of friends. There were no bridesmaids or ushers, and the ceremony was very simple. The Rev. Dr. Silverman officiated. The marriage was followed by a reception and wedding breakfast. The couple departed later on their honeymoon. They will reside in Atlanta.

Rosenthal—Steinhardt.

The marriage of Miss Bertha Steinhardt to Mr. David Rosenthal took place on Wednesday at 4 P. M., at the residence of Mrs. Abram Steinhardt, 54 East Ninety-second Street.

MR. McKINLEY STILL AT ADAMS.

Inspects the Berkshire Cotton Mills—G. A. R. Men Will Visit Him—Will Lay a Cornerstone on Saturday.

ADAMS, Mass., Sept. 23.—President McKinley received this morning a number of gentlemen headed by Major Charles A. Stott of Lowell, President of the Home Market Club. Together they inspected the immense plant of the Berkshire Cotton Company.

In the meantime the Misses McKinley and McKenna had gone for a short drive through the valley, accompanied by Mrs. Plunkett.

Early in the afternoon a delegation from George E. Sayles Post, G. A. R., waited upon the President and extended an invitation to him to attend the ceremony of laying the cornerstone of the new Memorial and Public Library Building on Saturday afternoon. The President, in reply to the invitation, said:

"I am in your town, and if there is anything of interest going on, I want to see it. I shall be pleased to lay your cornerstone for you, but you must not expect me to make any remarks. I wish to be left at perfect liberty to do what I choose."

This proposition was agreed to, and the time set for Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock. This will give the Presidential party ample time to reach Adams on their return from Lenox, where the President will spend Friday and Friday night.

No sooner had the comrades retired than the entire company entered carriages for a short drive around town. On their return they entered Mill No. 3 of the Berkshire Cotton Company, which is five stories in height. President and Mrs. McKinley, with Miss Mabel McKinley, remained upon the elevator all the time, however, it being stopped at each floor while the mode of operation in each department was explained by Messrs. Plunkett and Superintendent Z. D. Hall. Every operative was at work and every loom and spindle in the immense building was run at full speed. There was no demonstration of any kind during the entire tour of the mill.

Upon every loom was an American flag, which waved constantly by the motion of the loom.

The drive was continued around the town, and on the return to the Plunkett residence an unexpected incident occurred which caused the President great pleasure. The route led the party past the high school just as the pupils were being released from their classes. There were fully 600 boys and girls, who, when they recognized the distinguished party in the carriage, set up a tremendous cheering, taking the President entirely by surprise. The carriage was instantly surrounded with a multitude of larger school children, all eager to be the first to shake hands with the President, who had great difficulty in releasing his hands from their enthusiastic grasp.

Dinner was served at 7:30, and after that was over a few moments were spent in conversation. Mr. Plunkett had invited Dr. Delos Kennedy of North Adams, a violinist, and his sister, Miss Florence Kennedy, an excellent pianist, to assist in the entertainment of his guests. After the individual selections had been rendered a "good old-fashioned song," as President McKinley termed it, was enjoyed. The party was broken up with singing "Auld Lang Syne."

The President to Visit Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 23.—Vice President Hobart said to-day that President McKinley would visit this city shortly. Just when was not yet determined. While in this city the President will be the guest of the Vice President, at Mr. Hobart's home. It is expected Mrs. McKinley will accompany her husband, as she and Mrs. Hobart are fast friends.

CHARLES HAZARD A SUICIDE.

A Despondent New Yorker Drowns Himself in the Hudson at Fishkill Landing.

FISHKILL LANDING, Sept. 23.—At 1 o'clock this afternoon the body of a well-dressed man was found floating in the Hudson River opposite this place. Coroner Bevier and Chief of Police Mara were notified, and they brought the body ashore. From papers found on his person it was learned that the man was Charles Hazard of West Seventy-second Street, New York.

For the last few days Hazard had been noticed in the neighborhood. Last night he spent at the Palatine Hotel, Newburg. This morning, after having spent a restless night at the hotel, he crossed the river and walked along the river bank. At a point just above the New York Central station he was noticed to pick up some stones and place them in his overcoat pocket. He went out to the end of the machine works dock and jumped off. He sank immediately and word was sent for the police.

The suicide wore a blue suit and a light overcoat. The following note was found in one of the pockets:

"My name is Charles Hazard. I can stand it no longer. There is rest on the other side. My brother is near by."

The man was apparently thirty-five years of age. In his pocket he had a receipt from the Southern Tier Masonic Relief Association for the last payment on a policy of $5,000. A receipt for groceries from N. A. & L. A. Cushman of 242 Columbus Avenue, New York, also was found.

The Coroner's jury met this evening and brought in a verdict of suicide.

The home of Charles Hazard, the Fishkill Landing suicide, was at 143 West Seventy-second Street. His wife and unmarried daughter left there yesterday for Fishkill upon receipt of the news that he had drowned himself. A young woman who was seen there last evening said that Mr. Hazard was connected with the newspaper business, but she did not know in what capacity. In the Directory Charles Hazard is put down as "Editor, 168 Nassau Street." Nothing was known of him at that address.

It was learned later that Hazard was the President of the Greater New York Advertising Company, which had desk room at 530 Sixth Avenue, the room occupied by the New York Sun as a branch office. John B. Finnegan was the manager of the company, which two months ago passed out of existence after a life of a little over a year. Hazard was also proprietor of a magazine called the Insurance Register and Literary Review, with offices at 140 Nassau Street, whose second issue came out last week.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Constantine Buckley Kilgore.

United States Judge Constantine Buckley Kilgore, ex-Congressman from Texas, died at Ardmore, Indian Territory, yesterday, after a short illness. The funeral will take place to-day, and the body will be taken to Will's Point, Texas, for burial.

As a member of Congress from Texas, Judge Kilgore was one of the best-known men in public life. He was called "Buck" by his intimates, and attracted attention in the Fifty-first Congress by kicking in a green baize door which had been locked by order of Speaker Reed during one of the filibustering scenes that made the first "quorum counting" memorable. He supported President Cleveland ardently, and after he was retired from Congress the President appointed him one of the Judges for the Indian Territory.

He was a man of distinguished presence, tall and heavy framed, and with a kindly, good-humored face. He was well liked by his fellow members of Congress, notwithstanding that he killed many of their pet projects by his assumption of the rôle of objector when it was attempted to push measures through rapidly by unanimous consent.

Judge Kilgore was born in Newman, Ga., Feb. 20, 1835. In 1846 he removed with his parents to Rusk County, Texas, where he received a common school and academic education. He served in the Confederate Army, first as a private and by successive promotions reached the grade of Adjutant General, serving as such in Ector's Brigade, Army of the Tennessee. He was wounded at Chickamauga, and in 1864 was confined as a prisoner in Fort Delaware.

He was admitted to the bar after the war, and in 1875 was a member of the Texas Constitutional Convention. He was a Presidential Elector in 1880 on the Hancock and English ticket, and in 1884 was elected to the State Senate for four years, and in the following year was chosen President of that body for two years. He was elected to the Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses as a Democrat.

Capt. Oliver R. Ogden.

Capt. Oliver R. Ogden, one of the oldest watermen of Elizabeth, died yesterday, aged eighty-one years. Capt. Ogden, from 1840 until 1860, ran a vessel daily from Elizabeth to New York. He embarked in the hotel business during the civil war, and made a comfortable fortune. Capt. Ogden was born in Elizabeth, and was a descendant of John Ogden, one of the first settlers of that city. He leaves a wife and one grandchild.

Obituary Notes.

E. COURTLAND SOUTHWORTH of Springfield, Mass., Treasurer of the Carew Paper Company of South Hadley, died Wednesday.

Capt. ERASTUS TOOKER, a well-known bayman, died at Babylon, L. I., on Wednesday night in his sixtieth year. He was a war veteran. He leaves a wife and two children.

S. C. GREEN, station master at the Broad Street Station in Philadelphia since 1875 and previous to that conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad, died at Lancaster, Penn., Wednesday. He was sixty-five years old.

Mrs. FRANKLIN E. TAYLOR of 44 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at Poland Springs, Me., where she was staying with her husband. Although she had been ill for some time, her death was unexpected. Mrs. Taylor was prominent in social and charitable work and gave much of her time and attention to the Home for Destitute Children in Brooklyn.

A Chicago Centenarian Dead.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—James Lane, 102 years of age, one of the oldest residents of Chicago, died to-day. He was born in Ireland on St. Patrick's Day, 1796, and came to America in 1833 and to Chicago in 1835.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. & W. Pocantico, Nakodas. E. & W. Both new effects in high banded collars.

A.—T. M. Stewart, Carpet Cleansing, 326 7th Av. Tel. 1,132-38th. Established 1863.

MARRIED.

BLUEN—KOHLMAN.—On Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1897, at the residence of the bride's parent, by the Rev. Dr. K. Kohler, Johanna, daughter of Charles Kohlman, to Morris J. Bluen.

DIED.

ALVORD.—On Thursday, Sept. 23, Susan, widow of Alonzo A. Alvord.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

ALVORD.—On Thursday, Sept. 23, 1897, Susan, widow of Alonzo A. Alvord, in the 90th year of her age.
Funeral services from her late residence, 10 West 31st St., on Saturday, Sept. 25, at 2 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

CHAMBERS.—On Sept. 22, at Hotel Marlborough, Lizzie D. Chambers, widow of Isaac P. Chambers.
Funeral services at St. James' Church, 71st St. and Madison Av., Thursday afternoon, 4 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn Friday morning. A special train will leave Grand Central Station at 10:30 A. M. for convenience of those desiring to attend.

McKEAN.—In New York City, on the 22d inst., at the residence of Oscar G. Moses, 1,190 Madison Av., William C. McKean, late of the firm of Lloyd & McKean, and of the New York Stock Exchange, aged 55 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, Charles Whitehead, 167 Greenwood Av., on Saturday, Sept. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M.

TAYLOR.—Suddenly, at Poland Springs, Me., on Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1897, Mary E., wife of Franklin E. Taylor.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

TAYLOR.—At Poland Springs, Me., on Wednesday, the 22d inst., in her 67th year, Mary E., wife of Franklin E. Taylor.
Funeral services from her late residence, 44 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday afternoon, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY,
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY.

New York City.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Sept.
ANDERSON, Andrew, 236 W. 121st..	54	20
BRIESACHER, Hieronymus, 5 E. 129th St.	71	20
BARRIGAN, Margarette, 449 W. 16th	35	19
BROWN, Sarah, 27 Rutgers St.	26	22
BERNSTEIN, Michael, 342 E. 77th..	12	22
BLACK, John, 703 E. 165th St.	23	21
BRECH, Louis, 1,008 Westchester Av.	29	23
BELZ, Lina, 400 10th Av.	36	23
BRISCOE, Lizzie, 533 8th Av.	46	23
BROWN, Gertrude, 427 W. 36th St.	1	23
BARRY, William, 27 W. 96th St.	24	21
COHN, Ida, 84 Lewis St.	42	22
COHN, Goldie, 114½ Essex St.	4	22
CHAMBERS, Lizzie D., Marlborough Hotel	60	22
CASTELLA, Domenica, 444 E. 115th.	1	22
ELLMAN, Ive, 243 Eldridge St.	25	21
FRANCIS, Percy E., 124th St. and Boulevard	4	21
FISHER, Peter, 559 7th Av.	43	22
FARRELL, Patrick, 218 9th Av.	53	23
GRANIE, John J., 12 W. 19th St.	49	22
GENNON, Elizabeth, Home for Aged	77	22
GILCHRIST, William C., 141 W. 105th St.	1	22
HEALY, Raymond, 181 E. 111th St.	1	21
HEYBURN, S. G., 525 W. 43d St.	1	22
HEINBOCKEL, Frank, 513 E. 75th.	33	21
HANNELL, Ann R., 221 W. 28th St.	57	23
JOHNSTONE, Clara L., 84 Bedford.	53	22
KERSCHNER, Sam, 336 E. 94th St.	2	22
KERRIL, John, 401 E. 105th St.	28	23
KEALIGHER, Delia, 259 West St.	22	23
LEDDY, Thomas, 1,365 Boston Road.	56	22
LAMERENS, Julian, 237 W. 26th St.	43	21
LALLO, Giorgio, 186 Mulberry St.	3	22
LAVERY, Francis J., 453 W. 16th St.	1	22
LEARY, Alice, 443 E. 75th St.	4	22
MOUNT, John P., Brooklyn	48	22
MILANO, Filomena, 326 E. 115th St.	1	22
MADER, Franz, 1 Jefferson St.	37	21
MURPHY, Irene, 32 Jackson St.	2	22
MONAGHAN, Thomas, 17 Hamilton.	5	22
MORRISSEY, Michael, 412 W. 25th.	49	21
McGURN, Alice, 213 W. 19th St.	61	21
NAISH, John, 418 1st Av.	46	20
NELLE, Paul, 500 E. 89th St.	16	22
O'NEIL, Mary, Westchester	82	22
O'NEILL, James, 725 10th Av.	17	21
POLACK, Charles, 855 1st Av.	1	22
PECI, Rosa, 117 Elizabeth St.	1	22
RUSSO, Elizabeth, 237 9th Av.	48	22
RYAN, Johanna, 407 W. 53d St.	62	23
SWANSEN, Theodore C., 16 E. 134th.	2	22
SCHMAELZLEIN, G. M., 598 St. Ann's Av.	5	23
SULLIVAN, Jeremiah, 202 Broome.	41	21
SCHMEH, Conrad, 265 E. 10th St.	29	22
STERN, Clara, 410 E. 84th St.	81	22
SCHLACHER, Morris, 445 E. 83d St.	34	22
SPILLANE, Maurice, 220 W. 16th St.	30	21
TAFFORELLI, Giuseppe, 33 Park St.	3	22
WEBB, Bella M., 239 W. 14th St.	27	23
WINN, Patrick, 500 W. 53d St.	59	21

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Sept.
ANDERSON, Margaret, Court and Creamer Sts.	1	21
ALLSWORTH, George, St. Cath. Hos.	54	21
CORIO, Agostino, 47 Graham Av.	1	21
CALLAN, John T., 113 Bergen St.	68	22
DIXON, William H., 186 Warren St.	36	21
FAGAN, Annie, 721 Douglass St.	1	21
FREDERICK, Minetta L., 189 Franklin St.	1	21
FINGERLE, Henry B., 200 Harmon.	1	21
FRICK, Margaretha, 3 2d St.	59	22
FORD, Annie, 16 Herbert St.	44	22
HEMPHILL, Hugh H., 70 Middleton.	53	22
HICKEY, William F., 36 Walcott St.	35	22
IVERSON, Harry M., 24 3d St.	1	21
JEFFERIES, Marrian, 827 Union St.	7	23
KESTERTON, Henry, L. I. State Hos.	30	23
KENNEDY, Michael J., 129 N. 5th St.	1	23
KLEIN, Elizabeth, 52 Floyd St.	80	21
LENT, Louis M., 3d Av. and 73d St.	52	22
LYNCH, William, 88 Hope St.	1	22
LOEBELENZ, Emily, 134 Wyckoff Av.	39	20
MEEHAN, Elizabeth, E. 9th St., near Avenue D	51	19
MILLER, John W., 101 21st St.	23	19
McLOUGHLIN, Michael, 248 Wyckoff.	35	17
McPARTLAND, Francis M., 154 Atlantic Av.	1	21
McGRATH, Mary, 156 Gold St.	31	21
McDONNA, Henry, 84 Tillary St.	46	22
PALM, Adam, L. I. State Hospital.	30	20
PITT, Maria, 268 Livingston St.	77	20
PACEY, Elizabeth, 808 Marcy Av.	73	23
ROTHSTEIN, Ida, 50 Riverdale Av.	1	22
SEAMAN, Amicie V., Emmons Av., near 23d St.	40	23
STEWART, James E., 1,945 Dean St.	1	22
SHEVLIN, Peter, 266 Union Av.	1	20
SCHMID, William, 47 Meserole St.	36	21
SEABURY, Harold, 195 Atlantic St.	1	21
SCHWAB, Nicholas, St. Peter's Hosp.	41	21
STEPHENSON, James A., 202 Bridge.	55	21
SANDERS, Henry, 286 Lorimer St.	6	23
WATERS, Lawrence, 82 Congress St.	73	21
WALKER, Catharine, 90 S. 5th St.	62	20
WALLACE, William, 452 Carroll St.	1	21
WEICHELL, Charles, 344 Central Av.	4	22

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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By E. HOUGH, author of "The Singing Mouse Stories," etc. A new volume in The Story of the West Series, edited by RIPLEY HITCHCOCK. Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

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FINANCIAL.

CERTIFICATES OF INTEREST
in respect of
UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
Six Per Cent. Gold Collateral Trust Notes

23 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, September 11, 1897.

To Holders of the above Certificates:

Pursuant to the provisions of the Note Holders' Agreement, dated February 15, 1897, we shall be prepared to make payment on September 28, 1897, of thirty per cent. (30 per cent.) on account of the principal of the above Certificates, upon presentation thereof, and suitable stamping or indorsement thereon, at our office, No. 23 Wall Street, New York, or, at the option of Certificate Holders, at the office of Jacob C. Rogers, 43 State Street, Boston. Interest will cease in respect of the amount so payable on the Certificates on September, 28, 1897.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Depositaries.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
80 BROADWAY,
New York, September 3, 1897.

To the Stockholders of the
Virginia Midland Railway Company:

Referring to the offer heretofore informally made by this company to issue its preferred stock in exchange for stock of the Virginia Midland Railway Company, on the basis of 70 shares of Southern preferred for 100 shares of Virginia Midland, notice is hereby given that this offer will be withdrawn on September 30, 1897.

Holders desiring to make the conversion must do so before September 30, 1897, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Company.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
By SAMUEL SPENCER, President.

The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company.
Philadelphia, Sept. 22d, 1897.
HOLDERS OF
SUNBURY AND ERIE RAILROAD CO. 7% BONDS MATURING OCTOBER 1st, 1897, are advised that such bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the GENERAL OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Registered Bonds when presented for redemption must be accompanied by a power of Transfer to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Co.

J. S. VANZANDT, Treasurer.

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

Bonds of the above-named company, maturing Oct. 1, 1897, secured upon lands known as the Houtz and Myer and Kinnear tracts, will be paid at either of our offices at maturity.

Registered bonds must be properly assigned.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.
DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
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CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
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Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst.Sec.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market firm.

Until just before the close yesterday security market quotations were very strong, and in many quarters buoyant. Commission-house business was conspicuous, buying orders from outsiders reaching Wall Street in large volume since the recent reaction made speculative purchases safer.

***

Something over 500,000 shares were traded in, and the business was well distributed, over 150 different issues being dealt in.

***

A fractional loss was scored by Sugar Trust stock on transactions of nearly 75,000 shares, this fractional net loss following a rally which at one time put the stock several points higher than the final price the day before. Wall Street seems to be much at sea as to what may be the Treasury policy as to Dutch sugars. If the tariff law's provisions are construed by the Treasury Department so as to exclude Dutch sugars—an anticipation in which important interests share—Sugar Trust profits are bound to be materially larger than hitherto they have been, for thus the trust will dispose of its most aggressive competitor.

***

All the coal stocks are strong. In both the bituminous and the anthracite far-reaching trade developments of a tonic character are close at hand.

***

The Granger stocks—more especially Northwest, Burlington, St. Paul, and Rock Island—seem to be drifting out of the active speculative list into the position of investment issues. Current dividends on every one of these stocks are not only assured, but on each of them it is certain that larger returns are sure soon to be made to holders.

Every Western railroad is rolling up phenomenal earnings. The crop movement is hardly yet under way and westbound business has scarcely started.

***

And more gold comes from Europe. Supplementing the $1,500,000 which was announced yesterday as coming to the National City Bank, there is now the disclosure that $1,000,000 in American double eagles is leaving Havre for another of New York's most important National banks—the Hanover. There is for the Hanover importation the same natural, ordinary business reason which warranted the National City Bank's importation. In some places wry faces are made, but these consignments of foreign gold to the United States can have but one possible business construction. They reflect merely the liquidation of some foreign liabilities here. Amply corroborative of this is the statement of President Woodward of the Hanover Bank, who says:

"This gold comes to us in adjustment of accounts and is a convenient method of settlement. We may get more."

There is importance in both these statements. Europe sends the gold as a settlement. Europe is merely paying a debt. This importation is but the beginning. Significance of far-reachng consequence is in the terse suggestion of the banker:

"We may get more."

***

Government bonds were firm. There were sales of the new fours, coupon, at 125½ and the old fours, coupon, at 114.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more wer:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cot. Oil pf.	2	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Am. Sp. Mf. pf.	½	Minn. Iron	½
Can. Pacific	¾	Nat. Lead	¾
Central Pacific	¾	N. Y., S. & W.	1¼
Chi. Gt. West. pf. A.	1	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	1
C., H. V. & T.	1¼	Norfolk & West. pf.	1
Consolidated Gas	⅝	Northern Pacific	½
Del. & Hudson	1⅛	Northern Pacific pf.	⅞
Erie	½	Oregon R. & N. pf.	2
Erie 2d pf.	½	Pacific Mail	⅞
Evans. & T. H.	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	¾
Iowa Central pf.	1	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2
Laclede Gas	1	Pullman Car	1
Lake E. & Western	½	Reading 2d pf.	¾
Lake Shore	1½	Union Pacific	⅞
Met. Traction	½	U. P., D. & G.	¾
Minn. & St. Louis	2½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sug. Ref.	⅝	D., S. S. & A. pf.	½
Am. Tel. & Cable	1	Green Bay & West.	5
Balt. & Ohio	1⅛	Ill. Central	⅝
Brook. Union Gas	1	N. J. Central	½
Brunswick Co.	½	N. Y. Central	½
Chi. & E. Ill.	½	St. J. & G. I.	½
Den. & Rio Grande	¾	St. L. & S. F., 1st pf.	⅞

***

Net changes in bond quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brook. El. 1st, t. r.	2	Rock Island deb. 5s.	1¼
C. M. 4s, 1st in. pd.	1½	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	1½
L. & St. L. con. 5s, t. r.	1½	U. Pac. ex. sf. 8s, t. r.	1½
Lake Erie & West. 2d.	1½	Wabash deb. B.	2
N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1	Wheel. & L. E. 1st,	1½
		Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1

Bonds Declined.

Kan. Pac. con., t. r.	1	N.Y., S. & W. ref. 5s.	1½
Mo. Pac. con.	1	P., S. & L. E. 1st.	1⅛

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@3 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for four months, 4@4½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 4¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for first-class single names, 5@6 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $168,794,493; balances, $7,904,409; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $437,070.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Discounts in the open market, 2¼ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market dull. Posted rates were ½c lower, at $4.83, for sixty days and unchanged at $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.82¼@$4.82½ for sixty-day bills, $4.83¾@$4.84⅞ for demand, $4.85⅛@$4.85¼ for cable transfers, and $4.81½@$4.81¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94½ and 95⅛, and guilders at 40 and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—25c discount. Boston—12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—50c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie, ½, to 18½; Atchison, ⅝, to 16¾; Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 77½; St. Paul, ⅝, to 103⅝; Reading, ⅝, to 14½; Louisville & Nashville, ¼, to 63⅝; New York Central, ¼, to 116¼, and Erie first preferred, ¼, to 44¼. British consols advanced ⅛, to 111 7-16, for money and 1-16, to 111½, for the account.

The Bank of England rate of discount was advanced ½ to 2½ per cent. The weekly statement shows the following changes: Total reserve decreased £405,000, circulation decreased £270,000, bullion decreased £674,671, other securities increased £1,174,000, other deposits decreased £619,000, public deposits increased £1,353,000, notes reserve decreased £406,000, Government securities unchanged. The proportion of reserve to liability, which last week was 51.70 per cent., is now 50.10 per cent., as compared with a decline from 56.14 to 55.45 in the corresponding week last year. American eagles were quoted at 76s 7d and bar gold at 77s 11¾d.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 7,125,000 francs, treasury accounts current increased 34,975,000 francs, gold on hand decreased 3,625,000 francs, bills discounted increased 19,075,000 francs, silver on hand increased 375,000 francs. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 189.70, in Lisbon at 47½ and in Rome at 105.37. In Paris rentes declined 2½c, to 103f 20c.

EUROPE STILL SKEPTICAL.

Mr. J. Kennedy Tod, who is recognized throughout the counrty as a financier conservative as well as experienced, talked yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding the outlook for American securities. Mr. Tod has recently returned from an extended trip through Europe. The improvement in conditions upon his return as compared with those existing at the time he left the country was all the more noticeable to him because of his absence, and his appreciation of this improvement has made Mr. Tod most enthusiastic over the outlook. He said yesterday:

"The American security market has made wonderful strides in the past few months. Responding to the great betterment in the business of the country and anticipating the further improvement to come from the large crops and the foreign demand for them which must result from the crop failures in the other grain producing countries, American stocks have appreciated in value in a most remarkable manner, and, in my opinion, such appreciation has been fully warranted. Beyond any question or doubt, business in all parts of the country has improved, and from present indications this improvement is as yet only in its earlier stages. The onward tendency gives every indication of being a permanent one.

"Best of all, we have brought about this higher level of security values ourselves. We have been buying our own stocks, and by our own purchases have greatly increased their values. All of this has been done without European aid. In fact, it has been done directly in the face of European selling. As yet foreign investors have not become convinced that the improvement in the United States—both in its general business and in its security markets—is permanent. They believe that this country is again experiencing an inflation which will soon run itself out. And a great number of European holders of American securities have seized what they understand to be an opportunity for getting rid of the American stocks which they have been holding for some time awaiting just such a market as this, and just such prices as these of the present. But we have absorbed all of the European sales, and have, besides, worked wonders in our stock market.

"Eventually Europe will again become a buyer of our stocks and bonds. The foreign investor will probably take back at much higher figures the securities recently sold to us. But that time is not yet, and it will not be until Europe recognizes that we are really prosperous, that as a nation we are commercially active again, and that, as a result of these things, our railroad securities are intrinsically worth their higher market prices. Sooner or later Europe will come around to that way of thinking, for sooner or later proofs of it will be forced upon her.

"Personally I have not the slightest doubt that the improvement that we have already seen will continue.

"In my opinion the tide has not only turned for the better, but I believe that these new good times are permanent."

ONE REASON FOR THE SCARE.

Dr. Stephen Kelly, President of the Fifth National Bank, was actively engaged in the medical profession until some years ago his interests in various enterprises compelled him to give his time to business and financial matters. Many of these interests are in the South, and Dr. Kelly has, in attending to them, been a frequent visitor to that section of the country. He has vivid recollections of previous yellow fever epidemics and of the effects they produced. He regards the present existence of the malady as trifling in comparison with the epidemics of former years and can see no reason for a "yellow jack scare" or the disturbance of a single business interest on account of it. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES Dr. Kelly said yesterday:

"The danger of a yellow fever epidemic is very much exaggerated when present conditions come to be considered. With the steps which the health authorities, both State and National, are taking, there is no possibility of the disease spreading as in years gone by. The death rate is very low and it is now fairly late in the season. In fact, the number of cases reported is quite small, and the few fatalities are an evidence that the yellow fever is being successfully combated. People will, of course, get scared in the immediate vicinity where it is known to prevail, but they talk of the danger a great deal more than they are really affected by it. This, perhaps, is natural; it becomes local gossip for the time.

"The latest date I have ever known yellow fever to break out was Sept. 18. That was in Mississippi. In case frost comes it is a security to those who have not been taken ill, although bad for the people already attacked. Considering the lateness of the present arrival of the disease, it would be unreasonable to expect it to assume serious proportions.

"I think that if the stock market was not doing so well the appearance of a few cases of yellow fever, with only a few deaths, would never have been the subject of any serious apprehension. While the residents of places where it has made its appearance may be timid, a spread of the disease is quite unlikely. It is simply nonsense to say that because yellow fever has broken out in a few localities and created therein temporary panics—panics altogether unwarranted—Southern railroad securities will be affected. That was never the result even in the times of the epidemics that proved themselves to be real scourges. I do not believe that the increasing traffic in the Southern States will be at all interrupted or that railway earnings will be affected by the existing scare.

"The movement in coton will go on steadily. There is nothing to prevent it. Conditions in the South are most favorable. The farmers and the merchants will reap the advantages of the present season of prosperity—advantages which they cannot be deterred from realizing, no matter what designing parties may do to inspire a want of confidence or hurt particular interests."

SUGAR AGAIN A LEADER.

Sugar Trust stock took the lead again in yesterday's market. Over 72,000 shares changed hands, and from the opening to the close of business it was by far the most conspicuous stock on the list. Early in the day it was reported that the Treasury Department had decided the Dutch sugar question in a manner favorable to the Sugar Company. In response to this the stock advanced to 151⅞ on buying by traders and commission houses alike. The old "Sugar crowd," who were so conspicuous in the recent advance in the stock, were again in evidence on the bull side yesterday. Later in the day, when the bears were raiding the market all around, a rumor was circulated to the effect that the Treasury Department had made no such decision as the previous reports had stated. Upon this news the traders sold and the bears hammered until the stock was put down to 147. On the decline there was again buying by brokers, apparently acting for inside interests.

TWO UNION PACIFICS.

Union Pacific and Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf traveled side by side in yesterday's market. When one was strong the other was and whenever one weakened the other seemed to sympathize. Nearly 52,000 shares of the former and 28,000 shares of the latter were traded in—Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf's biggest day. It sold up to 11⅝, its highest price in this movement, and it held up remarkably well under a smashing bear attack in the last half hour, closing fractionally below its top notch. Again interests identified by the reorganization were large buyers of the stock. Wall Street continues to take such buying as indicating that in the reorganization the stockholders will be handled generously.

COAL STOCKS CONSPICUOUS.

The coal stocks were the features of yesterday's market. All of the anthracite properties showed strength, many of them scoring substantial gains. In the early hours Jersey Central was particularly buoyant, selling up close to 102, but later, when the bear raiding began, the stock was made a special target, and it was again forced down below par. Delaware and Hudson, on a small volume of transactions, advanced over a point, and retained all of its gain to the close. The Readings were the most active of the group, and all three of these stocks closed showing gains for the day.

Susquehanna and Western and Norfolk and Western—two stocks whose market fortunes are just at this time largely dependent upon coal-trade plans—also scored sharp gains Both Susquehanna and Western preferred and common advanced more than a point, while Norfolk and Western preferred made just that net gain. The earnings of both of these latter properties are increasing at a remarkable rate, and coal-trade interests are hinting mysteriously at coming developments likely to involve both of them.

INCREASE IN NET EARNINGS.

Rumors of all kinds are in circulation in Wall Street regarding the August earnings of Burlington and Quincy, which will probably be made public to-day. For some time past it has been stated upon semi-official authority that gross earnings for August would show an increase of approximately $900,000. It was stated yesterday by Wall Street people close to the Burlington management that the August net earnings would increase considerably over $500,000.

If the stories of a $900,000 increase in the gross are true, this estimate for the net would seem small, for at the present time from 60 to 80 per cent. of the increases in the gross earnings of the Western railroads are net gains. Traffic is increasing largely, but operating expenses are increasing in a much smaller ratio. In good times or in bad there are certain expenses necessary to the maintenance of a railway and to the carrying on of its buseness—expenses which have no direct relation to the road's volume of traffic. And for this reason the percentage of operating expenses at the present time is not as large as we have been used to seeing of recent years.

LONDON BUYING CONTINUES.

London again bought stocks in the New York market yesterday. In the early trading the arbitrage houses sold small lots of nearly all the international stocks. But these sales, which in the aggregate did not amount to more than 12,000 or 15,000 shares, were considerably overbalanced by the latter purchases for European account.

WEAK HOLDERS SELLING.

Brunswick Company stock scored a fractional decline yesterday, dropping to 1¾ on sales of 300 shares. These sales reflected no new developments in the company's affairs, but were due simply to the approach of the day fixed for the payment of the assessment.

WABASH AND THE VANDERBILTS

Plans already close to perfection, announcement of which will shortly be made, will show that Vanderbilt interests have of late become identified with the Wabash Road. These interests have not acquired control of the property, but they have brought about new alliances which will bring into close relations the Wabash, the Lake Shore, and the Nickel Plate.

TWO POOLS AT WORK.

The "Pan Handle" stocks both showed strength yesterday on a comparatively modest aggregate of transactions. Most of the buying came from Philadelphia, where there is understood to be in existence a pool in both stocks. This pool is meeting with opposition from another pool, and the latter insists that the stock which it is selling comes direct from the strong boxes of insiders.

CONSOLIDATED GAS ERRATIC.

Consolidated Gas was erratic again yesterday. Less than 5,000 shares were traded in, but in the morning hours the stock advanced to 237, nearly 6 points above Wednesday night's close. Then the brokers who had been active in the stock suddenly ceased operations, and it very promptly broke to 231, its closing price.

WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE.

The recent advance in Wheeling and Lake Erie securities is based on the prospect of a speedy reorganization of the company. The resumption of work by the miners will make a marked improvement in the earnings of the company, which are expected to show increases weekly, beginning Oct. 1, instead of decreases, such as they have shown during the last three or four months. The State Railroad Commissioners have complimented the receivers upon the excellent work they have done in building up the physical condition of the property. The general freight earnings show a large increase. There are indications that strong banking institutions in this city will hereafter take a very prominent part in the affairs of the bituminous coal roads of Ohio.—New York News Bureau.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 56½@58. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver 56¾ per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 43.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 356,140.06 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London 26½d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$4,126,216
Exports in the same period	28,782,691
Net exports	$24,656,475
Net exports, 1896	12,681,255
Net exports, 1895	40,578,176
Net exports, 1894	65,459,178
Exports, 1893	14,263,424

***

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Best & Belcher sold at .73, 1,800 Brunswick at .14@.18, 1,000 Crown Point at .30, 400 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.45, 925 Fortuna at 10.62½@10.37½@10.50, 2,000 Mount Rosa at .10, 200 Ophir at 1.05, and 500 Pharmacist at .09. On the Mining Exchange, 2,400 shares of Annetta sold at .47@.46¾@.47, 23,000 Gold Magnet at .07@.06@.07½, 3,700 Miami at .40½@.40¾, 12,000 Rocky Mountain at .15¼@.15½@.15¼, 4,900 Waldorf at .09¼, 5,200 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09½@.09¾@.09¼@.09½, 1,500 Garfield at .04¼, 1,000 Golden Fleece at .34, 2,800 Isabella at .28@.28½, 2,000 Jefferson at .07, 700 Mount Rosa at .09¼@.09, 2,400 Pharmacist at .09, 500 Union at .19, and 4,000 Work at .05@.05½.

New Members of the Stock Exchange.

Oliver B. Bridgman, with Buckhout, Davis & Co., 2 Wall Street; W. L. Mercer of Rochester, and W. B. Paxson of F. Paxson & Co., Philadelphia, were yesterday elected members of the New York Stock Exchange.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the outside security market yesterday Kings County Elevated, in the traction stocks, sold up to 3½, closing 3 bid, offered at 5. Kings County Traction was a fraction lower. Ferry and natural gas stocks had few transactions, and exhibited no noteworthy feature.

There was a good demand for Standard Gas rights among the illuminating gas stocks, but offerings were light.

The principal feature in the market for industrials was the trading in the new trust which the brokers called "Malt." The common stock "when issued" opened at 40 and sold up to 43½, reacting to 41, and closing at that figure. The preferred stock was without sales, and closed 87 to 95. Malt Trust subscriptions, which carry 100 preferred and 50 common, closed at 110 to 115. Very active business is expected in this trust stock, which is already a favorite among Western speculators.

Standard Oil was quiet and sold down to 345.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	202	206
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	194	196
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	76	78
Brooklyn Elevated, trust receipts	9	9½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock	77	79
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	117
Eighth Avenue Railroad	320	335
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	35	45
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	70	75
Kings County Elevated	3	5
Kings County Traction	45	46¾
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	99	101
New Orleans Traction common	5	7
New Orleans Traction preferred	23	25
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	200
Steinway R. R. 6s	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	195
Third Avenue Railroad	151¼	152½
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	106	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17½	19
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	92	95

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	95	96
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107½	108½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	99	101
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	82	85
Union Ferry stock, ex. dividend	67	68½
Union Ferry 5s	106	107

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	83	86
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int	95	96
Indianapolis Gas stock	132	138
Indianapolis Gas 1st	107	109
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	94½	98
Lafayette Gas Company stock	88	90
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	59	61
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	75	77
Ohio & Indiana stock	50	58
Ohio & Indiana bonds	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Central Union 5s, guaranteed	102¼	102½
Columbus Gas	92	94
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	18	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	85
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101⅝	102½
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	295	298
Grand Rapids Gas stock	78	80
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	380	400
Madison (Wis.) stock	59	61
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. stock, ex rights	90	92
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	115½	117
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	113	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company con.	107	108
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	35	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	97	99
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	42	44
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	87	90
St. Paul Gas stock	52	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	79	82
Standard Gas, New York	156	160
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	160	170
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	114	118
Syracuse Gas stock	32½	34
Syracuse Gas 5s	98	100
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	86½	87½
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	103	103½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	30	33
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	55	62
Glucose common, when issued	44¼	45
Glucose preferred, when issued	94	95
Herring-Hall-Marvin	2	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	21	23
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. pf., ex div.	70	72
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	95	97½
Lorillard Company pf	114	117
Malt Trust subs	110	115
Malt Trust common, when issued	41	43
Malt Trust preferred, when issued	87	95
Michigan-Peninsular Car	14	16
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
New York Biscuit Company	105	107
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	4	7
Pennsylvania Coal	340	365
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	67	70
Standard Oil Trust	344	346
Trenton Potteries	12	14
Trenton Potteries pf.	50	52
Union Typewriter	6	7
Union Typewriter 1st	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	70	74
Wagner Car Company	158½	160
Worthington Pump Company pf.	91	95

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	98	100
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	40
Central & South American Tel	120	123
Commercial Cable stock	170	175
Electro-Pneumatic	¾	1
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	66
Iron Steamboat	3¼	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock	2	5
Madison Square Garden 2d	35	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	52½	53¼
New York & New Jersey Telephone	147	153
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	..
Northwestern Telegraph Company	108	112
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	20	20¾
Trow Directory pf.	29	32
Wool Exchange	110	112

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	328	Merchants'	145
American Exchange	174	National Union	201
Broadway	232	New Amsterdam	210
Central National	160	New York	237
Chatham	295	Ninth National	97
Commerce	207	N. Bank of N. A.	135
Continental	130	Pacific	185
East River	135	Park	260
Fourteenth Street	130	Seaboard National	170
German-American	110	Shoe & Leather	93
Hanover	350	State of New York	115
Importers & Traders'	535	Third National	20
Mechanics'	194	Tradesmen's	102½
Mech. & Traders'	110	U. S. National	200
Mercantile	162	Western National	120

There was a sale of 13 shares of North America at 137½.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	648	635	637
2d week Sept.	$57,191	$47,654	$49,046
From Jan. 1.	1,882,209	1,840,398	1,727,831
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,151	6,168	6,148
3d week Sept.	$720,434	$642,793	$713,998
From July 1.	7,676,525	7,050,155	7,078,603
SAN FRANCISCO & NOR. PACIFIC for Aug.—			
Gross earnings	83,318	76,576	87,151
Op. expenses	45,484	43,113	49,694
Net earnings	37,834	33,463	37,457
Int. & s'k'g fund.	19,004	19,104	19,213
Surplus	18,829	14,358	18,244
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	171,001	149,749	169,511
Net earnings	80,134	64,551	71,354
Int. & s'k'g fund.	38,008	38,208	38,425
Surplus	42,126	26,343	32,929
SUMMIT BRANCH & LYKENS VAL. for Aug.—			
Gross earnings	141,707	117,958	135,439
Op. expenses	160,685	151,563	156,880
Deficit	18,978	33,605	21,441

NEW LONDON & NORTHERN for the quarter ended June 30—	1897.	1896.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$190,592	$170,953	$19,639
Op. expenses	161,273	118,446	42,827
Net earnings	29,319	52,507	*23,188
Other income	11,763	11,573	190
Total net	41,082	64,080	*22,998
Fixed charges	49,928	42,556	7,372
Deficit	8,846	†21,524	30,370

*Decrease. †Surplus.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$215,620,762
Gold reserve	146,745,178
Net silver	15,191,508
United States notes in the Treasury	35,268,871
Treasury notes of 1890	24,103,581
Total receipts this day	771,889
Total receipts this month	16,464,344
Total receipts this year	74,573,063
Total expenditures this day	1,110,000
Total expenditures this month	19,701,000
Total expenditures this year	103,389,956
Deposits in National banks	17,172,715
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	385,070
Government receipts from internal revenue	503,740
Customs	258,332
Miscellaneous	189,815

Russell Sage's $50,000 Note Lost.

A collateral note for $50,000, payable to the order of Russell Sage, and valueless except to him and the drawers, Thompson & Mairs, brokers of 33 Broad Street, was yesterday advertised as lost. It was intrusted to a Produce Exchange messenger boy, who dropped it in the street. Mr. Sage said that the transaction which led to the making of the note was no concern of the public.

Colonial Bank Changes.

William H. Law has been appointed acting cashier of the Colonial Bank to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Cashier Isaac W. White.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.10	.13
Alpha Con	.17	..
Andes	.16	.16
Belcher	.28	.30
Best & Belcher	.71	.69
Bullion	.10	.10
Caledonia	.42	.58
Challenge Con	.42	.43
Chollar	.51	.54
Confidence	1.00	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.45	1.45
Con. Imperial	.03	.08
Crown Point	.33	.32
Exchequer	.05	.05
Gould & Curry	.62	.63
Hale & Norcross	1.10	1.10
Julia	.03	.03
Justice	.14	.16
Kentuck Con	.06	.06
Mexican	.51	.52
Occidental Con	2.65	2.65
Ophir	.89	.98
Overman	.19	.18
Potosi	.33	.33
Savage	.36	.30
Scorpion	.05	.05
Sierra Nevada	1.10	1.05
Standard	1.80	1.85
Union Con	.52	.53
Utah Con	.22	.21
Yellow Jacket	.30	.35

Silver bars, 55⅝; Mexican dollars, 460¼; drafts, sight, 12½; telegraph, 15.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 23.—Gardner & Co. report the closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alamo	.03¾	.03¾
Anaconda	.46	.45
Anchoria Leland	1.00	1.01
Argentum	.21	.22
Blue Bell	.03¼	.03¼
Consolidated	.10¾	.11
Elkton	.89½	.88½
El Paso	.23	.23¾
Gibson	.24	.25
Gold Coin	.63	.63
Gold King	.53	.53
Golden Fleece	.35	.35
Grouse	.04¾	.04¾
Isabella	.29	.29½
Jefferson	.07	.07
Moon Anchor	1.01	1.01½
Pharmacist	.10¼	.10
Portland	.74½	.75
Rawlings	.19½	.20
Rosa	.09½	.09½
Union	.22½	.21¼
Work	.05¼	.05½

President H. W. Cannon's Tour.

Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank, has returned from a Western tour, which extended to the Pacific Coast. Mr. Cannon was a guest of President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern Railway, of which he is a Director. He spoke with conviction of the improved condition of business and agricultural affairs in the West.

FINANCIAL.

New York & Greenwood Lake Railway Company.
Prior Lien 5 per Cent.
Guaranteed Gold Bonds
DATED MAY, 1896. DUE MAY, 1946.
INTEREST PAYABLE MAY AND NOVEMBER AT THE OFFICE OF THE
ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.
AMOUNT AUTHORIZED $1,500,000,
OUTSTANDING $1,442,000.
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH WITH PRIVILEGE OF REGISTRATION OF PRINCIPAL.
LISTED ON THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
The New York and Greenwood Lake is one of the most valuable and important suburban lines of the Erie Road, running through a succession of populous towns and villages, including North Newark, Montclair, Orange, &c.
The increasing traffic has made it necessary to double-track part of the road. The road has been leased to the Erie for 999 years, and the principal and interest of this issue guaranteed by the Erie by indorsement on each bond.
Independently of its guarantee the net earnings of the Company show a surplus earned over all fixed charges.
We offer a limited amount of the above bonds in amounts to suit purchasers at 104 and accrued Interest, at which price they yield 4.75 on the investment. Subject to advance in price without notice. We recommend them as a conservative and desirable investment.
Redmond, Kerr & Co.,
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
429 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

$5,000,000.
SERIES A
Pennsylvania Company
GUARANTEED 3½ PER CENT.
TRUST CERTIFICATES.
Secured by Covenant of the Pennsylvania Company and Pledge of Fifty Thousand Shares of the Guaranteed Special Stock of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company, Aggregating at Par Five Million Dollars, ($5,000,000,) and by the GUARANTEE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE AT 103 AND INTEREST FROM SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1897, SUBJECT TO PREVIOUS SALES AND ADVANCE OF PRICE WITHOUT NOTICE BY
The Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia,
Broad and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.
Union Trust Company of New York,
No. 80 Broadway, New York.
Sept. 7, 1897.

THE
Pennsylvania Railroad Company,
GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, September 22, 1897.

Notice to Holders of
ST. LOUIS, VANDALIA & TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY
Second Mortgage 7% Bonds Maturing May 1, 1898,
AND
Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad Co.
Consolidated Mortgage 7% Bonds Maturing July 1st, 1898.

Until further notice THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO. will purchase the above described bonds, and holders desiring to dispose thereof are requested to communicate with

ROBT. W. SMITH,
Treasurer.

Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company
DEBENTURE BONDS.

The Six per cent. Debenture Bonds ($705,420) and the Four per cent. Debenture Bonds ($411,000) of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company mature October 1st, 1897, and will be paid in cash upon presentation at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY at or after maturity.

In response to inquiries made by bondholders, whether the Company would extend or renew these bonds, or any part of them, the Company has concluded to say that it is willing to renew Bonds to the amount in the aggregate of not exceeding $600,000: and upon presentation at the Central Trust Company, between September 15th, 1897, and October 5th, 1897, of any of the now outstanding Bonds, will issue in exchange therefor, (until the Bonds so issued aggregate $600,000,) its Debenture Bonds of the like character, guaranteed by the Southern Pacific Company, maturing October 1st, 1902, and bearing interest at the uniform rate of Five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually April 1st and October 1st. The October 1, 1897, coupon on maturing Bonds will be paid in cash upon presentation thereof at the Central Trust Company on or after September 15th, 1897.

This offer is subject to withdrawal at any time without notice.

NEW YORK, September 4th, 1897.
HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
By THOS. H. HUBBARD, President.

FINANCIAL.

The Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf Railway Company.

The undersigned, representing a majority of the consolidated mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railway Company, issued under its mortgage dated April 1, 1890, have been constituted a committee for the protection of the interests of the consolidated mortgage bondholders, under an agreement dated September 18, 1897, copies of which can be obtained at the office of the Depositary, Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, N. Y., or at the agency of the Depositary, the American Loan and Trust Company, No. 53 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Holders of consolidated mortgage bonds may deposit the same with the Depositary in the City of New York, or in Boston at its said agency, on or before the first day of November, 1897. Certificates of the Depositary will be issued for the consolidated mortgage bonds so deposited, and an application will be made, as soon as practicable, to have such certificates listed upon the New York Stock Exchange.

Dated New York, September 18, 1897.

GRENVILLE M. DODGE, Chairman,
GEORGE M. PULLMAN,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
OLIVER AMES,
HARRY WALTERS,
HENRY BUDGE,
HENRY LEVIS,
URIAH HERRMANN,
Committee.
J. T. GRANGER, Secretary.
JOHN S. WISE,
E. C. HENDERSON, Counsel.

The Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf Railway Company.

To the Holders of

First Mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Denver, Texas and Gulf Railway Company;

First Mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Denver, Texas and Fort Worth Railroad Company;

Funded interest certificates of the Denver, Texas and Fort Worth Railroad Company; and

Stock of the Union Pacific, Denver, and Gulf Railway Company:

A committee of holders of the consolidated mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railway Company has been formed under an agreement dated the eighteenth day of September, 1897.

Holders of the above mentioned bonds, funded interest certificates, and stock may deposit the same subject to said agreement with the Central Trust Company of New York, the Depositary named in said agreement, at its office, No 54 Wall Street, New York, or at its agency, the American Loan and Trust Company, No. 53 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Certificates of deposit will be issued by the Depositary in respect of deposits so made, and an application will be made, as soon as practicable, to have such certificates listed upon the New York Stock Exchange.

Dated New York, September 18, 1897.

GRENVILLE M. DODGE, Chairman,
GEORGE M. PULLMAN,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
OLIVER AMES,
HARRY WALTERS,
HENRY BUDGE,
HENRY LEVIS,
URIAH HERRMANN,
Committee.
J. T. GRANGER, Secretary.
JOHN S. WISE,
E. C. HENDERSON, Counsel.

PUBLICATION BY THE GREENWICH BANK of moneys remaining unclaimed:

H. L. Giesselmann	$153.74
J. C. Spencer	70.25

City and County of New York, ss.:

WILLIAM A. HAWES, being duly sworn, says that he is the Cashier of the Greenwich Bank of the City of New York, and that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief, in compliance with Laws 1892, Chapter 689, Article 1, Section 28.

WILLIAM A. HAWES.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of August, 1897.

[Seal.] WM. JNO. BARR,
Notary Public, New York County.

au27-1aw6wF

PROPOSALS.

$1,040,719.76
THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. STOCK, BONDS, AND CERTIFICATES
OF THE
CITY of BROOKLYN
FREE AND EXEMPT FROM ALL TAXATION.
EXCEPT FOR STATE PURPOSES.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Comptroller's Office, Brooklyn, September 17, 1897.—The undersigned will receive sealed proposals at this office until Thursday, September 30th, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time they will be opened for the whole or any part of the following registered THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. BONDS, STOCK, and CERTIFICATES, viz.:

$250,000	School Building Bonds. Payable January 1, 1937.
$30,325	Consolidated Stock issued for the Construction of the New East River Bridge. Payable January 1, 1937.
$116,394.76	Consolidated Stock issued for the Extension of the System of Water Supply. Payable January 1, 1937.
$50,000	Consolidated Stock issued for the Construction of Auxiliary Sewers. Payable January 1, 1937.
$37,000	Consolidated Stock issued for the Improvement of Albany Avenue. Payable January 1, 1937.
$90,000	Consolidated Stock issued for the Disciplinary School. Payable January 1, 1937.
$5,000	Public Library Bonds. Payable January 1, 1937.
$20,000	Consolidated Stock issued for the Improvement of Wallabout Market property. Payable October 4, 1917.
$7,000	Memorial Bonds. Payable October 4, 1917.
$250,000	Local Improvement Bonds. Payable January 1, 1917.
$70,000	Flatbush Sewer Bonds, (accrued interest from August 1, 1897, to be paid in addition to price.) $9,000 payable August 1, 1921. 9,000 payable August 1, 1922. 9,000 payable August 1, 1923. 9,000 payable August 1, 1924. 9,000 payable August 1, 1925. 9,000 payable August 1, 1926. 9,000 payable August 1, 1927. 7,000 payable August 1, 1928.
$35,000	Flatbush Sewer Assessment Bonds, (accrued interest from August 1, 1897, to be paid in addition to price.) $7,000 payable August 1, 1911. 7,000 payable August 1, 1912. 7,000 payable August 1, 1913. 7,000 payable August 1, 1914. 7,000 payable August 1, 1915.
$80,000	Twenty-sixth Ward Improvement Assessment Certificates. Payable October 4, 1902.

All of the above Bonds, as to Principal and Interest, will be payable in GOLD COIN of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness, and under the provisions of the City Charter as amended by Chapter 648 of the Laws of 1895. They are free and exempt from all taxation, except for State purposes. Payment of purchase money to be made October 4, 1897.

Flatbush Sewer Bonds and Flatbush Sewer Assessment Bonds will be dated August 1, 1897, and accrued interest on these will be required in addition to price. Interest payable February and August in each year. All other of the above issues will be dated October 4, 1897, with interest payable January and July in each year.

Proposals must state the price offered, the description or maturity dates of Bonds desired, and be indorsed "Proposals for Bonds."

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the city.

GEORGE W. PALMER, Comptroller.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Western New York and Pennsylvania Railway Company.
Buffalo, N. Y., September 17th, 1897.

The interest coupons of the General Mortgage Bonds of this company, due October 1st, 1897, will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of the Continental Trust Company, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City.

On account of requirements of law, it is necessary that coupons have attached a statement showing residence of owner.

F. S. BUELL, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, on Wednesday, the 6th day of October next.

The stock transfer-books will close on Friday, September 24, 1897, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen on Thursday, October 7, 1897, at ten o'clock A. M.

J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.
Louisville, Ky., Sept. 2, 1897.

The Rutgers Fire Insurance Company,
NO. 200 PARK ROW.
New York, Sept. 20, 1897.

The annual election for a Board of Directors of this company will be held at this office on Monday, Oct. 4, 1897. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

HENRY C. KREISER, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Sept. 23, 1897.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
157	160	60	Adams Express	157½	158½	157½	158½	......
23½	23⅞	320	American Cotton Oil	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	+¼
77	78	200	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	77	77	77	77	+2
117	120	50	American Express	119	119	118	119	......
13½	13⅝	560	American Spirits Mfg.	13¾	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	......
32¾	33¼	350	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	33	33	33	33	+⅛
147¼	147½	70,415	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	149½	151⅞	147	147⅝	−⅝
116½	117½	685	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	118¾	118¾	117¾	117¾	......
91	94	150	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	92	92	92	92	−1
88½	90	7,075	American Tobacco	89⅛	90¾	88½	89½	+¼
36	37½	14	Ann Arbor pf.	36	36½	36	36½	−½
15⅛	16⅛	4,425	At., T. & S. F.	16⅛	16¼	15⅞	16	+⅛
33⅞	34	13,156	At., T. & S. F. pf.	34⅛	34⅝	33⅞	33⅞	−⅛
18¾	19¼	4,495	Baltimore & Ohio	19¾	20	18¾	18⅞	−1⅛
9⅛	9⅜	1,000	B. & O. Southw. pf.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+¼
10⅛	10¼	9,295	Bay State Gas	10½	11⅛	10⅛	10¼	−¼
35⅛	35½	5,500	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	35¾	36	35⅛	35⅝	−¼
129	132	1,107	Brooklyn Union Gas	132¼	132⅞	129	129	−1
1⅝	2¼	300	Brunswick Co.	2⅛	2⅛	1¾	1¾	−½
59	60	3,740	Canada Southern	59⅝	60¾	59½	59½	+⅛
75¼	75¾	1,100	Canadian Pacific	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	+⅝
16¼	17	361	Central Pacific	16½	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+¾
25⅜	25½	3,670	Chesapeake & Ohio	25½	26	25½	25½	+⅜
99⅞	100	22,018	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	100⅝	101	100	100	−⅛
58	60	100	Chi. & East. Ill.	60	60	60	60	−½
106	106¼	6,110	Chicago Gas	106½	107	106	106	−⅛
18¾	19	10,647	Chi. Great Western	18⅞	19½	18¾	19	+¼
42½	44	115	Chi. G. W. pf., A	43	43	43	43	+1
31½	32½	400	Chi. G. W. pf., B	32½	33⅛	32⅞	32⅞	......
10⅝	10¾	500	Chi., Ind. & Louisville	10¾	11	10¾	11	+¼
34	34¾	535	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	34⅝	34¾	34⅝	34¾	+⅛
100⅛	100⅜	30,905	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	100½	101	100¼	100¼	......
144¾	145½	463	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	145	145	145	145	......
128⅞	129	4,175	Chi. & Northw.	129¼	130½	128⅞	128⅞	−⅛
95	95⅛	15,085	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	96	96⅛	95	95	−⅛
38½	39	3,020	C., C., C. & St. L.	38¾	40	38¾	39	+¼
26¼	26½	1,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron	26¾	27	25¾	26⅝	......
7	7¼	300	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	7¼	7¼	7	7	+¼
7¼	7⅞	6,927	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	6½	7⅝	6½	7¼	+1¼
231	233	4,126	Consolidated Gas	231	237	231	231	+⅝
37	38	100	Consolidated Ice	38	38	38	38	......
..	..	100	Consolidated Ice pf.	88	88	88	88	......
118½	119¾	545	Delaware & Hudson	121	121⅛	120½	121⅛	+1⅛
159	161	400	Del., Lack. & Western	160¾	160¾	160	160	......
13¾	14¼	100	Denver & R. G.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	−¾
49⅛	49½	200	Denver & R. G. pf.	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	+⅝
49	50	400	Detroit Gas	50	50	50	50	......
7⅞	8½	100	Duluth, S. S. & A. pf.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	−½
130¼	131¼	310	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	131	131	130⅞	130⅞	−⅛
17⅞	18	1,150	Erie	18	18	18	18	+½
43¼	43½	2,200	Erie 1st pf.	43½	43¾	43	43	−⅛
23½	24¼	400	Erie 2d pf.	24	24	24	24	+½
32	33	1,000	Evans. & T. H.	32	33½	32	33½	+½
12½	13½	300	Flint & P. M.	12¾	13	12¾	13	+⅝
42	43½	100	Flint & P. M. pf.	43	43	43	43	......
38	38⅛	7,889	General Electric	38½	39¼	37½	38¼	+¼
..	..	195	Green Bay & Western	35	35	35	35	−5
100¾	..	125	H. B. Claflin Co.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	+⅛
106¼	106½	2,340	Illinois Central	107	107	106	106	−⅝
10¾	11	300	Iowa Central	11	11	11	11	+⅛
36	38	100	Iowa Central pf.	37	37	37	37	+1
25	26	700	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	25	25	24½	24¾	......
42½	43	1,700	Laclede Gas	42½	44	42½	42¾	+1
20¾	21¼	610	Lake Erie & West.	21¼	21¼	21	21	......
78½	79	1,550	Lake Erie & West. pf.	78¼	79	78¼	78½	+½
176½	179	200	Lake Shore	177½	178	177½	178	+1½
61	61⅛	10,159	Louisville & Nashville	61⅝	61⅞	60⅞	61	−⅞
107¾	108	6,660	Manhattan Con	108	109½	107½	107¾	+¼
123½	124½	200	Metropolitan Traction	122½	122½	122½	122½	+½
108	108½	195	Michigan Central	108	108	108	108	......
28½	29¼	400	Minn. & St. Louis	28½	29	28½	29	+2½
59	60½	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	59½	59½	59½	59½	+1
57½	59	200	Minnesota Iron	58½	58½	58½	58½	+½
15⅝	15⅞	2,040	Mo., Kan. & Texas	15¾	16¼	15½	15⅞	+¼
39¼	40	6,235	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	39½	40⅜	39¼	39¼	......
36	36¼	11,472	Missouri Pacific	36½	37¼	36⅛	36⅛	+⅛
29	30	100	Mobile & Ohio	29½	29½	29½	29½	......
168	168½	100	Morris & Essex	168	168	168	168	......
..	..	27	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	85	85	85	85	......
40½	40¾	8,995	National Lead Co.	40½	42	40	41	+¾
106¼	107¾	410	National Lead Co. pf.	107	107	107	107	......
99⅞	100¼	5,750	New Jersey Central	100½	101¾	99½	99½	−½
112	112½	7,443	New York Central	113¼	113¼	112¼	112¼	−½
18½	19½	635	N. Y., Sus. & West.	19½	19¾	19½	19¾	+1¼
43	43¼	3,135	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	43	45	43	43¼	+1
15⅝	16½	300	Norfolk & Western	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	−⅛
42⅞	43¼	523	Norfolk & West. pf.	43½	43½	43	43	+1
5¼	5½	225	North American	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	......
21	21¼	10,935	Northern Pacific	20¾	21⅝	20¾	21	+½
54¼	54⅝	23,025	Northern Pacific pf.	54	55⅜	54	54⅝	+⅞
18⅞	19	4,510	Ontario & Western	18¾	19¼	18¾	18¾	+⅛
71	72	150	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	71	71	71	71	+2
..	21¾	80	Oregon Short Line	21½	21¾	21¼	21¾	......
36	36¼	3,380	Pacific Mail	36¼	37	36⅛	36⅜	+⅞
116	116½	2,910	Pennsylvania R. R.	116½	116¾	116	116¼	......
1¾	2	400	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	2	2	2	2	+¼
26	26¼	2,000	P., C., C. & St. L.	25½	26¾	25½	26	+¾
63½	65	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	65	65	65	65	+2
181	182	200	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	181¼	181½	181¼	181¼	+1
27⅞	28	35,123	Reading	27⅞	28¾	27⅝	27⅞	+¾
55⅞	56	13,610	Reading 1st pf.	56	57	55¾	56	+⅜
34⅝	34¾	7,000	Reading 2d pf.	34⅜	35⅜	34¼	34¾	+¾
120	..	23	Rome, W. & Ogdens.	121	121	121	121	......
7¼	7½	270	St. J. & G. I.	7¾	7¾	7½	7½	−½
47½	49	50	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	......
7⅝	7¾	310	St. L. & San Fran.	7¾	7⅞	7¾	7¾	−¼
54	54¾	500	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	54⅞	54⅞	53¾	53¾	−⅞
20¾	21¼	305	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	21	21	20⅝	20⅝	−⅛
5¾	6	410	St. Louis Southw.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	+¼
12	12½	200	St. Louis Southw. pf.	12½	12½	12½	12½	......
..	89	167	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	87	87	87	87	−¼
86⅛	86¼	5,920	St. Paul & Omaha	86¾	87½	86¼	86¼	−¾
20	21	500	Southern Pacific	21	21¼	20¾	20¾	−¼
11¾	12	800	Southern Railway	11⅞	12	11¾	11¾	−⅛
35⅞	36	5,685	Southern Railway pf.	36⅛	36¾	36	36	+¼
6	6¼	2,080	Standard R. & T.	6	6¾	6	6¼	+⅜
32½	32¾	5,055	Tenn. Coal & Iron	33	33¼	32¾	32⅛	−¼
13⅛	13⅞	600	Texas Pacific	13¾	13¾	13½	13½	......
24	24¼	52,441	U. P., 1st in. pd.	23¾	24⅞	23¾	24½	+⅞
10⅝	10¾	21,540	U. P., Denver & Gulf	10¼	11⅜	10¼	10¾	+¾
8⅞	9	900	United States Leather	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	−⅛
68½	68¾	1,480	U. S. Leather pf.	68½	..	68⅛	68¼	+¼
8⅝	9	430	Wabash	8¼	8¾	8½	8⅝	+⅛
22¾	23	4,690	Wabash pf.	22⅞	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	+⅛
108	110¼	50	Wells-Fargo Express	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	......
92½	92⅝	8,903	Western Union Tel.	93	93⅝	92⅜	92½	−⅜
..	..	100	West Chicago Street	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	......
3	3½	11,725	Wheeling & Lake Erie	3	3¼	2⅞	3¼	+⅛
14	15	1,052	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	14¼	15⅝	14	14⅜	+⅜

Sales.....553,173

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98	..
4s, r., 1907	111⅝	112⅛
4s, c., 1907	113½	114
4s, r., 1925	125½	125¾
4s, c., 1925	125½	125¾
5s, r., 1904	114¼	114¾
5s, c., 1904	114¼	114¾
Currency 6s, 1898	102	..
Currency 6s, 1899	105	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	102½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102½	..
Alb. & Sus.	175	..
Alton & T. H.	60	61
Am. Coal	125	140
Am. Tobacco pf.	112½	114
Ann Arbor	13	15
Boston A. L. pf.	105	108
Buff., R. & P.	23½	24½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	63½	65
Bur., C. R. & N.	75	..
Capital Trac.	..	57
Chi. & Alton	164	..
Chi. & Alton pf.	167	..
C. & N. W. pf., ex. d.	164¼	..
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	..
Cleve. & Pitts.	159	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	1	1⅛
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	3	5
C., H. V. & T. pf.	23	25
Com. Cable	180	190
Consol. Coal	38	50
D. M. & Ft. D.	11¾	12½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	..
Dul., S. S. & A.	3⅞	4½
E. E. I. of B'klyn	..	113
Ev. & T. H. pf.	49	53
Ft. W. & R. G.	18	20
Gt. Nor. pf.	139	142
Homestake	38	40
Ill Central l. l.	..	97
Ill. Steel Co.	46	49
Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	40	..
Joliet & Chicago	156	..
Kan. & Mich.	8¼	9
Keok. & D. M.	4	4¾
K. & D. M. pf.	15	17
Keokuk & West.	33	37
Kingston & Pem.	1	10
Laclede Gas pf.	93	96
Long Island	40	44
L. E. & St. L. pf.	1	..
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	6	..
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	12	..
Manhattan Beach	4	8
Md. Coal pf.	40	60
Mexican Central	6½	7
Mex. Nat. certfs.	½	2
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	88½	90
Nat. Lin. Oil	17	18
Nat. Starch	10	12
Nat. St. 1st pf.	85	90
Nat. St. 2d pf.	35	40
New Cent. C.	8	9
N. Y. Air Brake	15	25
N. Y. & N. H.	183	186
N. Y., C. & St. L.	16	16¾
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	80	81½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	40	41
Norfolk Southern	65	72
Norfolk & West.	15⅝	16½
Nor. & West. pf.	42⅞	43½
Northwest. Tel.	110	..
Ont. Mining	4½	7
Ore. R. & N.	38	40
Penn. Coal	340	370
Peo. & East.	5	7
Pitts. & West. pf.	8	10
P., Ft. W. & C.	170	..
Quicksilver	2	3
Quicksilver pf.	..	10
Rens. & Saratoga	182½	185
Rio Grande W.	22	24
Rio Gr. W. pf.	55½	59
St. P. & Duluth	25	26
St. P., M. & M.	122½	125
Sil. bull. certfs.	56½	58
Sixth Avenue	190	195
T. P. Land Tr.	8	9
Third Avenue	152	154
Tol. & O. C. pf.	41	..
U. S. Express	44	46
U. S. Rubber	18¼	18¾
U. S. Rubber pf.	67½	69
West. Union Beef	9½	11
Wis. Central	2¾	3½
Wis. Central pf.	6½	8

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—Dealings on the local Stock Exchange to-day assumed larger proportions. Bullish sentiment on the purely locals is again growing. Philadelphia and Union Traction were bought by houses close to the managements, and the room operators were inclined to take the bull side in this group. The industrials all showed strength, and the trading in United Gas, the storages, heats, and Marsden was of a good character. American Railway Electric Light was picked up by commission houses. Choctaw preferred was active and higher, and Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley rallied with the Northern Pacifics and Reading shares. In the late afternoon profit taking caused prices to shade off, and the close was irregular to steady.

There is "something up" in Electric Storage Battery, but just what it is has not been learned. Insiders have given the tip to their friends to buy, and one of the biggest houses in New York has been quietly picking up the stock for over a week. This house stands close to the management, and is position to obtain early and accurate information. President Rice will be here tomorrow, and may have some important news to give out.

Closing bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	31	31¼
Northern Pacific Com. t. ctfs.	20⅞	21⅛
Northern Pacific pf.	54⅝	54⅞
Pennsylvania	58	58⅛
Reading t. ctfs.	14 1-16	14⅛
Reading 1st pf.	28 3-16	28¼
Reading 2d pf.	17⅝	17¾
St. Paul	100⅞	100⅞
W. N. Y. & P.	3	3¼
Metropolitan Traction	124	125
Philadelphia Traction	72½	72¾
Baltimore Traction	18¼	18½
Union Traction	11⅝	11¾
Penn. H., L. & P.	16⅛	17
Penn. H., L. & P. pf.	38⅜	38⅝
United Gas Imp.	84	84¼
Electric Storage	30	30¼
Electric Storage pf.	32	32½
Welsbach Light	47⅛	48
Amn. R. El.	7	7¼
Marsden	21¾	22
Choctaw	9⅞	10
Choctaw pf.	26½	26¾
Reading gen. 4s	85½	86
Elec. & P. 4s	71½	71⅝
Con. T., Pittsburg	8⅞	9
Con. T., Pittsburg, pf.	40	40½

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Quiet prevailed on the Chicago Stock Exchange to-day. West Chicago opened at 109½, advanced to 110¾ by easy stages, and then dropped back to 110, where it closed. Fear of a strike prevented any dealing in Chicago City Railway stocks. Lake Street Elevated was firm, advancing from 21 to 21⅝, while receipts sold at 18¾@19. Metropolitan Elevated was very dull, losing the half point it gained yesterday. Diamond Match held steady at 158. New York Biscuit was a trifle more steady at 60@60¼. Strawboard held its own at 29½.

Clearing House settlements were made as follows:

American Strawboard	29
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	65
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company	8¾
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company pf.	30
Chicago Packing & Provision Company	31
Chicago Packing & Provision Company pf.	52
Chicago City Railway	236½
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	156
Lake Street Elevated	21
International Packing Company	19
International Packing Company pf.	31½
New York Biscuit Company	59½
North Chicago Street Railroad	240
Street's W. S. Car Line	21½
West Chicago Street Railroad	110
Lake Street Elevated t. ctfs.	18¾
South Side Elevated Railroad	59¾
Metropolitan "L"	7

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—Stocks advanced early in the day, but there was some recession in late trading. Sugar gained 3⅞, losing 3½ in the afternoon. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy rose ⅞, receding ½. These were fair samples of the course of leading stocks. The net result of the day was not much, that is, the average of closing prices was about the same as yesterday. The market, in short, was colorless and seemed to be hesitating, which was predicted as a probable course after the sharp drop of Tuesday.

Copper shares maintained prominence and were firm, with Old Dominion, Butte, and Centennial leading in activity. Old Dominion rose ¾, to 28¾, reacting to 27; Butte rose ⅞, to 29⅝, falling back to 28⅝, and Centennial was up 2¼, at 24, receding to 22¾. Bay State Gas was off from 4¼ to 3, the stock pouring out in thousand-share lots in the final trading, the closing being at 3¼. Incomes sold at 50, against last sale at 70 Monday. Montana rose ¼, to 150½, but fell back to 149¼, closing at 149½. West End gained ¾, to 97, but reacted to 96. Wolverine got up ½, to 18, receding to 17⅞. Copper Falls reappeared at 4½. Kearsarge was off 1¼, at 22½. Osceola gained ½, to 40½, but fell back to 40. Franklin was strong, gaining ⅞, to 23⅜, closing at 23. The tone of the general market at the closing was somewhat heavy, and the speculation clearly was tired.

Closing bid and asked prices:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	219	220
Boston & Lowell	216	..
Boston & Maine	165	167
Boston & Providence	265	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	..	113½
Chicago Junc. & Stock Yards pf.	109¼	110½
Fitchburg pf.	94¼	95
Old Colony	183¼	185
West End	95¼	96
Wisconsin Central	2⅞	3
Oregon Short Line	20½	21½

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allouez	1⅛	1⅜
Arnold	4⅝	4⅞
Atlantic	26¼	..
Boston & Montana	149	150
Butte & Boston	28¼	28¾
Calumet & Hecla	470	480
Centennial	22¾	23
Copper Falls	4¼	4½
Franklin	22¾	23⅜
Kearsarge	22¼	22⅝
Osceola	39½	40½
Quincy	120	..
Santa Ysabel	16¼	17¼
Tamarack Junior	19	19½
Wolverine	17½	17¾

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	271	272
Dominion Coal	23	24
Dominion Coal pf.	109	110
Eastman Car Heater	..	25
Edison Electric Illuminating	156	..
Lamson Cons. Store Service	20	21
Mexican Telephone	.65	.70
New England Telephone	..	133
Philadelphia Company	21¾	22⅜
United States Oil	13⅞	14
Westinghouse Electric	25	25½
Westinghouse Electric pf.	..	55

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merced Gold Mining	9	9¼
Old Dominion Copper Mining	27	27½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15,170	C., B. & Q.	100½	101	99⅞	100
39,580	Am. Sug. Ref.	149	151⅞	147⅛	147¼
1,590	Am. Tobacco	88⅞	90⅝	88⅝	89⅝
170	A., T. & S. F.	16¼	16¼	15⅞	15⅞
710	A., T. & S. F. pf.	34¼	34⅝	34	34
250	Bay State Gas	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10¼
2,610	Chicago Gas	106⅝	107	106	106
15,170	C. B. & Q.	100½	101	99⅞	100
10,620	C., R. I. & P.	96	96	94⅞	95
18,130	C., M. & St. P.	100½	101	100¼	100¼
40	C. & Gt. West.	19	19	18⅝	18⅝
110	C., St. P. M. & O.	86¾	87½	86½	86½
130	Chi. & N. W.	130	130⅜	129⅛	129⅛
400	Cent. of N. J.	100⅛	101⅝	100	100⅛
70	Ches. & Ohio	25½	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜
60	Can. Southern	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜
40	Erie	18	18	18	18
1,830	Gen. Electric	38⅜	39¼	37½	38¼
3,230	Louis & Nash	61⅜	61⅞	61	61
280	Manhattan	107⅞	109½	107½	107⅝
3,750	Mo. Pacific	36⅝	37⅛	35⅞	36¼
50	M., K. & T. pf.	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼
20	Nat. Lead	40½	40½	40½	40½
300	N. Y., O. & W.	19	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛
80	Nor. Pacific	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
3,470	Nor. Pacific pf.	54⅛	55⅛	54⅛	54⅝
60	Pacific Mail	36⅛	36⅞	36⅛	36⅛
21,090	Reading	27⅞	28⅞	27⅝	27⅞
80	Southern pf.	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
280	Tenn. C. & I.	33	33¼	32⅝	32⅝
4,020	Union Pacific	23¾	24⅞	23¾	23⅞
220	U. P., D. & G.	11	11⅜	11	11⅜
20	U. S. Leath pf.	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
10	Wabash pf.	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
3,160	Western Union	93⅛	93⅝	92⅞	92½
132,280					

BONDS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	A., T. & S.F. gen.	88½	88¼	88¼	88¼
5,000	Ches. & Ohio 4½s	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜
5,000	M., K. & T. 2d	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝
10,000	M., K. & T. 1st	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
5,000	Nassau El. 1st	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
25,000	Reading gen.	86¼	86¼	85¾	85¾
3,000	Texas Pac. 1st	96	96	96	96
25,000	Texas Pac. 2d	32	32	31	31
35,000	U. P. D. & G. 1st	53	53½	52	53½
9,000	Wabash 2d	80	80	79½	79½
$132,000					

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Messrs. Speyer & Co. announce to holders of Central Pacific Railroad Company first mortgage gold bonds that they may present their bonds for extension and deposit the same with them, free of charge, on or before Oct. 30, under the bondholders' agreement of Aug. 14, between depositing bondholders and the bankers.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s
1,000........85½
Am Tobacco Co Scrip
2,000........82
500........81½
2,000........82
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
10,000........83½
12,000........83
1,000........83½
A, T & S F Gen 4s
31,000........88
6,000........88¼
1,000........88⅜
7,000........88¼
2,000c........88⅜
50,000........88¼
1,000........88¼
20,000........88⅜
1,000........88¼
16,000........88⅜
5,000b3........88½
5,000........88½
10,000b3........88¼
181,000........88¼
Adjustment 4s
23,000........59⅞
10,000........59¾
Atlantic & Danv 1st
5,000........96½
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co Certfs
5,000........84¾
5,000........84¼
4,000........84⅜
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
2,000........101
2,000........101¼
Cent Ga Ry 1st Inc
10,000........44½
15,000........44
Cent Ga Ry Con 5s
5,000........94½
Cent of N J Gen 5s
5,000s20f........113⅜
10,000s20f........113¾
Central of N J 1st Consol, 1899
5,000........107
Ches & O Gen 4½s
10,000........81⅜
4,000c........81⅜
1,000........81½
4,000........81½
26,000........81¾
Ches & Ohio Con 5s
1,000........113
Chesapeake & Ohio, Craig Valley 1st
5,000........97½
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s
1,000........116½
Chic, Bur & Quincy, Nebraska Ext 4s
1,000s20f........94⅝
Chic, B & Q Deb 5s
3,000........105
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s
5,000........102½
Chic, G L & C Co 1st
1,000........104
Chic & Northwestern Cons 7s
3,000........143
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s
9,000........106⅝
7,000........106¼
Chic, R I & Pac Deb 5s
1,000........103¾
10,000........105
Chic Terminal Trans, Trust Co Certfs, Prop
42,000........47½
10,000........47⅜
40,000........47⅜
15,000........47½
5,000........47⅛
37,000........47⅝
20,000........47
2,000........47¼
Clev, C, Chic & St L, Cairo Div 1st
10,000........90
St Louis Div 4s
1,000........95¼
4,000........95½
1,000........95
Colorado Midland 4s, Trust Co Certfs, 1st Instlmt Paid
5,000c........12½
35,000........12½
5,000........12¾
15,000........13
10,000........13¼
13,000........13½
D M & Ft D 1st 2½s
1,000........70
East Tenn, Va & Ga Con 5s
7,000........110½
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
5,000........109½
Erie Gen Lien 3-4s
5,000........73
Erie 4s, Prior Bds
12,000........92
Flint & Pere M 6s
1,000........114
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s
25,000........100
Ga Pac 1st 5-6s
5,000s20f........118
H & Tex Cen G M 4s
10,000........75¾
2,000........76
Green Bay & Wn Deb B
9,000........6
Ill Cent 4s, 1952
1,000........103½
3,000s20f........103½
500........103½
Illinois Central, Western Line 1st 4s
5,000........101½
4,000........103
Int & Gt N 2d Mtge
1,000........85¾
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
1,000........80½
Kans Pac 1st Cons, Trust Co Certfs
55,000........102
20,000........102⅛
2,000........102¼
10,000........101
Louisville, Ev & St L Consol 1st 5s, Trust Co Certfs
10,000........36½
Lake Erie & W 2d 5s
9,000........103
Louisville & Nashville, Pens & Atl 1st
5,000........100
Manhattan Ry Con 4s
5,000s20f........96¾
Metropolitan Elev 2d
3,000........105⅞
Mil & St Paul Cons
2,000........141
Mil & St Paul, Dakota & Gt So 5s
8,000........111½
Southern Minn Div
1,000........118½
Wis & Min Div
2,000s20f........113
Mil & St Paul G M 4s, Series A
10,000........103
Minn & St L Con 5s
4,000........106
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
1,000........86
14,000........86⅛
10,000........86⅛
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d
26,000........64½
10,000........64⅝
5,000........64½
4,000........64⅜
28,000........64½
5,000........64⅜
20,000........64½
5,000........64⅜
Mo Pac 1st Cons
9,000........97¼
4,000........97
Mo Pac 1st Col 5s
5,000........72
N Y Central Reg Deb 5s, 1889-1904
1,000........109⅝
N Y Central Deb 5s
1,000........109¼
N Y, Chic & St L 4s
1,000........106½
N Y & Harl 1st Coup
13,000........111½
N Y, Sus & Wn 1st Refunding 5s
1,000........105½
N Y, Sus & Wn G M
10,000........89½
3,000........90
N Y, Ontario & Western Refunding 4s
1,000........97½
Norf & W Ry Con 4s
5,000........78⅞
500........78
Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s
15,000........60
5,000........60⅛
5,000........60¼
1,000........60⅛
Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s
12,000........92
North Pac 1st Reg
5,000........120¾
Northern Railway of Cal 5s
6,000........90¼
10,000........90
Oregon Improvement 1st, Trust Co Certfs
10,000........102½
5,000........102⅝
5,000........102
Oreg Imp Co Con 5s, Trust Co Certfs, 2d Instlmt Paid
10,000........45
9,000........45½
20,000........45
Oregon R & Nav 1st
5,000........112½
Oreg Ry & Nav 4s
7,000........91
Oregon Short Line, Inc B & Col Trust
10,000........40
10,000........40¼
Peo, Dec & Ev 2d, Trust Co Certfs
2,000........14¼
8,000........15
Oregon Short Line 1st Con 5s
1,000........91⅞
Oreg Short Line 6s
32,000........116
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st
1,000........102
Pitts, Shen & L E 1st
1,000........106⅞
Reading Co Gen 4s
46,000........85⅞
10,000........86
5,000........85⅞
11,000........85¾
Rio Grande Wn 1st
10,000........83
2,000s20f........82⅝
St L & S F G M 5s
2,000........100¾
4,000........100⅞
St L & San Fr 2d, Class C
1,000........115½
St P & Sioux C 1st
1,000........131
San An & Ar P 4s
10,000........60⅝
7,000........60⅛
10,000........60⅛
6,000........60¼
Southern Ry 1st 5s
10,000........93
20,000........93½
1,000........94
10,000........93¾
Standard R & T 6s
2,000........64
6,000........65
1,000........64
Standard R & T Inc
21,000........15
Tex & N O Cons 5s
11,000........96¾
4,000........96½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
12,000........96
11,000........95¾
Tex & Pac 2d Inc
20,000........31
6,000........31⅜
32,000........31½
52,000........31¼
1,000........31⅛
Third Av 1st 5s
20,000........122
Tol, Peo & Wn 4s
11,000........70
10,000........72
Union Pac 6s, 1896, Trust Co Certfs, Ex Matured Coups
10,000........115½
10,000........115¾
25,000........116
1,000........115½
1,000........115¾
Union Pacific 1st, '97, Trust Co Certfs, Ex Matured Coups
9,000........116
Un Pac Col Tr 4½s, Trust Co Certfs
5,000........50½
Un Pac Ext S F 8s, Trust Co Certfs
5,000........119½
Un Pac Col Tr 6s, Notes, 5 Per Cent. Princ Paid
20,000........100
Un Pac Ext S F 8s, Trust Co Certfs
5,000s20f........118½
U P, Denv & Gulf 1st
2,000........52¾
15,000........52½
4,000c........53
5,000........53
7,000........52¾
27,000........53
1,000........53
35,000........53⅜
3,000........53½
7,000........53⅝
5,000........53¼
5,000........53⅜
10,000........53¾
5,000........53⅜
3,000........53¾
32,000........53⅝
17,000........53½
22,000........53⅛
Wabash 1st 5s
31,000........107¼
Wabash 2d Mtge 5s
5,000........79
3,000........79½
5,000........79½
1,000........79¼
11,000........79
Wabash Deb, Series B
10,000........32
West Shore Gtd 4s
104,000........108
Registered
2,000........107⅞
Westn Un Col Tr 5s
4,000........109
Wheeling & L Erie 1st
5,000........93
Wisconsin Cen Co 1st, Trust Co Certfs
2,000........37¾
21,000........38

Total sales........$2,354,500

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

AMERICAN KNEIPP CURE COMPANY.—The Sheriff yesterday sold out the effects of the American Kneipp Cure Company, at 621 Broadway, consisting of office furniture, plates, and unfinished books, for $140.

EDWARD KUHRT.—John H. Rogan has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Edward Kuhrt, liquor dealer, of 1,248 Second Avenue, on the application of Sarah L. Vandewater. Mr. Kuhrt paid $1,800 for the place, $300 cash, which he borrowed, and $1,500 furnished by a brewer.

SOLOMON BLOG.—The schedules of Solomon Blog, the diamond dealer who made an assignment on Wednesday, show liabilities of $6,018, nominal assets of $1,264, and actual assets of $1,025 cash. There are only three creditors—Marguerite Blog, $2,500, and preferred; Jac. Romija, London, $1,538, and Z. Duion, Amsterdam, Holland, $1,980.

NEVERUB COMPANY.—James J. Nealis has been appointed receiver for the old Neverub Company, manufacturer of washing fluid, formerly at 158 Wooster Street, by Judge Russell of the Supreme Court, on the application of Robert L. Lee, who obtained a judgment against the company Jan. 28, 1895, for $266. The Sheriff sold out the effects of the company in February, 1895.

PETEREIT-WEHRLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Butler has taken possession of the place of business of the Petereit-Wehrle Manufacturing Company, novelties in brass goods, at 140 Sullivan Street, on two executions in favor of the Birmingham Brass Company for $1,493, and the Garvin Machine Company for $1,027. Albert H. Petereit incorporated this company Dec. 9, 1896, with a capital stock of $25,000, and was President and Treasurer.

NEW YORK PIANO CASE COMPANY.—Judge Russell of the Supreme Court has granted an order dissolving the New York Piano Case Company, at One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and the Boulevard, and made Temporary Receiver Arthur Ingraham permanent receiver. George M. Van Hoesen, the referee, reported that the machinery fixtures, and materials, nominally valued at $10,000, were sold for $2,201, and open accounts of $8,348 had been assigned to the Nassau Bank of Brooklyn as security for loans. The direct liabilities are $22,884, and contingent $6,071. The company was incorporated May 22, 1895, with a capital stock of $10,000.

Out of Town.

KAUFMAN-WILSON COMPANY.—The Kaufman-Wilson Company, proprietors of a department store at Lexington, Ky., made an assignment last evening to Albert Steinert, representing the firm's largest creditors, Fechheimer, Fishel & Co., clothiers, of this city, whose claim amounts to $12,000. Among the other creditors are Hackett, Carhart & Co., New York, clothiers, $10,000; Dunlap & Co., New York, hatters, amount unknown. The total liabilities are about $35,000 in addition to four years of an unexpired lease, which foots up $7,200 more, and which, under Kentucky laws, is a preferred claim. The firm is composed of Moses Kaufman, for twenty-five years a leading clothier and politician; J. Nash Wilson, for ten years a leading business men, and Louis Descognets, a wealthy coal dealer. The estate of the late John Marrs, who recently killed his little boy and committed suicide, has $5,000 stock in the concern. Mr. Kaufman said last night that the creditors would be paid in full.

THE MERRIAM CO. TO DISSOLVE.

Judge Russell of the Supreme Court has appointed John De C. Ireland receiver of the Merriam Company, book jobbers and publishers of 67 Fifth Avenue, on application of Robert H. Merriam, President and Treasurer, and Arthur J. Saalfield, a Director, in proceedings for the voluntary dissolution of the company. The total claims against the company are $119,692, of which $17,000 is disputed. The assets are nominally $24,275, of which the books, plates, and copyrights are put in at $20,000 and three notes at $4,275. There are four conditional bills of sale on the property, aggregating $9,500, the legality of which is questioned.

The creditors named are Robert H. Merriam, $82,000; Mrs. Ada L. Saalfield, $1,335; German Exchange Bank, $7,195; Roberts Brothers, $6,170; Julian V. Wright, $992; George W. Delano, $1,000, and Edward R. Gilman, $17,000, (disputed.) Mr. Merriam's claim is $12,000 for money advanced, and the balance notes of the company, assumed by him. The present company was incorporated under New York laws in February, 1895, succeeding a Minnesota corporation of the same name, which was originally the Price-McGill Company of Minnesota, formed in 1891. The authorized capital stock is $100,000, of which $98,500 was issued to the Merriam Company of Minnesota.

Mr. Merriam, in the application for the receiver, blames Edward R. Gilman for the company's troubles. Mr. Merriam, on account of ill health, in June, 1895, had to give up business, and left the active management in the hands of Mr. Gilman, who undertook to finance the company. Mr. Merriam claims that the company sustained a loss of $7,000 by the exchange of notes with the Great Western Manufacturing Company of Chicago, of which Mr. Gilman was President, and that Mr. Gilman did various other things which Mr. Merriam does not approve of. He alleged that Mr. Gilman induced the company to give four bills of sale covering the property, aggregating $9,500, to raise money, but only a small portion of the money went into the business, and that now Mr. Gilman claims to own the property by these bills of sale.

Mr. Merriam also said that in March last Mr. Gilman induced him to accede to a proposition for a settlement with the company's creditors by Mr. Merriam giving his personal notes for $60,000 to the creditors, he receiving in return demand notes of the company, which he still holds. In the trade Mr. Merriam was regarded as the capitalist of the concern, and was reputed to have inherited $200,000 a year ago. The company had no rating at Bradstreet's.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday. The first name is that of the debtor:

AHERN, John — Bohn Manufacturing Company	$245
ACKERMAN, James L.—J. Leonhardt	139
ANGEL, James R. and Addie B.—Richardson & Boynton Company	96
AMERICAN FIBRE CHAMOIS COMPANY—New York Press Company, (Limited,) two judgments	322
AMERICAN FIBRE CHAMOIS COMPANY—John J. Gilroy	343
AMERICAN FIBRE CHAMOIS COMPANY—John J. Gilroy	347
ALLISON, William W.—G. M. Wright, assignee	14
BELL, Ezekiel G.—E. O. Thompson, Jr., and another	39
BEAUDET, Homer J.—H. H. Kellogg	31
BODE, Carl J., and Patrick H. J. Daly—J. M. Hodgson	2,061
BLOCH, Joseph—E. Gussavoff	40
BAUMGRAS, Clarence M.—G. C. Coffin	40
BUTLER, Edward M.—The Prentiss Tool and Supply Company	201
CORCORAN, Daniel and Nellie—The ministers, &c., of the Reformed Protestant Low Dutch Church of Harlem, in the 9th Ward	333
COHN, Albert L.—G. G. Benjamin	80
DINKELBERG, Frederick P.—A. B. See and others	148
DE RIVERA, William J.—Caroline A. Filley, as administratrix, &c.	1,433
DOMSCHKE, Rudolph P.—United States Printing Company	197
DEAN, Edward C.—Cortlandt Wagon Company	54
DREYFUS, Theophile G. and Gustave C.—B. H. Davis and others	573
FELDSTEIN, Samuel and Morris, also Simon Feinstein—John Bogart	233
FUSCHSIUS, John F.—H. Paton	86
FOX, Walter, and Max Springer—Cassidy & Son Manufacturing Company	105
FRASER, Archibald—Charles F. Zentgraf and another	2,885
FRASER, John—W. T. Hanson Company	235
GUILFOIL, Oscar D.—Boston National Bank of Seattle, Washington	1,828
GOODLEFFE, Eulalie-Marie L.—Dewsnap	53
GIMBERG, Sarah—The Mayor, &c.	67
GERITY, Catherine—The Mayor, &c.	62
GREGORY, Mary and Margaret E., and Belle M. Jacob—S. S. Zarek	174
GREGORY, Mary and Margaret E., and Belle M. Jacob—C. L. Cohn	124
GAILLARD, Mary E.—William P. Cleary	33
GIBBS, Richard H.—Clara E. Lalor	656
HART, John—S. J. Berry and others	260
HARDER, Mary G.—F. Bertuch and another	951
HARRIS, Abe—Adolph Boskowitz, executor, &c.	815
JORDAN, James J.—D. H. Carstairs and another	115
KATZ, Sigmund—Morris Budka	114
LEVY, Henry—Lyle Andrews	100
LOGES, Louis—R. Roethlisberger and others	114
LARY, George H., and Charles S. Conran—Catawissa Fibre Company, Limited	320
McKAY, John—F. A. Errington	70
McKEON, Matthew J.—W. P. Durando	38
McKENZIE, Isabella—George H. Gibson and another	75
MAYS, Julia—D. Appleton & Co.	149
MERRITT, Freeman H.—Gustav Dessecker	623
MITCHELL, Alfred A.—R. M. Green and others	149
MOLLER, William—S. J. Berry and others	196
MORGAN, George P.—John S. Bliss	112
MULLER, Emil—M. Kotzen	63
NEW YORK AND MOUNT VERNON Transportation Company—F. G. Weed	2,034
OGLESBY, Woodson R.—V. N. Napoliello	87
O'CONNOR, John—M. L. Davis, executrix, &c.	89
PAPE, Charles—N. Langschur	325
PETEREIT WEHRLE MANUFACTURING Company—Garvin Machine Company	1,027
PATTERSON, Franklin B.—A. Wolff and another	165
PONTHEIR, Carlos M., James Walsh, William P. Ferguson, and Charles H. Green—Percy Chubb and another	6,254
ROTHSCHILD, Louis H.—G. G. Lansing	31
RATJEN, Henry and Anni or Annie—Ellen Mohan, (deficiency)	529
ROTHSCHILD, Louis H.—G. G. Lansing	31
STEFINA, Stephen and Mary—L. Kanys	46
STERNBERGER, Clarence S.—M. Marx	50
SIMON, Kaufman—Yellow Pine Company	34
SCHROEDER, Henrietta C.—C. E. Randrupp	118
SUTTON, Woodruff—G. Bell	273
STEELE, Alexander—Howard Lockwood & Co.	57
SHERMAN, Abraham—L. Andrews	30
SIEGEL, Charles—William Crawford	110
SANDS, Edmund, and John Flood—The Cudahy Packing Company	210
SPOTSEY, Philip—The Eastern Brewing Company	243
THE MAYOR, &c.—T. Saulio	29
THE MAYOR, &c.—M. Aversa	35
WILSON REVOLVING POLE SIGN COMPANY—W. H. Miller	44
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WOLDER, Solomon—William Ulmer	279
WASHBURN, Henry L.—E. Logan	322
WEMPLE, Henry Y.—J. M. Constable	611
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WELSH, James—The Mayor, &c.	30
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YERKES, Marion S., otherwise Mrs. E. F.—G. M. Wright, assignee, &c.	41

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.97⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.36
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.24¾
Cotton, middling	.06¾
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07⅛
Butter, State, finest creamery	.20
Flour, Minnesota patents	$5.45
Lard, prime	4.85
Molasses, O. K. prime	.27
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb.	.06⅝
Tallow, prime	.03½
Pork, mess	9.00
Beef, family	9.75
Beef hams	27.50
Sugar, granulated	.05⅛
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Lead	4.35
Copper, lake ingot	11.25

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Flour quiet; No. 2 Spring wheat, 92¼@92¾c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 85@92c; No. 2 red, 93@94¼c; No. 2 corn, 28⅞@29¼c; No. 2 yellow, 28⅞@29¼c; No. 2 oats, 20@20¼c; No. 2 white, free on board, 23¼@24c; No. 3 white, free on board, 22½@23¼c; No. 2 rye, 48½@49c; No. 2 barley, nominal; No. 3, free on board, 32@40c; No. 4, free on board, 28½@36c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.03@$1.05½; prime timothy seed, $2.65; mess pork, per bbl. $8.25@$8.30; lard, per 100 lb, $4.55; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5@$5.30; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5⅜@5⅝c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 5⅝@5¾c; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars unchanged.

COTTON.

The course of yesterday's cotton market was, in the main, decidedly downward. The market opened steady, with prices 7@11 points lower, and ruled irregular, and at times decidedly weak for the rest of the session. Cables were a distinct disappointment, and while crop intelligence was generally of a bullish character, there was a disposition on 'Change to turn attention rather to the movement of the crop. Moreover, the speculative public did not show the attention to cotton that some of the more sanguine traders expected to see, and liquidation became a feature quite early in the morning, and continued so throughout the day. At the lowest point the market showed a net loss of 10@14 points. Selling was quite general. At the decline local traders were disposed to be conservative. On weak intervals strong parties bought up considerable lines for a long hold, on the belief that present prices justify conservative buying, with the intention of averaging should the market decline. The market closed barely steady at a net decline of 11@14 points, with total sales of futures, 128,000 bales. Spot cotton quiet, 1-16c lower; middling uplands, 6¾c; middling gulf, 7c; sales, 180 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	6.54	6.54	6.51	6.52@6.54
October	6.50	6.50	6.45	6.45@6.46
November	6.48	6.48	6.43	6.42@6.43
December	6.47	6.50	6.45	6.45@6.46
January	6.53	6.55	6.50	6.50@6.51
February	6.58	6.58	6.58	6.54@6.55
March	6.60	6.63	6.58	6.58@6.59
April	6.66	6.66	6.63	6.62@6.63
May	6.68	6.69	6.66	6.66@6.67

Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling, was as follows: New Orleans, 6 7-16c; Mobile, 6 5-16c; Savannah, 6 1-16c; Charleston, 6 1-16c; Norfolk, 6½c; Baltimore, 6⅝c; Augusta, 6¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23.—Middling uplands, 4d; futures steady, buyers 1-64d advance; closed steady at a net decline of 2½@3 points; January-February, 336 buyers; February-March, 336½ buyers; March-April, 337 buyers; April-May, 338 buyers; May-June, 339 buyers; June-July, 340 value; September, 353 value; September-October, 347 sellers; October-November, 340 sellers; November-December, 337 buyers; December-January, 336 buyers.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	99¼	99¾	98⅝	98⅝
December	95⅝	96⅛	94¾	94⅞
May	94¼	94⅞	93½	93½
Corn—				
September	34⅝	34⅝	34	34
October	..	..	..	34⅛
December	36⅝	36⅝	36	36
Oats—				
September	..	..	..	24¾
October	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
December	25⅞	25⅞	25¾	25¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	93⅝	94	92⅞	92⅞
December	92½	93¾	92	92
May	91⅛	91⅞	90⅝	90⅝
Corn—				
September	..	..	..	29
December	31¼	31⅜	30⅝	30⅝
May	34½	34⅝	33⅞	34
Oats—				
September	20	20	19¾	19¾
December	21	21⅛	20¾	20¾
May	23¾	23⅞	23½	23½

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

After struggling yesterday with a market which refused to be put down, the bears in wheat were finally successful in breaking prices to the lowest point of the day in the last half hour. The close was ⅝@¾c net lower, prices having previously sold up to a point 1c higher than Wednesday night. Efforts to depress the market during the day were met by reports that Russia intended to prohibit export, and by private cables saying that French purchases of wheat had been made off the English coast. The actions of the market were nervous and unsettled, reflecting in the erratic changes along the quotation list a restless scalping business. Outsiders and the export contingent were conspicuous chiefly by their absence from the market. On every bulge there was active selling for short account, but no decided reaction rewarded these efforts until the final collapse. The Liverpool market advanced 1½d in response to the firmness here on Wednesday, but lost part of its strength, closing ¾@⅞d higher than Wednesday night. French markets opened lower, but rallied later in the day. Winter wheat news was of drought conditions in many sections of the West and a continued light movement. The small supply of contract wheat at Chicago, coupled with a poor outlook for replenishing, has resulted in a decided narrowing of differences between that market and New York.

DULUTH, Sept. 23.—No. 1, hard, 93c; No. 1 Northern, 91¼c; December, 88¾c; May, 90c; No. 2 Northern, 87½c; October, 86¼c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 23.—September, 89c; December, 89⅛c; May, 88⅞@89c; No. 1, hard, 91⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 90⅝c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 23.—No. 1 Northern, 94½c; No. 2 Spring, 90½c; December, 90⅞c.

Corn.

No. 2, ½c under December, free on board, afloat, spot.

Oats.

No. 2, 24¾c; No. 3, 24¼c; No. 2 white, 27¼@27½c; No. 3 white, 26¾c; track, mixed, 25@26c; track, white, 27@33c.

Flour.

Spring patents, $5.25@$5.65; Winter straights, $4.75@$4.90; Winter patents, $5.25@$5.50; Spring clears, $4.40@$4.60; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.50@$3.75; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.25@$3.40; no grade, $1.55@$1.60.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 23.—First patents, $5.20@$5.40; second patents, $5.05@$5.15.

Miscellaneous.

Rye—No. 2 Western, 50c; No. 1, 51c. Barley, 31¾c, all cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo. Rye flour, $3.35@$3.75. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $1.80@$2, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white, 85c; fine yellow, 80@85c; coarse, 70@72c. Feed—40, 60, and 80 lb Winter, in bulk, 60@65c; Spring, bulk, 60@62½c; 100 lb, middling, bulk, 75c; rye feed, 65c; city feed, 70c; hominy chop, 65@70c.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Close: Barley—Cash No. 3, 28½@45c. Rye—Cash, 48¼c; September, 48¼c; December, 49¼@49½c. Flax—Cash, $1.03; cash Northwest, $1.05½; September, $1.03; December, $1.05¼; May, $1.09½. Timothy—Cash, $2.65; September, $2.70; October, $2.65; March, $2.85.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Old mess, $9@$9.25; new mess, $9.75@$10; family, $11.50@$12; short clear, $10.50@$13. BEEF—Mess, $7.50@$8.50; family, $9@$10.50; packet, $8.50@$9.50; extra India mess, $13.50@$15. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 6¼c; 180-lb, 6¼c; 160-lb, 6⅜c; 140-lb, 6½c; 120-lb, 6⅝c; pigs, 6¾@6⅞c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 8¼c; 10-lb, 7½c; 12-lb, 7@7¼c; 14-lb, 7c; pickled shoulders, 5¼c bid; pickled hams, 8⅜c@8½c; Western green, 16-lb, 6⅝c; S. P., 16-lb, 7¼c. TALLOW—3¼@3⅜c. LARD—4.85c; city, 4.65@4.70c; refined, South American, 5⅜c; Continent, 5.35c; compound, city, 4¾@5c; Western, 4⅞@5⅛c; Brazil, kegs, 6.95. STEARINE—Oleo, 6c; lard, stearine, 6c.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Close: Pork—September, 8¼c; October, 8¼c; December, 8.32½c; January, 9.32½c. Lard—September, 4.55c; October, 4.55c; December, 4.60@4.62½c; January, 4.77½c. Ribs—September, 5.10@5.12½c; October, 5.10@5.12½c; December, January, 4.87½@4.90.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 67s 6d; prime mess, 56s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 50s; prime mess, medium Western, 46s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 36s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 33s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 34s; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 31s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 31s; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, 37. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 28s. Lard—Spot, 24s. Cheese—American, finest white and colored, 45s. Tallow—Prime city, 18s.

COFFEE.

The coffee market opened steady yesterday, with prices unchanged to 5 points lower, and was quiet, but firm, up to noon. In the late afternoon the market was quiet, but steadier on local covering, closing steady, with prices 5 points lower to 10 points net higher. Sales, futures, 13,750 bags. The market showed some irregularity and hesitation, owing to conflicting influences. Trading on either side of the account was within cautious lines. The market for spot Brazil coffee was firm and held higher, with No. 7 Rio, invoice lots, 7⅛@7¼c and jobbing lots 7⅝@7¾c.

The market for mild coffees was quiet and steady.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
September	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.25@6.30
October	6.25	6.30	6.25	6.25@6.30
November	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.25@6.30
December	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.70@6.75
January	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.75@6.85
February	....	....	....	6.85@6.95
March	7.05	7.05	7.00	7.05@7.10
April	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10@7.15
May	7.10	7.15	7.10	7.15@7.20
June	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.15@7.20
July	....	....	....	7.15@7.25
August	....	....	....	7.15@7.25

Foreign Markets.—Santos—Good, average Santos, 9$900. Hamburg—Opened unchanged, closed ¼ pfennig lower; sales, 10,000 bags. Havre—Opened quiet, unchanged; at 12 M., unchanged; at 3 P. M., firm, ¾f advance; closed quiet at ½f net advance; sales, 9,000 bags; January, 43.75; February, 44.00; March, 44.50; April, 44.75; May, 45.00; June, 45.00; July, 45.25; August, 45.25; September, 43.50; October, 43.50; November, 43.50; December, 43.75. Rio—No. 7, 8$850.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 3 15-16@4c for 96-test; muscovado, 89-test, 3⅜c; molasses sugar, 89-test, 3⅛c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 21@22c, ex-dock; prime crude, free on board, mills, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 25@26c; off Summer yellow, 25c; butter grades, 29@31c; prime white, 29@30c; prime Winter yellow, 32@33c; linseed, American raw, 38@39c; American boiled, 39@40c; Calcutta, raw, 52@53c.

WOOL.

The Wool Exchange gives the following résumé of the market: The run of sales this week fails to show as large a total as during the week previous, but this is not to be construed as showing a falling off in the demand. It is mainly the result of the concentration of wool in strong hands, and is due entirely to the cleaning up of available supplies in the hands of the weaker holders. The trade regards the position of wool as stronger than at any time during the recent period of increase in values. From now on the demand is expected to come from sources that will result in a larger consumption of wools and less speculation, which, while it will fail to make as large a showing in the sales from week to week, will ultimately result in benefit to the general market. This demand is expected to arise from manufacturers in quest of wools to supply their imperative needs to produce stocks. A good demand prevails for Australian wools, with supplies insufficient to meet it. Ruling prices on this grade are still below duty prices, so that dealers see little advantage in parting with their holdings, which are far from abundant. Manufacturers are taking a greater interest in all grades.

Pulled wools, scoured basis, are quoted as follows: Fine A, 50c; A, supers, 44@46c; B supers, 39@42c; C supers, 32@35c; fine combing, 45@48c; combing, 40@41c; California, finest, 50c; California, second, 45c; Western, extra, 45@48c; Western, super, 40@43c; Western, low, 35c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.75; oil barrels, $3.50; pitch, $1.85; spirits turpentine and machines, 30¾@31¼c; resin, common to good strained, $1.45@$1.50; E, $1.60; F, $1.65; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.85; K, $1.95; M, $2; N, $2.15@$2.20; W G, $2.30; W W, $2.65@$2.70.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 23.—Spirits of turpentine, 28⅛@28⅜c. Resin steady, $1.10@$1.15. Crude turpentine, $1.30, $1.80, and $1.90.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 23.—Turpentine, 29c. Resin firm, unchanged.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 23.—Turpentine firm; 28c.

METALS.

TIN—13.60@13.65c. LEAD—4.32½@4.37½c. SPELTER—4.20@4.30c.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—No trading.
CALVES—Poorest to best veals, $5@$8 per 100 lb.
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Poor to prime sheep, $3@$4.35 per 100 lb; common to choice lambs, $5@$6; dressed mutton, 6½@8c; dressed lambs, 7@9½c.
HOGS—$4.60@$4.85 per 100 lb.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Chainless Cycle Company of Rochester; capital stock, $30,000. Directors—Thomas Searle, Ella R. Searle, and George Wagner, Jr., Rochester.

The Barton-Hamilton Advertising and Manufacturing Company of New York City; capital stock, $50,000. Directors—John W. Hamilton, Clark B. Perry, and George Alfred Lamb, New York City.

Lincoln Manufacturing Company of New York City, to manufacture bicycle equipments; capital stock, $30,000. Directors—Alfred C. Jopling, James H. Marsh, and Julius Henry Cohen, New York City.

The Borough of Manhattan Electric Company of New York City; capital stock, $100,000. Directors—Charles A. Lieb, Hugh H. Harrison, Joseph F. Darling, Albert S. Williams, Charles P. Blancy, Robertson Honey, and Edward Schmidt, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BARNARD, SAMUEL W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Samuel W. Barnard, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Burr, Coombs & Wilson, attorneys, No. 84 Broadway, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of June, 1897. CORDELIA C. BARNARD, Executrix. BURR, COOMBS & WILSON, Attorneys for Executrix, 84 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
je18-1aw6mF

BRAND, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES BRAND, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Nos. 81 and 83 Fulton Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of December next.—Dated New York, the sixteenth day of June, 1897. FRANK SEARS, Executor, 81 and 83 Fulton Street, New York City. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, New York City.
je18-1aw6mF

CAMERON, JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE CAMERON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of, John C. Coleman, No. 100 Broadway in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of March, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of September, 1897. ALEXANDER CAMERON, JR., Executor. JOHN C. COLEMAN, Attorney for Executor, No. 100 Broadway, New York City.
sept10-1aw6mF

CHAUNCEY, EMILY HOWLAND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY HOWLAND CHAUNCEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Stetson, Tracy, Jennings & Russell, No. 15 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of July, 1897. HENRY CHAUNCEY, HENRY CHAUNCEY, JR., CHARLES HOWLAND RUSSELL, Executors. STETSON, TRACY, JENNINGS & RUSSELL, Attorneys for Executors, 15 Broad Street, New York City.
jy9-1aw6mFri&ja7

COOLEY, JAMES E.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Peter Legn, infant, and to all persons interested in the estate of JAMES E. COOLEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the fifth day of November, 1897, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William W. Appleton and William H. Appleton, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 11th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
Suppl. Citn. on Order. s17-1aw6wF

CORSON, CORNELIUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS CORSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Daniel Slote & Co., No. 119 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the thirty-first day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-fourth day of June, 1897. SIMON VAN WINKLE, G. RADFORD KELSO, Executors, &c. CHAS. P. & WM. W. BUCKLEY, Attorneys for Executors, 171 Broadway, N. Y. City.
je25-1aw6moF

DALLEY, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DALLEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 783 Amsterdam Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of December next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of June, 1897. GEORGE W. DALLEY, Administrator.

GOLDENBERG, JULIUS L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIUS L. GOLDENBERG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 1,007, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of April, 1897. JULIUS GOLDMAN, SAMUEL L. GOLDENBERG, Executors. JACOB STEINHARDT, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.
ap30-1aw6mF

HAGEL, MINNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MINNA HAGEL, late of the City of New York, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Joseph Parker, Jr., their attorney, No. 97-103 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of February next.—Dated New York, the fifth day of August, 1897. OTTO W. HAGEL, OTTO W. UHLIG, CHARLES J. UHLIG, Executors. JOSEPH PARKER, Jr., Attorney for Executors, 97-103 Cedar Street, New York City.
au6-1aw6mF

HARRIS, THOMAS R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS R. HARRIS, late of the City of Elizabeth, N. J., who died leaving property in the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Greene & Johnson, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1897. WILHELMINA HARRIS, Executrix; JAMES S. HARRIS, Executor. GREENE & JOHNSON, Attorneys for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City.
ap16-1aw6mF

JETTER, GOTTLIEB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GOTTLIEB JETTER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with voucher thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Forster, Hotaling & Klenke, 207 East Fifty-fourth Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of March, 1898.—Dated New York, September, 1897.—EDWARD J. JETTER, ANNIE J. JETTER, Executors. FORSTER, HOTALING & KLENKE, Attorneys for Executors, 59 Wall Street, New York City.
s3-1aw6mF

SUCCESSFUL TORPEDO TEST

Government Officers Recommend that the Obry Gear Be Fitted to All Torpedoes.

THE MECHANISM ACCURATE

Pressure of Water or Floating Objects Will Not Deflect the Instrument of Death—A Revolution in This Branch of Warfare.

The final test of the new apparatus for steering torpedoes, which have been going on at Sag Harbor for some time, was concluded yesterday, and is not only voted a success by the naval officers and experts who have had charge of it, but is looked upon as being of the greatest importance and will completely revolutionize torpedo warfare.

The steering apparatus which guides the Whitehead torpedo and sends it on its deadly cruise will be changed so that when a torpedo is fired it will not, as heretofore, be guesswork, but will be as accurate as a shell fired from one of the big guns on the battle ships of the United States Navy.

For some time past the officers in charge of the torpedo outfits for the navy have been anxious to find some mechanical device with which the torpedoes could not only be steered, but which would cause the torpedo to keep in its original course after being fired from the tubes in the vessel. Many devices were tried, but proved failures. The experiments with the "Obry gear," which is the last one to be tested, proved a success beyond any doubt, and will in all probability be accepted by the Government for use on the vessels of the navy.

Recommendations of Officers.

The officers who have had charge of the experiment have sent their reports to the Navy Department, recommending that the "Obry gear" be fitted to all the torpedoes now on board the vessels and those under construction. The experiments have been conducted at the proving grounds of the E. W. Bliss Company at Sag Harbor, L. I. They have been going on for several weeks. The work has been under the supervision of Lieut. Hawley O. Rittenhouse, U. S. N., who is one of the torpedo experts of the service.

The old mechanism for steering the torpedoes when fired from a ship could not be relied upon for accuracy. When the ship was under full steam and a torpedo was discharged from one of the tubes, the force of the water as the projectile entered it would deflect it from its original course to such an extent that it became almost absolutely useless as a means of destruction. Then if it were discharged while the ship was at anchor and should strike an obstruction in its path it would deflect and go out of its course. It was also found that in many cases when a torpedo was discharged and the propeller struck the end of the tube it would change its course and was with difficulty picked up again. In this way several torpedoes were lost, and as they cost $2,500 each, the Government was anxious to find some means to have them do the work they were intended to do.

It had been found that at practice, when the torpedoes were fired at an 800-yard range they would go out of their course sometimes as much as 150 yards. This is with the device now used in the navy, and it is practically useless. The new device, however, is not only an improvement, but the accuracy with which a torpedo can be sent on its deadly work has made it invaluable to the service.

Will Keep Its Course.

The new attachment is so arranged that the pressure of the water or any matter which might float in its path will not deflect it from its course. The rudders, four in number, are so arranged that they can be adjusted before the torpedo is placed in the tube to be discharged to keep it beneath the water at any depth desired. The other two rudder are placed vertically and forward of the propeller. These are to steer the projectile. They can be set at any angle desired, and kept in their original positions. These vertical rudders are adjusted to the mechanism of the torpedo, which is situated in the tail of the projectile, by a gyroscopic attachment.

It is a spinning wheel wound on a spiral spring and connected with a small air chamber through which the rods pass which connect the rudders to the torpedo. This wheel is so arranged that at the tests with the torpedo boat Porter last week, which were of the most severe nature, it kept the "business end" of the torpedo in the course it had been directed, and of all the torpedoes fired at a distance of from 1,000 to 2,400 yards not one was more than five or six yards out of its course. Every one struck sufficiently near the targets to have destroyed any object they might have been fired at. The vertical rudders to which the gyroscopic wheel is adjusted are placed one above the propeller and the other below it.

The torpedoes were tested most thoroughly. When the torpedo boat Porter was at the proving grounds, three buoys, thirty yards apart, were anchored in the bay. The first range was 1,000 yards. The vessel was started at full speed, and when it reached the firing point discharged the torpedo at the centre of the buoy. All of the shots were effective. It was so with the 1,200, 1,500, and 2,400 yard ranges. Logs and other obstructions were put in the path of the torpedo. When it struck one of them it would deflect, but the gyroscopic attachment brought the head of the torpedo back to a course parallel with the original and within a few feet of the path it was fired into. The tests from the floats were severe, but of the most satisfactory nature.

TORPEDO BOAT CRUISE.

The Flotilla Is in Need of Extensive Repairs Before It Can Leave the Navy Yard.

From present appearances the torpedo-boat flotilla, which is to cruise in the inland waters of the United States, will not be ready to leave on the date that had been set.

The little boats are now assembling at the navy yard, in Brooklyn, for repairs prior to their departure. The boats now there are the Porter, Ericsson, and Foote. The Porter arrived from the proving grounds at Sag Harbor a few days ago. She is moored to the Cob Dock, where repairs and alterations are being made in some of the minor machinery. The large torpedo tube which was fitted on the deck of the vessel aft for the purpose of testing the torpedoes has been removed and the old one put in place. The Porter will be ready to leave the navy yard on Sept. 29.

It is not known how soon the Ericsson can be made ready for service. The boat is in bad condition, and needs considerable repairing. Her machinery is badly shaken up, and several parts will have to be removed and replaced with new ones.

The vessel has never been satisfactory. On nearly every cruise some parts of the machinery have become crippled and she has been obliged to return to the navy yard for repairs. This was notably so on her last cruise. She is now at the navy yard incapacitated for service. Her engines and her propeller shafts are disabled. One of the latter is twisted, and is believed to be cracked. One of the propellers is so broken that it will be necessary to remove it and replace it with a new one.

On the way to the navy yard from the training station at Newport the vessel ran into something in the Sound. It is not known what it was. It twisted the shaft and broke the propeller blades. The vessel will be docked as soon as one of the dry docks now available can be prepared to float her. It is not known how serious the accident to her is or how long it will take to make the necessary repairs.

Lieut. Commander W. W. Kimball arrived at the navy yard from the training station a few days ago to look after the repairs to the torpedo boats. He will have command of the flotilla when it is ready for the cruise.

The flotilla, as far as is known, will consist of the following boats: The Foote, Dupont, Ericsson, Porter, Cushing, and Stiletto. They will assemble in the lower bay before starting on their cruise along the coast.

The Foote, which arrived at the navy yards a few days ago from Norfolk, Va., is looked upon as a failure. On her trial trip she barely made the speed required by the builders' contract. Since then she has never equaled it. On the trip from Norfolk to this port she made an average of only twelve knots. The contract called for a speed of twenty-five knots. She has already been named "The Footless" on account of her inability to make good speed.

Lieut. Commander Kimball, in all probability, when the torpedo boats are ready for their cruise, will make the Porter, which is the fastest and best of them all, his flagship. They are expected to be ready to leave about Oct. 1. They will go along the coast to the Gulf of Mexico, and then up the Mississippi River as far as St. Louis. It is expected that the cruise will last about six months.

NAVAL MYSTERY SOLVED.

A Committee of Sailors and Marines at the Brooklyn Navy Yard Make a Discovery.

Since the battleship Texas arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the marines stationed on Cob Dock and the sailors from the Vermont have been kept awake by the most discordant sounds. What they were or where they came from was a mystery. It was only known that they were heard after the Texas arrived. Sometimes the sounds would seem to come from the ship's hold, while at others they would float in from the direction of the baseball grounds on the Ordnance dock.

The men grew tired of being disturbed, and resolved that the cause of these noises must be found and stopped. A committee, consisting of five sailors from the Vermont and as many marines from the barracks, was appointed to investigate the matter. They visited the crew of the battleship, but could get no satisfactory results. This has been going on for some days.

Wednesday the strange noises were heard again. They came from the direction of the baseball grounds. Some of the men thought it was music, while others believed somebody was being murdered or in pain. The committee formed and marched in the direction of the sounds. They were armed with mop-handles and other weapons that are used on board ship for cleaning purposes, and descended on the place where the noises came from.

When they reached the baseball grounds, much to their surprise, they saw eight of the sailors from the Texas seated on the grand stand with musical instruments. The men were making desperate efforts to blow the instruments into small pieces. Each was trying to outdo the other in making the most discordant sounds. The instruments were mostly "bull horns and drums."

The men were surrounded and marched back to their ship, where they were released after promising when they wanted to practice they would do so in the double bottoms of the ship, where they would not disturb the peace and quiet of Cob Dock.

The eight men from the Texas on the cruise from the South to this port organized what is called by the sailors "The Squigee Band." They had determined not to be outdone by the flagship New York, which is the only vessel in the squadron which carries a band, so they organized themselves into a band for the Texas.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Case of W. W. Kurtz Against the Reading and J. Pierpont Morgan and Others.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—Argument was resumed to-day before Judge Pennypacker in Common Pleas Court upon the demurrer to the bill in equity filed in 1896 by W. W. Kurtz against the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and J. Pierpont Morgan and others, composing the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. The case is important in that it constitutes a claim by a bondholder of the Philadelphia, Reading and New England Railroad to certain funds deposited with Morgan & Co. during the reorganization of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and which, it is alleged, must be applied to the payment of debts due the unsecured creditors of the railroad company.

Mr. Kurtz is a holder of bonds of the New England Company, amounting at the time the suit was entered to $945,000. The Reading Company guaranteed the interest on these bonds, and by subsequent acts, in which they assumed control of the New England Company, became debtors for this interest on New England bonds. Counsel for the plaintiff claims that this debt practically became a lien upon the property of the Reading Railroad Company and that under the act of Assembly of 1850 the stockholders of the Reading Company became liable, as partners, for the debts of the corporation.

Counsel also claimed that the receivership which occurred in 1893, should only apply to the property covered by the mortgage, but instead of this the receivers took possession of all the property, including a vast quantity of unmortgaged, and diverted the earnings from unmortgaged property to the betterment of mortgaged property.

It was also said that there is an item of $12,816,000 held in reserve under the reorganization plan for the purpose of adjusting claims of unsecured creditors, and the announced intention of the defendants to pay such claims out of this reserve was equivalent to an obligation to pay. The court was, therefore, asked to order a payment out of this fund of the sum due the unsecured creditors.

Counsel for the Reading Railway Company stated there was no promise or agreement on the part of the Reorganization Committee to pay anything to the complainant or his class of creditors. Counsel said that the receivers were those of the court, and that the decree appointing the receivers said distinctly that they were to take all property of the Reading Railroad of whatsoever kind and wherever found, so that the plaintiffs' claim that the receivers had no right to the unmortgaged property was entirely without foundation.

The court reserved its decision.

FREE RIDES WITH HORSES.

Joint Traffic Association Adopts New Rules About Transportation.

These rules have been made by the Joint Traffic Association in regard to attendants traveling with horses:

1. With race horses, one trainer for each shipment belonging to one owner may be carried free in the second-class or smoking car of train or in the car in which the animals are transported. One attendant for each such horse may also be carried free in the car with the animals, provided not exceeding six attendants shall be carried free with any one car. All additional persons accompanying race horses shall be charged full second-class limited fares for passage in the second-class or smoking car of train only, and shall be charged first-class limited fares for the privilege of riding in any other passenger cars in the train.

2. With horses other than race horses attendants may be carried free as follows: One attendant with each consignment up to and including three cars belonging to one owner; two attendants with from four to seven cars inclusive, belonging to one owner, and three attendants with eight cars or more belonging to one owner. Three attendants is the maximum number which will be carried free for one owner on one train, and such attendants will be permitted to ride only in the second-class or smoking car of the train or in the car in which the animals are transported. All additional persons accompanying shipments of horses other than race horses shall be charged full second-class limited fares for passage in the second-class or smoking car of train only, and shall be charged first-class limited fares for the privilege of riding in any other passenger cars in the train.

A Black Diamond Extension.

PAOLI, Ind., Sept. 23.—A company of capitalists has been organized here by the election of a board of thirteen Directors to push to completion the building of the Springfield, Ohio River and South Atlantic Railway. To this road a subsidy of $1,000,000 was voted by Knoxville, Tenn. It is a branch of the Black Diamond system. William Kinley of Toledo was elected President. The articles of incorporation will be filed at Indianapolis.

TICKET SCALPER SENT TO JAIL.

George V. White Gets Sixty Days in New Jersey and is Fined $100.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 23.—In the Atlantic County Court to-day at May's Landing, Judge Thompson presiding, George V. White, indicted for scalping tickets of the Pennsylvania Railroad, pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment in the County Jail and to pay a fine of $100 and costs. White came from Washington and was arrested in August while plying his trade as a scalper in Atlantic City.

Stephen Murray of Atlantic City, indicted on a similar charge, escaped conviction on one count of the indictment by a legal technicality. He will be tried to-morrow on two other counts, charging him with selling tickets and passes. The evidence against him is said to be of a strong character.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Nicholas Low Property in Houston Street Sold and to be Improved—Other Sales Reported.

John M. Thompson has sold for the Nicholas Low estate to Mandelbaum & Levine, for $65,000, the plot of land, with old three-story buildings, at the northwest corner of West Houston and Hancock Streets, (formerly Cottage Place,) 114.6 on Houston by 100 on Hancock Street. It is reported that several modern tenement buildings will be erected on the property.

Herbner & Gross have bought of Dr. E. A. Hoffman, for $50,000, the plot of land at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, 100 by 100.

Case & Farley have sold for E. G. Williams to Malvina A. Scnafer, for $5,500, the two-story frame dwelling at 1,365 Prospect Avenue, 22 by 80.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for the estate of Margaret Thompson to Martin Metzger, on private terms, the two lots at the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 49.11 by 100.

Patrick S. Treacy has sold for the estate of Julius Lipman, on private terms, the five-story brick double flat at 26 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 25 by 99.11.

The Stevens Real Estate Company has sold for Susie T. Lyons to W. W. Dashiell, for eight lots in Bayonne, N. J., and other considerations, the building at 848 St. Nicholas Avenue.

James Walsh has sold for Joseph Murphy, Jr., to S. Schmid, for $12,500, the eighteen-foot dwelling at 117 Manhattan Avenue; for A. Altman, also to S. Schmid, for $23,500, the building at 204 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and for Ray & Murphy, also to S. Schmid, for $28,000, the southeast corner of Bradhurst Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street.

Thomas & Son have sold for Mrs. Yates to the New York Building and Banking Company the two-story and basement dwelling at 1,742 Audubon Avenue, west side, 40 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street. This property was immediately resold to Michael Quinn.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Adrian H. Muller & Son sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, John J. Taylor, as trustee, for $6,800, the three-story stone-front dwelling at 441 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north side, 181.8 feet west of Avenue A, 18.4 by 100.10.

William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to Richard Lennon, for $5,800, the northeast corner of Orchard Street and High Bridge Street, 83 by 95 by 77.5 by 62, vacant.

The same broker withdrew from sale, in foreclosure, the vacant plot on the southeast side of Lind Avenue, 455.5 feet north of Devoe Street, 37.7 by 200 by 36.6 by 209.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to Margaret Bateman, for $27,500, the five-story brick tenement, at 330 West Fortieth Street, south side, 450 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 98.9.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to L. Krulewitch, for $11,000, the four-story stone-front tenement at 152 East Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.11.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to Moses Schnitzer, for $54,113, the three five-story brick tenements at 533, 535, and 537 West Fifty-seventh Street, on plot 75 by 100.5.

The same brokers sold, in executor's sale, to James L. Wilson, for $67,000, the three-story brick and two-story brick and iron building known as Zipp's Casino, at 10 and 12 Elm Place, Brooklyn, west side, 72 feet south of Fulton Street, 50 by 148 by 50 by 156.

The same brokers sold to G. H. Knemeyer, for $5,550, the twenty-one lots, on Fourth Avenue, Sixty-seventh Street, and Cowenhoven Lane, Brooklyn, forming an irregular plot, 122.9½ by 103.5 by 98.0⅞ by 146.8¾, with a private dwelling; also, three lots adjoining, on Fourth Avenue, to M. Mehrtens, for $5,550; also, three lots adjoining these, to Mr. Knemeyer, for $2,250; also, at the southeast corner of Fourth Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street, one lot, to Mr. Knemeyer, for $2,250; also, six lots on Cowenhoven Lane, 103.5 feet east of Fourth Avenue, to George Self, for $2,100; eight other lots went at prices varying from $450 to $550.

The following sale at auction is down for to-day:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 427 East Fifty-second Street, north side, 339 feet east of First Avenue, 20 by 66.4, and irregular, four-story stone-front tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $8,374.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

49 Rutgers Street, for a six-story brick flat, with store, 25 by 92.4; Jacob Fischel of 197 Henry Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $25,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 21 feet west of Prospect Avenue, for seven three-story frame dwellings, 19.3 by 44 each; Thomas Farley of 17 Ritter Place, owner; Thomas Reilly of 1,396 Boston Road, architect; cost, $22,400.

Richer Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, for a one-story frame shed, 88 by 20; Henry G. Silleck, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $1,000.

Alterations.

1,042 Hall Place, to a two-story and basement brick and frame dwelling; Annie Bentz of the premises, owner; Frederick Ebeling & Son of 3,009 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $300.

161 Henry Street, to a two-story and attic brick tenement; Max Solomon of 163 Henry Street, owner; Charles Rentz of 153 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $4,500.

Sale of West Brooklyn Lots.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. began a sale of 285 lots in West Brooklyn, the property of the West Brooklyn Land and Improvement Company, in the New York Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room yesterday. The bidding was not lively, and only 92 lots were sold at prices ranging from less than $100 to $600, but the sale will probably be continued at some future date.

The property is located in New Utrecht, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Avenues and Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth and Sixty-first Streets, Brooklyn. Lots on all these thoroughfares were sold. A corner lot, with a frontage of 20.2 feet on Fourteenth Avenue, running along Fifty-ninth Street for 120.3¼ feet, and with a frontage of 22.5½ on New Utrecht Avenue, was sold for $600 to D. Duneghan. W. Gulon paid $550 for an irregular plot, 60.2 by 22.1¼ by 67 by 51.7, at Fourteenth Avenue, Sixtieth Street and New Utrecht Avenue.

The corner lot at Sixtieth Street and Fourteenth Avenue, just across the avenue from the above-mentioned property, with a frontage of 20 feet on the street and a depth of 100.2 feet, went to Henry Meyer for $405. G. W. Hanley paid $370 for the lot opposite to this, 20 by 100.

STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT MATTERS.

There will be no meeting of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement to-day, but it is expected that a meeting will be held next Friday, when the following matters will probably come up for discussion: The changing of the grade of Sherman Avenue, the laying out as a public park of the property now known as Bensonia Cemetery in the Twenty-third Ward, the proposed widening of One Hundred and Tenth street, and the opening of several streets in the Twenty-third Ward.

ASSESSMENTS COMPLETED (offices of the Commissioners are at 90 and 92 West Broadway)—Marion Avenue from East One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street to Mosholu Parkway; hearings for objectors for ten days after Oct. 15; report to be made to the Supreme Court, Special Term, Part III., Nov. 15. Andrews Avenue from East One Hundred and Eighty-first Street (formerly University Avenue) to Fordham Road; hearings for ten days after Oct. 19; report to be made to the Supreme Court Nov. 22. Tudor Place from Walton Avenue to the Concourse; hearings for ten days after Oct. 23; report to be made to the Supreme Court Nov. 18. Emmerich Place from Heath Avenue to King's Bridge Road; hearings for ten days after Oct. 23; report to be made to the Supreme Court Nov. 18. Wendover Avenue; hearings for ten days after Oct. 25; report to be made to the Supreme Court Nov. 22.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS.—Boscobel Place from Undercliff Avenue to Boscobel Avenue, south of Washington Bridge, Oct. 12, 10 A. M.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Sept. 23.

AVENUE C, n e corner of 2d St, 105x108, Unionport; Charles Whealen to Thomas J. Dowd 1,800

AVENUE D, w s, 25 ft s of 6th St, 23x89; the City Safe Deposit and Surety Company to Catharine Foerster........ 1

BROADWAY, e s, 22.6 ft n of 21st St, 19.11x107.8x19.4x102.3; Broadway, e s, 42.5 ft n of 21st St, 19.11x113.1x19.4x107.8, ½ part; 40th St, s s, 185.9 ft w of 7th Av, 14.3x98.9, ½ part; Broadway, 354 and 558, ½ part, and 76 Prince St; Crosby St, w s, 137.2 ft s of Prince St, 25x100x25.4x100, ½ part; Broadway, 597, 25x200, to Mercer St; Leonard Jacobs, individually and as executor, to Leonard Jacobs and others, trustees.... 1

BROADWAY, e s, 22.6 ft n of 21st St, 19.11x107.8x19.4x102.3, ½ part, and Broadway, e s, 42.5x ft n of 21st St, 19.11x113.1x19.4x107.8, all title, and 40th St, s s, 185.9 ft w of 7th Av, 14.3x98.9; Leonard Jacobs, individually and as executor, to Mary A. Lawrence and others 1

EAGLE AV, w s, Lots 6 and 7, map of Ursuline Convent; Conrad Tisch and wife to Donald Robertson and another........ 4,750

EDGECOMBE AV, 26; the Nepera Park Land Company to Anna J. Wright........ 1

FULTON ST, w s, s one-half of Lot 168, map of Washingtonville, 25x100; Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, to John Demarest. 1,275

FULTON ST, w s, s one-half of Lot 168, map of Washingtonville, 25x100; George W. Blonk and wife to Isabella B. Peck.. 1

GRAND BOULEVARD, s w corner of 92d St, 50x100; the Metropolitan Improvement Company to Josephine Schmid.... 52,000

HOME ST, n s, 126.11 ft w of Tinton Av, 40x138.6x40x136.6; Eliza Dawson to Charles Hohl 4,700

LOT 362, Block K, amended map of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate; Charles Knauf and wife to Albert B. Steinhauser and wife 2,500

LOT 156, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Donald McLean, referee, to Helena B. Acker 2,500

LOT 132, map of Cebrie Park; Dominico T. Pappano to Marcel De Donato........ 850

LOTS 309, Block H; Lot 313, Block I, amended map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Anders G. Flinck........ 1

LOT 258, Block G; amended map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to James Gallagher...... 1

LOT 306, Block H, amended map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to John A. O'Dowd...... 1

LOT 421, Block N, amended map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Kate Patterson.......

LOT 424, Block N; amended map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Bernard J. Reynolds.. 1

LOT 423, Block N; amended map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Sarah Snyder........ 1

LOT 305, Block H; amended map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Ernst W. Nachtigall.. 1

LOTS 419-420, Block N, amended map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Charles Smith and wife........ 1

LOT 408, Block M; amended map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Martha Graham...... 1

LOT 248, Block G; Lots 122 and 123, Block C, amended map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Tommaso Giordano.... 1

LOT 375; amended map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Patrick Kelley and wife........ 1

LOT 422, Block N; Lot 432, Block O, amended map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Michael Dunand 1

LOT 427, Block N, amended map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Jane Curtis........ 1

LOT 388, Block L; amended map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to John Miller........ 1

LOT 29; amended map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to James Anderson 730

LOT 387, amended map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to James F. Dillon and others........ 1

MAPLE AV, w s, Lot 69, map of W. F. Duncan; George Vanderbeck to Katherine E. Duffy, ¼ part........ 1

NORWOOD AV, n s, 170 ft w of 205th St, 50x100; Fred M. Edwards and wife to Lena Brunner 10

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 112 ft s of 87th St, 25x100; William Bradley and others to Blanche B. Woodward........ 1

WEST FARMS ROAD, n w s, 25 ft n e of Cross St, 50x100; Maurice Mayer to Mary Schlagel 10

7TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x97.6; 7th St, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x97.6; Joseph L. Buttenwieser and wife to Julius Dreyfus........ 85,000

8TH AV, n e corner of 152d St, 49.11x100; Jacob A. Zimmermann and others to Julius E. Steiber........ 25,000

9TH ST, between Avenues C and D, 25x92.3, Lot 129, map attached to the deed from Scovell to Hall; Victoria L. Kent, as executrix, to Maurice Myers........ 10,500

12TH ST, n s, part of Lot 340, map of Unionport, 50x108; Henry J. Volz and wife to Elizabeth Volz........ 3,600

24TH ST, n s, 57 ft e of 6th Av, 18.6x98.9; Sigmund Goldberg and another to Eastman Johnson 10

34TH ST, 259 West, 22.11x98.9; John T. Farley and another, executors, to Thomas J. Tilton 24,000

52D ST, n s, 175.3 ft e of 1st Av, 18.9x92.6x—x96.1; Ernest G. Stedman and wife to Adolph Wasserman........ $1

54TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 4th Av, 17x100.5; J. Kinsett Olyphant and wife to Bertha B. P. Chittenden........ 35,500

56TH ST, s s, 205 ft e of 8th Av, 20x100.5; John Deppeler and wife to Esther A. Wheaton 10

65TH ST, s s, 218.9 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x100; George F. England and wife to Clara E. Schmitt........ 3,250

70TH ST, n s, 355 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.5; Solomon J. Nathan and others to Edith Lowenfels 100

73D ST, s s, 25 ft w of 9th Av, 19x102.2; John T. Farley and another, executors, to Mary L. Moran........ 32,500

74TH ST, 317 West, 27.6x71.8x27.6x70.10; Alice S. C. Montgomery to Margaret L. Chanler 54,500

76TH ST, n s, 148 ft e of Avenue A, 25x69.7; Carl Ernst and wife to Isma Schreyer 10

80TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Peter Lorenz to Bertha Grunebaum 10

90TH ST, n s, 216.1 ft w of 4th Av, 19.6x100.8; Rosina Vollhart to Patrick Ward. 1

94TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 150x100.8; Eva M. Rapp to John W. Rapp.. 1

99TH ST, 300 West; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Thomas E. Leeman........

110TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 75x80.11x80.11x56.9x100.11; Fannie M. Updike to Morris Levin 21,000

110TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 56.9x100.11; Bernhard Rosenstock and wife to Fannie M. Updike........ 1

111TH ST, n s, 99.11 ft w of 8th Av, 25.1x100.11x25x100.11; Henry H. Yoost and wife to Henry Miller........

115TH ST, s w corner of Grand Boulevard, 75x100.11; Jacob Lawson to Walter D. Starr 100

118TH ST, n s, 105 ft e of Lenox Av, 40x100.11; Franklin Lee and wife to George W. Lee 1

123D ST, n s, 143.9 ft e of 1st Av, 18.9x100.10; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Louis Angelo 5,345

131ST ST, s s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Leopold Kahn to Rachel Kahn........ 10

131ST ST, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Leopold Kahn to Florence L. Kahn........ 10

138TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Boulevard, 50x99.11; Martha A. Lynch to Eva Steinmetz and another........ 10

148TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Boulevard, 75x99.11; Andrew A. Bibby to Eva Steinmetz 14,000

148TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Boulevard, 25x99.11; John Flynn and wife to A. A. Bibby 4,500

155TH ST, s s, 95.3 ft e of Morris Av, 100x100; George Stolz and wife to Peter J. Kinzig 1

158TH ST, s s, 712.10 ft w of Boulevard, 18.8x100; Isabelle N. Lee to Reginald P. Bolton and wife........ 1

162D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 200x99.11; Jacob D. Butler and wife to James J. Hagerty........ 60,000

179TH ST, n s, 98.5 ft e of King's Bridge Road, 50x100; Solomon Moses and wife to Jacob Hess 10

179TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of old Vanderbilt Av, 25x125; Morris S. Thompson to Paul Happel 1

Recorded Leases.

ALLEN, Benjamin F., assignee, to Clinton W. Van Tassell; 155 3d Av, 2 4-12 years. 1,400

ARTHUR, Mary H., to William Wilson; 152 Broadway, 20 years........ 9,750

KOEHLER, David M., to Gustave Gluck; 439 East 23d St, 2 years........ 900

McELROY, Daniel S., to Jonas M. Farrington; 1,424 and 1,426 Broadway, 10 years 9,000

McLAUGHLIN, Elizabeth, to Patrick J. Keeney; 2d Av, n e corner of 103d St, 5 years 1,200

SHAW, D. McLean, to Daniel Clancy; 2d Av, n e corner of 46th St, 5 7-12 years.. 1,620

WITTNER, Hulda, to Recco d'Onofrio; 142 Cherry St, 2 years........ 2,200

Recorded Mortgages.

AMES, John S., and wife to Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer; e s of Broadway, 126 ft n of Prince St, 152x199.7 to Crosby St, x 130; e s of Broadway, 219.3 ft s of Houston St, 1x199.7 to Crosby St, x1 ft, 9 days........ $1,000,000

ANGELO, Louis, to Frederick Middendorf; n s of 123d St, 143.9 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year........ 4,475

BERKOWITZ, Sarah, and Hannah Meyer to John Uhlefeld, executor, &c., of John J. Betz; w s of Lewis St, 150 ft n of Delancey St, 5 years........ 13,000

BERKOWITZ, Sarah, and Hannah Meyer to Louis Josephthal; w s of Lewis St, 150 ft n of Delancey St, 3 years........ 3,000

BERKOWITZ, Sarah, and Hannah Meyer to Margaret Sullivan; w s of Lewis St, 150 ft n of Delancey St, 3 years........ 2,500

BOLTON, Reginald P., and wife to Isabelle N. Leo; s s of 150th St, 712.10 ft w of Boulevard, 2 years........ 2,500

BRUNNER, Lena, to Fred M. Edwards; n s of Norwood Av, 170 ft w of 205th St, 1 year........ 800

BROWN, Minnie and John S., to Frances C. O'Connor; 421 Willis Av, 3 years........ 6,000

CHITTENDEN, Bertha B. P., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 62 East 54th St, 3 years........ 20,000

COPPELL, Mary L., to Charles Wachenfeld; s s of 87th St, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years........ 15,500

CUDLIPP, Annie M., and others to the Excelsior Savings Bank; e ½ of Lot 26, map of William's Bridge, 9th Ward, 5 years 5,000

DOWD, Thomas J., to Sarah J. Bird; n e corner of 2d St and Avenue C, map of Unionport, 2 years 500

DREYFUS, Julius, and wife to George G. De Witt and another, trustees of Sarah Talman; n s of 7th St, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years........ 26,000

DREYFUS, Julius, and wife to George G. De Witt and another, trustees of Sarah Talman; n s 7th St, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years........ 26,000

GAINES, Furman V., to Richard H. Hunt and others, trustees; 15 West 103d St, 3 years 29,000

GAMBERLENGO, Angelina, to Michael Campiglia; 336 and 338 Water St, 1 year 6,000

GENNERICH, Henry W., and wife to Joseph H. Bearns and another, trustees of Euella Cornell; e s of Independence St, 218.1 ft s of Sidney St, 24th Ward, 5 years 3,000

GIORNO, John, and wife and Vincenzo Panevino to New York Building Loan Company; 413 East 114th St, installments 4,800

HAGERTY, James J., and wife to Jacob D. Butler; s s of 162d St, 100 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 200x100, 1 year, (two mortgages) 112,000

HESS, Jacob, and wife to Solomon Moses; n s of 179th St, 98.5 ft e of King's Bridge Road, 50x100, ½ year.... 12,000

HESS, Jacob, to Solomon Moses; n s of 179th St, 98.5 ft e of King's Bridge Road, 50x100; ½ year........ 46

HEYMAN, Rose, to Charles Meyers; s s of Rivington St, 148.2 ft e of Bowery; 38th St, s s, 75 ft w of 10th Av, demand.... 2,500

HEYMAN, Rose, to Meyer Hoffman; s s of Rivington St, 148.2 ft e of Bowery; 38th St, s s, 75 ft w of 10th Av, demand. 15,000

HOOPS, Frederick, and wife to John D. Hass; n e corner of 2d Av and 56th St, 5 years........ 15,000

HYAMS, otherwise Hyams, Meyer, and wife to Sigmund Cohn; 42 Essex St, 3 months 700

HYAMS, otherwise Hyams, Meyer, and wife to Jessie G. Tim; 66 East 113th St, 3 years 15,000

HYAMS, otherwise Hyams, Meyer, and wife to Sigmund Cohn; 66 East 113th St, (two mortgages,) 3 months and installments 2,900

LARSEN, Pauline, to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; s e corner of Brown Place and 135th St, 50x100, demand........ 28,000

LAWSON, Jacob, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n w corner of Boulevard and 114th St, 2 years........ 33,000

LOWENFELS, Edith, and husband to Emanuel Lowenfels; n s of 70th St, 355 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year.... 8,000

LIEB, Magdalena, and husband to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 27 and 27½ Monroe St, 2 years........ 8,500

LEVIN, Morris, to Fannie M. Updike; n s of 110th St, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 9,500

MAYER, Nathan, and wife to Edward V. Burton; Lot 29, map of the Arden property, Westchester, 2 years........ 350

MOORE, Thomas L., to Julia A. and Clara C. Moore; 281 and 283 10th Av, and 505 West 26th St, 2 years........ 3,000

MYERS, Maurice, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 717 East 9th St, 1 year........ 8,000

MYERS, Maurice, to Krezensia Baumann; n s of 9th St, Lot 129, map of 11th Ward, between Avenues C and D, 1 year 1,500

O'BRIEN, John E., and wife to Edward and Henry Hirsh; s e corner of Amsterdam Av and 148th St, 1 year........ 25,000

ROBERTSON, Donald, and Alexander Grant to Judson S. Todd; Lots 6 and 7, map of the property of Ursuline Convent, 1 year........ 15,000

SCHACHTEL, George, and wife to Herman Heydt; n s of 16th St, 128.8 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years........ 7,000

SCHLAGEL, Mary, to Marie Eichler; n w s of West Farms Road, 25 ft n e of Cross St, now Rodman Place, 1 year.... 4,000

SCHLAGEL, Mary, to the John Eichler Brewing Company; n w s of West Farms Road, 25 ft n e of Cross St, now Rodman Place, 1 year........ 2,401

SCHMITT, Clara E., to Mary L. McVickar; s s of 65th St, 218.9 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years........ 1,000

SCHMID, Josephine, to the Metropolitan Improvement Company; s w corner of Grand Boulevard and Ninety-second St, 3 years........ 37,000

SCHREYER, Isma, and wife to Colonial Trust Company of New York; n s of 76th St, 148 ft e of Avenue A, 25x73.10, 1 year 2,500

SMITH, Michael H., and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 13th St, 121 ft e of Avenue A, 1 year 7,000

STARR, Walter D., to Jacob Lawson; s w corner of 115th St and Grand Boulevard, 3 years........ 45,000

STEIBER, Julius E., to Jacob A. Zimmermann and George B. McEntyre; n e corner of 8th Av and 152d St, (two mortgages,) 9 months........ 36,390

STEIBER, Julius E., to Jacob A. Zimmermann and George B. McEntyre; s s of Zulett Av, 175 ft e of Mapes Av, 9 months 2,000

STEINMETZ, Eva, and William Wahle to Martha A. Lynch; s s of 188th St, 100 ft w of Boulevard, 50x99.11, 1 year.. 11,800

STEINMETZ, Eva, to Andrew A. Bibby; s s of 148th St, 125 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year........ 13,500

THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST METHodist Episcopal Church of North New York to Harlem Savings Bank; n e corner of 141st St and Willis Av, 1 year.... 40,000

TROMAN, Annie and Joseph, to Ellen A. Wilkinson; n s of 10th St, 130 ft w of 5th Av, Wakefield, 3 years........ 500

TROMAN, Annie and Joseph, to James I. Corsa; n s of 10th St, 155 ft w of 5th Av, Wakefield, 1 year........ 500

TROMAN, Annie and Joseph, to Sadie B. Clocke; n s of 10th St, 180 ft w of 5th Av, Wakefield, 1 year........ 764

WARD, Patrick, to Rosina Vollhart; n s of 90th St, 216.1 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year.. 4,500

WASHEIM, Philip B., and wife to Mary A. Lippold; e s of Tiffany St, 287.6 ft n of 167th St, 1 year........ 400

WESER, John A., and wife to Joseph Stickney; s s of 31st St, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years........ 24,000

WHEATON, Esther A., to John Deppeler; s s of 56th St, 205 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years 20,000

WOHLPART, Peter, and wife to the New York Building Loan Banking Company; n w corner of Avenue D and 2d St, Unionport, 1 year........ 110

WOODWARD, Blanche B., and husband to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; e s of Riverside Drive, 112 ft s of 87th St, 3 years........ 37,000

ZEIGER, Esther and Moritz, to Maude McKee; 113 Cannon St, 3 years........ 10,000

ZEIGER, Esther, to Joseph Larchan; 113 Cannon St, installments........ 700

Assignments of Mortgages.

GEIB, Katharina, to James Roberts........ $1,500

JENCKS, Francis M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company........ ..

LAWSON, Jacob, to Francis M. Jencks.... ..

LEITPER, Lazarus, to Herman Leiter.... ..

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Robert H. Coleman, trustee for Anne C. Rogers, (3 mortgages)........ 40,361

METZLER, John H., to John T. Hunt.... 700

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE Society of the United States to William Wicke and others, executors, &c., of Joseph Sidenberg........ 15,500

TODD, Judson S., to Edward Winslow.... ..

URELL, Michael E., to Marion A. Wilhelm 1,900

Mechanics' Liens.

HOE AV, n e corner of Freeman St, 58.6x82; Church E. Gates & Co. against Babette Blumenthal, owner and contractor.. 84

INTERVALE AV, w s, 221 ft n of 165th St, 25x100; Alberene Stone Company against Niels Toelberg, owner and contractor 37

PROSPECT AV, n e corner of Jennings St, 100x81; Alberene Stone Company against John Toelberg, owner and contractor 192

PROSPECT AV, s e corner of Jennings St, 78x78; Alberene Stone Company against Niels Toelberg, owner and contractor.... 180

RAILROAD AV, s e corner of 146th St, 100.7x259x99.9x243.1; Pierson & Co. against Sigmund Ullman, owner; John H. Deeves, contractor, and Valentine Moeslein, sub-contractor........ 3,263

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 25 ft n of 144th St, 75x100; Guistin Rocciola against William Hughes, owner; F. Damiani & Co., contractors 30

VYSE AV, w s, 145 ft s of Freeman St, 25x100; Church E. Gates & Co. against Niels Toelberg, owner and contractor.... 194

8TH AV, n w corner of 141st St, 50x100; John Madden against John E. O'Brien, owner and contractor........ 53

15TH ST, 316 East; Valentine Dittmar against Benjamin F. Holmes, owner and contractor 2,000

54TH ST, 311-313 East; Michael Fleck against Max Wolff, owner and contractor 70

54TH ST, 311 and 313 East; Johnson Brothers against Max Wolff and Giuseppe Cerniglia, owners and contractors........ 321

115TH ST., s s, 195 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100; John Madden against Muhlker and Askey, owners and contractors........ 250

147TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Willis Av, 48.2x100; Michael Marrone against Bertine Sakariasen, owner and contractor........ 150

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

138TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Boulevard, 50x99.11; Patrick H. Lynch, with William Wahle and Eva Steinmetz, eight payments 15,000

148TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Boulevard, 75x99.11; Andrew A. Bibby, with Eva Steinmetz, eight payments........ 22,500

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

HOE AV, n w corner of Freeman St, 100x100; Babette Blumenthal on Abraham Rosenthal to Phillips & Avery........ 200

HOE AV, n w corner of Freeman St, 100x100; Babette Blumenthal on Abraham Rosenthal to David Quigley........ 130

PROSPECT AV, s e corner of Jennings St, 78x78; John V. McEvilly on Niels Toelberg to Alberene Stone Company.... 25

135TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of St. Ann's Av, —x—; Carlo Martin on William Jeffery to the Pelham Hod Elevating Company 250

Lis Pendens.

MADISON AV, 152; Department of Buildings against Charles D. Wetmore, (violation of building laws;) attorney, J. M. Mayer.

WILLIS AV, 145; James Brown against William Kaufman and others, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorney, J. H. Hildreth.

2D ST, w s, 92 ft s of 20th Av, 23x162.6, Eastchester; Mary M. Hopkinson against Francis X. and Maria M. Hein, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. B. Kelly.

10TH ST, n s, 169 feet e of 1st Av, 25x94.8; Eleventh Ward Bank against Sarah Sonneberg, (action to set aside deed;) attorney, G. S. P. Stillman.

75TH ST, 331 East; Valentine Green against Louise Winter, (specific performance;) attorney, J. H. Gray.

119TH ST, 70 East; Department of Buildings against Abraham Ableman and another, (violation of Building laws;) attorney, J. M. Mayer.

136TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; Augustus G. Cobb against Matilda Williams and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. M. Clute.

Took Her Life After a Quarrel.

Mrs. Mary Lynch of 327 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, quarreled with her husband last night. Half an hour afterward she took a dose of carbolic acid, and died before a physician could be summoned. She leaves four children, the youngest three months old.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Johnson Engineering Company vs. National Air Brake Company. 2—Foley vs. Aitken. 3—Kells vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 4—Gulick vs. Friedel. 5—Greacen vs. Tucker. 6—New York Commercial Company vs. New York Commercial Company, Limited. 7—L. E. Waterman Company vs. Waterman. 8—Kertscher vs. Jacobs. 9—York vs. York. 10—Matter of Van Court. 11—Heaney vs. Heaney. 12—McNulta vs. Huntington. 13—Scanlon vs. Missionary Society. 14—Reuteschesuer vs. Ullman. 15—Lesinsky vs. Havemeyer. 16—Benn vs. Kleinman. 17—Cooper vs. Daynes. 18—Greacen vs. Tucker. 19—Dunlop vs. Gleason. 20—Stursberg vs. Mercantile Credit Guarantee Company. 21—Matter of Giles. 22—People, &c., vs. Inzizzi. 23—Pneumatic Torpedo and Construction Company vs. Rapieff. 24—Matter of Noble. 25—Matter of Rogers. 26—Matter of Helles. 27—Matter of Dannenbaum. 28—Matter of Brown. 29—Matter of Woolf. 30—Matter of Sheafer. 31—Matter of Goldenberg. 32—Matter of Woolf. 33—Department of Buildings vs. Siebert. 34—Matter of Schuaier. 35—Muller vs. Eller. 36—Lane vs. Le Roy. 37—People, &c., vs. Goldberg. 38—Gottlieb vs. Hepuer. 39—Atfield vs. Sweeny. 40—Chamberlain vs. Glass. 41—Granitzer vs. Granitzer. 42—Conity vs. Conity. 43—Corceir vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 44—McBrien vs. Quinn. 45—Gluck vs. The Mayor, &c. 46—Meyer vs. same. 47—Ricer vs. same. 48—Klein vs. same. 49—Witt vs. same. 50—Anderson vs. same. 51—Simon vs. same. 52—Simon vs. same. 53—Schesch vs. same. 54—Sullivan vs. same. 55—Haag vs. same. 56—Larkin vs. same. 57—Nateborn vs. same. 58—Hansen vs. same. 59—Hansen vs. same. 60—Gatgen vs. same. 61—Silverberg vs. same. 62—Nelson vs. same. 63—Campbell vs. same. 64—Fitzgerald vs. same. 65—Wustenfield vs. same. 66—Kassler vs. same. 67—D. M. Koehler & Co. vs. same. 68—Savorese vs. same. 69—Gillespie vs. same. 70—Swenson vs. same. 71—Carr vs. Tamsen. 72—People, &c., vs. Humphrey. 73—Moore vs. Oglesby. 74—People, &c., vs. Pond. 75—Barone vs. Pistone. 76—Seagrist vs. Sigrist. 77—Steinman vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 78—Pfester vs. Pfester. 79—Rabiner vs. Harbonier. 80—Levi vs. Levi. 81—Matter of Board of Education, (Columbine Street.) 82—Matter of Board of Education, (Wadsworth Avenue.) 83—Matter of Board of Education, (Twenty-eighth Street.) 84—Klauber vs. Storch. 85—Stevens vs. Baab. 86—Wilson Brothers' Woodenware and Toy Company vs. Howell. 87—Olney vs. Baird. 88—Campbell vs. Boyd. 89—Eisert vs. McMonegal. 90—Fisher vs. Fisher. 91—Baakman vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 92—Wilson vs. Wheeler. 93—Adams vs. Bale. 94—Hornberger vs. Stimmel. 95—Cassidy vs. Houston Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., V., IX., and X.—Adjourned until the first Monday of October.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts XI. and XII. for trial. Calendar clear.

Preferred Causes.—12674—Alvin Manufacturing Company vs. J. H. Johnston & Co. 12675—Richardson vs. same. 12676—Gorham Manufacturing Company vs. Johnston. 12677—Same vs. same. 12381—Weinstein vs. Goldfarb. 12544—Tarrant & Co., vs. Demorest.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned until Sept. 27.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Trial Term, Part VII., Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII. and VIII. for trial.

1324—Schlessinger vs. Columbia Fire Insurance Company of Louisville. 3651—Spellman vs. Knox. 4062—Scherk vs. Kremer. 6727—Schuler vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 4953 Talge vs. Welsch. 5674—Reilly vs. Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Werner, J.—Opens at 10:00 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Motion Calendar Called at 10:30 A. M.—1—Grace E. Gillroy. 2—Leo J. Gillroy. 3—John J. Gillroy. 4—Peter B. Amory. 5—Sarah E. Miller. 6—Alfred Fogarty. 7—Katharine Goebel. 8—James Fitzsimons. 9—Robert McLintock. 10—Adam Eisenhauer. 11—Adam Eisenhauer. 12—James Reilly. 13—James Wallace. 14—Philip J. Smith. 15—John R. Hayward. 16—Nellie Fitzgibbons. 17—John White. 18—Clarence W. Sedgwick. 19—John W. Manning. 20—Aaron D. Farmer. 21—Harris Ablowich. 22—Philip Nickel. 23—Bernard J. McSorley. 24—Andrew J. Dam. 25—Henry H. Sands. 26—Joseph A. Bogardus. 27—Julian McGroarty. 28—Michael or Mickel Lauer. 29—Michael or Mickel Lauer.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Frances V. Lorillard, Emanuel M. Friedlein, Albert Guerin, Eliza Schmidt, Wolff Domberg, Charlotte T. Louise, Catharine Stauff.

At 2 P. M.: Patrick J. Reddy, Charles J. Benedict, Frederick Schoenert.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, C. J.—Held in Room 12 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Default on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—Alva Van Dusen. 2—Lewis Swaab, alias Lewis Slinzer. 3—Albert F. Snyder. 4—Samuel Martin. 5—Daniel Gray. 6—Dwight B. Barnes. 7—Antonio Colello. 8—Bernard Bennes. 9—Joseph Falky, Charles Van Deke. 10—Aaron Bowen. 11—Louis Gramlich.

Pleadings.—1—Harry Magowen. 2—Augustina Cartabalata. 3—Edwin F. Ferguson, Jacob N. Sampson. 4—Edward M. Tolman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Mitchell for the People.

1—Morris Studmann. 2—John Bowers. 3—Isidor Josephstahl, Moritz Zeiner. 4—Albert Cohen. 5—Edward E. Green. 6—James Clines. 7—Alphonse Sirias, John Nolan. 8—Antonia Pereda. 9—Pasquale Cantoni, Powell Crochet. 10—Norman Pleasant. 11—Edward B. Mullaney. 12—Edward Flynn. 13—Rosario Fertitto. 14—Rosario Fertitto. 15—Rosario Fertitto. 16—Morris Schaffer. 17—John Gorevan. 18—Abraham Swart.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—Binninger vs. Binninger—William J. Lardner. Downs vs. Ross—Clifford W. Hartridge. Brown vs. Schmidt—John H. Rogan.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Devlin—Peter B. Olney.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Valnegri vs. Tobie—Michael J. Tierney.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—Robert L. Lee vs. Neverub Company—James J. Nealis. Matter of Merriam Company—John De C. Ireland.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Sarah L. Vandewater vs. Edward Kuhrt—John H. Rogan.

Brooklyn Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Garretson, J.—Ex parte business at 10 o'clock. Motion calendar called at 10:30.

COUNTY COURT, Room 7, Court House—Part I.—Hurd, J.—Criminal business.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Aspinall, J.—Criminal business.

RESENT SALVATION MUSIC.

Brooklyn People Protest Against Brass Band Assaults.

The Salvation Army has attacked new sections of Brooklyn, and there is a responsive growl. Greenpoint is the scene of the army's latest endeavors. The families in that district are said to average seven children each. The men work diligently at their business during the week, attend prayer meeting one night, and appear punctually at morning and evening services on Sunday. Their only dissipation consists in pushing the family perambulator containing the youngest arrival along the sidewalk.

These citizens resent having a squad of Salvationists halt in front of their homes, clashing cymbals, pounding drums, and blowing horns at them, and calling on them to repent and change their ways. It not only scares the babies, but places the fathers in a bad light before the neighbors.

Edward Philips of 130 Calyer Street yesterday entered a formal protest, and applied for police protection. His neighbor, Edward D. Martin, backed him up. Both said they hoped to be ultimately saved, but they objected to having their religious sensibilities appealed to by such tunes as "Rosie O'Grady," "The Sidewalks of New York," and "There'll be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night."

Had Money, But Died in Want.

John Ruggert of 250 Humboldt Street, Brooklyn, died yesterday without medical attendance. It was thought by the neighbors that Ruggert had lived in the direst poverty, but Coroner Nason searched his squalid rooms, and found $166 concealed among the bed clothes. Ruggert had refused to call a doctor, saying that he had no money. He died of gastritis.

LUETGERT'S MURDER TRIAL.

Witnesses Swear that They Saw His Wife Alive at Kenosha, Wis., on May 3 and 4.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—To-day's proceedings in the Luetgert murder trial were full of interest. In the face of the circumstantial evidence that had been produced to prove that Mrs. Luetgert met death in her husband's sausage factory May 1, three witnesses testified to-day that they saw the woman alive on May 3 and 4.

One of these witnesses said he talked with her and believed from a description and a photograph of Mrs. Luetgert that the woman he saw was Mrs. Luetgert.

The witness was one Sholey, a barkeeper at the Hotel Maple, Kenosha, Wis. He said he saw a strange woman at the Hotel Maple on the evening of May 3. He talked with her nearly ten minutes. She asked to be directed to the farm of one Mueller in the neighborhood, but as no one seemed to know of such a person the woman left the following day.

Witness described her general appearance and her clothing and identified a photograph of Mrs. Luetgert, as the woman he saw. On cross-examination by State's Attorney Dineen Sholey fixed the weight of the woman he saw at 130 or 140 pounds.

Then he hesitated—said he had got mixed up—and remarked that the woman weighed 115 to 118 pounds, which was about Mrs. Luetgert's weight. This hesitation and correction was made much of by the prosecution, which intimated that it indicated that Sholey had forgotten the weight that probably had been told him at first. Policeman Henry Feldshaw of Kenosha, Wis., testified that he saw a strange woman in the police station of his town on May 3. The witness said he afterward saw the woman at the Hotel Maple and the following day at the railway station. He described her as a blonde, and said she wore a sailor hat and slippers. One of the slippers she had worn was found in the police station after she had left. The witness identified the picture of Mrs. Luetgert as closely resembling the woman he saw.

William J. Grunsten, a clerk in the Grant Hotel, Kenosha, identified the photograph as the picture of a woman he saw in his hotel on May 3. He said she came to the hotel and remained ten minutes and left. He described the woman, and corroborated the testimony of other witnesses.

This morning soon after court opened ex-Judge Vincent asked that the jury be excluded while he made a statement to the Court. After the jury had retired, ex-Judge Vincent, with indignation in his tones and force in his declaration, said: "If the Court please, there is strong reason to believe that the police are interfering with witnesses for the defense and trying to intimidate them. I do not say absolutely that this is true, but the indications point almost directly to that conclusion. I desire an order of court prohibiting such action on the part of the police or the prosecution."

After some sparring between the attorneys Judge Tuthill said:

"I will say now for the benefit of the police that if I hear of any interference with any of the witnesses on either side of the case I will deal with the offender, and my dealing will not be gentle. This defendant has rights here, and they will be protected."

Labor Men Accuse Corporations.

Acting under the instructions of the Central Labor Union, Lawyer W. J. O'Sullivan some weeks ago filed with District Attorney Olcott a protest against the alleged false statements of certain corporations of the values of their property for purposes of taxation. He had previously filed without result a like protest with the Department of Taxes and Assessments. Mr. Olcott placed the matter in the hands of Assistant District Attorney Lindsay for investigation, and it was said yesterday that as a result of his investigation the protest would be laid before the Grand Jury.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A. A.—FOR SALE.

The following very choice and superior

PRIVATE DWELLINGS:

233 West 72d St. Size 21x63½x102. Elegant new American basement, with side light all the way up.

241 West 72d St. Size 25x90x102. Superb 4-story and basement, with full dining-room extension to 3d story.

403 (new 503) West End Av. Size 30x46 N. W. CORNER OF 84TH ST. Beautiful 4-story, basement, and attic corner house; 7 bedrooms.

THESE HOUSES are for sale for cash; or mortgage only, and can be purchased for less than present cost. Watchman on premises.

CHARLES BUEK ARCHITECT AND OWNER, 109 WEST 42D ST.

A first-class handsomely-decorated 4-story and basement, pantry and bath room, extension house,

No. 59 West 70th St., For Sale.

Size 20x60x100; in splendid order; ready to move right into.

Price very reasonable. Permit of CHARLES BUEK, 109 West 42d St.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read. REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ORANGE, N. J.

On Highland Av., near station, one of the choicest residential locations; several new Colonial dwellings, with every modern appointment; each with ample grounds; terms reasonable; would rent with privilege of purchase. EDW. P. HAMILTON & CO., 96 Broadway, New York.

HOTELS.

THE PARK MADISON,

Madison Av., S. E. Cor. 25th St.

Attractive apartments, large and small, now ready for occupancy.

The building is virtually new, having been recently rebuilt. Contains every modern improvement and convenience. These apartments are without kitchen. A first-class restaurant is maintained in the house for the use of tenants, thereby saving them much care and trouble. Plans and full particulars at the office of

GEO. R. READ, 1 Madison Av.

[5884]

WESTMINSTER HOTEL,

16th St. and Irving Place.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.

WESTMINSTER APARTMENTS

connected with the Hotel. Desirable suites, fully furnished for families at moderate prices.

GEORGE MURRAY, Prop.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Desirable handsomely furnished dwelling to let for the season or Term of years; 63d St., near 5th Ave. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

THE OSBORNE,

57th St. & 7th Ave.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

APARTMENTS TO RENT FROM OCT. 1st. Location and House best in the city. Apply on premises, or to ARTHUR TAYLOR & CO., 1,773 Broadway, near 57th St.

ELEGANT ALL-LIGHT APARTMENTS. Rents $800-$1,300.

PORTSMOUTH AND HAMPSHIRE

38-50 WEST 9TH ST.

All night elevator service.

New hot water supply service lately installed.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

THE DORINCOURT.

55-57 East 76th St., near Madison Ave. Attractive apartments to let; steam heat; light rooms; all-night elevator; rent $690 upward.

C. F. SILVESTER, 88 Nassau Street.

ELEGANT CORNER APARTMENTS; 50 FEET; overlooking Stuyvesant Square; 10 large rooms; all improvements; hot air heating; hall boys. 330 East 17th St.; see janitor.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A DESIRABLE EIGHT-ROOM APARTMENT, in excellent order; house fireproof; passenger elevator; door attendant. Apply 21 East 21st St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

American Safe Deposit Co. Building,

5th Ave., S. E. Cor. 42d Street.

Very desirable first floor, corner office. Steam heat, elevator, and attendance.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

FISCHER PIANOS
OVER 100,000 SOLD.

The largest and finest assortment of Grand and Uprights, in unique designs and choice woods. Moderate prices and easy payments. PIANOS FOR RENT—Exchanged. Several second-hand Pianos of our own and other celebrated makers at low prices.

33 UNION SQUARE, WEST,
Between 16th and 17th Sts., N. Y.
N. B.—Pianos tuned, repaired, polished.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

AUTUMN RESORTS.

Lakewood, N. J.
LAUREL HOUSE,
OPEN OCT. 1.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

Laurel-in-the-Pines,
OPEN NOV. 18.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND,
VIA SOUND LINES.

FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan. Orchestra on each.

PROVIDENCE LINE, via Providence. Leave Pier 36, N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M. Steamers Plymouth and Pilgrim. Orchestra on each.

STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington. Leave Pier 36, N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire.

NORWICH LINE, via New London. Leave Pier 40, (Old No.,) N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Steamers City of Lowell and City of Worcester.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier. .8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier. . . . . .9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.
Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

Albany Evening Line

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1.00. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave Pier 43 N. R., foot of Christopher Street, every week day at 6 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.

Kaiser, Thrs. Spt.30,8AM	Lahn, Tu., Oct. 19,10AM
Saale, Tu., Oct. 5, 10 AM	Kaiser, Tu., Oct. 26, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., Oct. 12,10AM	Saale, Tu., Nov. 2, 9 AM

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Havel, Sat. Sept. 25,10AM | Spree, Sat., Oct. 16,10AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Bremen, Thursday, Sept. 30, noon.
Barbarossa, Thursday, Oct. 14, noon.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Fulda, Sept. 25, 10 AM	Ems, Oct. 16, 10 AM
Aller, Oct. 2, 10 AM	Werra, Oct. 23, 10 AM
Kaiser W.II., Oct. 9,10AM	Fulda, Oct. 30, 10 AM

NOTICE.

The new TWIN-SCREW EXP. S. S.
Kaiser Wm. Der Grosse,
14,000 TONS REGISTER, 649 FEET IN LENGTH, 30,000 HORSE POWER.
Will Sail for Plymouth and Bremen
THURSDAY, SEPT. 30, 8 A. M.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Express steamers from New York
To Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.

*A. Victoria, Nov. 6, 10 AM	†Werra, Nov. 27, 10 AM
†Ka'er W. II. Nov. 13, 10 AM	†Fulda, Dec. 4, 10 AM
*Norm'nia, Nov. 20, 10 AM	*A. Vic'ria, Dec. 11, 10 AM

Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.	North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.

Columbia, Sept. 30, 9 AM	Normannia, Oct. 21, 10AM
A. Victoria, Oct. 7, 7 AM	Columbia, Oct. 28, 7 AM
F. Bism'ck, Oct. 14, 10AM	F. Bism'ck, Nov. 11, 10AM

HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S.
Persia, Sept. 25, 4 P. M. | Palatia, Oct. 9, 4 P. M.
First cab., $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $30.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

PARIS. . . . . .Sept. 29	PARIS. . . . . .Oct. 20
ST. PAUL. . . . . . .Oct. 6	ST. PAUL. . . . . . .Oct. 27
ST. LOUIS. . . . . .Oct. 13	ST. LOUIS. . . . . .Nov. 3

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday.

S'wark, Sept. 29, 11 A. M.	Friesland, Oct. 13, Noon
Noordland, Oct. 6, Noon	Kensing'n, Oct. 20, Noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green

Grand Oriental Cruise
By the Superb Twin-Screw Express
S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA,

leaving New York January 27, 1898, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Malaga, (Granada and Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche, (Nice,) Bizerta, (Tunis,) Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem, the Jordan, and the Dead Sea,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Canea, (Crete,) Palermo, Naples, Genoa, returning to New York April 6. Duration of voyage 69 days. Rates of passage, $450 and upward. Canea, Crete, will be of great interest, owing to the part it played in the recent Eastern troubles. For further particulars apply to
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon, Sat., Sept. 25, 10 AM.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot, Sat., Oct. 2, 10 AM
Rates of passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, Inc. Railway fare to Paris and landing charges; Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Majestic, Sept. 29, Noon	Majestic, Oct. 27, Noon
Germanic, Oct. 6, Noon	Germanic, Nov. 3, Noon
Teutonic, Oct. 13, Noon	Teutonic, Nov. 10, Noon
Britannic, Oct. 20, Noon	Britannic, Nov. 17, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Umbria, Sept. 25, 2 P. M.	Etruria, Oct. 9, 2 PM
Lucania, Oct. 2, 10 A. M.	Camp'a, Oct. 16 8:30 AM
Aurania, Oct. 5, Noon	Umbria, Oct. 23, 2 PM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

1898—WINTER TOURS.
S. S. Pretoria, S. S. Madiana.
BERMUDA AND WEST INDIES.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Ltd.
ROYAL MAIL LINE FOR BERMUDA.
S. S. ORINOCO. . . .Thursday, Sept. 23, 3 P. M.
For Windward Islands
S. S. MADIANA. . . . . . . .Saturday, Oct. 2, at noon
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 39 B'way.
Thos. Cook & Son, Pass. Agts., 261 & 1,225 B'way.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF INDIA. . .Oct. 11, Jan. 3, Mch. 28
EMPRESS OF JAPAN. .Nov. 8, Jan. 31, April 18
EMPRESS OF CHINA. . . . . . . .Dec. 6, Feb. 28
TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA:
MIOWERA, Oct. 18. AORANGI, Nov. 22.
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu. .Oct. 2, 1 P. M.
DORIC . . . . .Oct. 12, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu. . . . . .Oct. 21, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu. . . . . .Oct. 30, 1 P. M.
PERU . . . . .Nov. 9, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information, apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South, and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
CHEROKEE. . . . . . .12 Noon. . . . . .Friday, Sept. 24
COMANCHE. . . . . . .3 P. M. . . .Saturday, Sept. 25
IROQUOIS. . . . . . . .3 P. M. Wednesday, Sept. 29
ALGONQUIN. . . . . . .3 P. M. . . .Thursday, Sept. 30
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
Shortest Sea Trips out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (3.15, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9.25, 10:55 A. M., (3:15 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 8.55 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 7:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—West Twenty-third Street Station, 1:25 P. M. and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1.50 P. M. week days.
CAPE MAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. week days.
Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55, 11:55 A. M., 1.55, 3:15, 3:55, 4:55, 6:55 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:15, 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:55, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55 P. M., 12:10 night, Sundays, 6:15, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 A. M., 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station; and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four Tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after September 8, 1897.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St., and Whitehall Terminal.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Allentown) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00 to Reading,) 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, (2:00, 5:00 to Reading,) 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points South to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:00, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:45, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
BOATS LEAVE WHITEHALL TERMINAL.
Week days, 7:00, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:18, 9:35, 9:55, 10:25, 10:33, 10:55, 11:25, 11:55 A. M., 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:55, 2:25, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:25, 6:55, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:30 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:55, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:50, 10:15, 10:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 10:15 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From Whitehall Terminal, (South Ferry.)
Week days, 7:55, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 3:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt. Sundays, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, from Whitehall St., week days, 8:55 A. M., 1:25, 3:55, 4:25, 6:55, 8:25 P. M. Sundays, 8:55 A. M., 3:55 P. M.; from Liberty St., 4:30 A. M. daily, and 7:30 and 9:00 P. M. week days.
From FOOT LIBERTY STREET 5 minutes later.
Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburgh. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8:00 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily, except Sunday. For Port Jervis, Monticello, Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Corning. Daily to Port Jervis. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Corning.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express Daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, daily.
CHICAGO, 1:55 P. M. and 12:10 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:25 ex. Sun., 1:55 Sun., 12:10 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9:55 A. M., 4:55 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 7:55, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
NORFOLK, 11:25 A. M. daily.
NEW ORLEANS, (through sleeper,) 4:55 P. M. da.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St. 5 minutes later.
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn, Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:
8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED, Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity. Connects at Utica for Adirondack Mountains and Montreal.
9.30 A. M.—FAST MAIL. Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.
10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago via Michigan Central Route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M.; Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.
10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points.
1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.
1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.
3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.
5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily 24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:50 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.
6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.
6.25 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS. Daily—For Adirondack Mountains and Montreal.
7.00 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.
7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.
9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago Sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:06 A. M. and **3:35** P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.
7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal.
10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.
B.—**11:35** A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville and Albany.
C.—**4:00** P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Sleeping car Albany to Montreal.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
B. C.—Leaves Brooklyn by Annex: B10:46 A. M.; C3:05 P. M.; Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, B11:20; C3:28 P. M.
Time tables at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.
*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
***6:15, 6:40** A. M. daily, (Sunday *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
***7:55, 8:15** A. M. daily, for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.
***10:25, 10:30** A. M. Sundays only, for Bound Brook and intermediate stations.
***10:25, 10:50** A. M. daily, except Sunday, MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
***11:55, 12:00** noon daily, except Sunday,
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."
Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.
***12:25, 12:40** P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
***12:55, 1:15** P. M., Sundays only, for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, and the coal branches.
***1:25, 1:40** P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions; chair-car for Wilkesbarre.
***3:55, 4:10** P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.
***4:55, 5:15** P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
***5:55, 6:10** P. M. daily, except Sunday. Express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair-car to Slatington.
***6:55, 7:00** P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto
***7:55, 8:30** P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, L. & B. JUNCTION, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, and BUFFALO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.
***8:55, 9:00** P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Wilkesbarre and Ithaca.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:55, 9:00 A. M., *1:55, 2:30, *3:55, 4:20, and *5:55, 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 866 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars, connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West. Pullman Parlor car, New York to Richfield Springs.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 P. M.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers, Sleepers New York to Richfield Springs.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St., 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time Tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES

FORTY-FIFTH STREET, NO. 17 WEST.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—AUGUSTUS F. HOLLY, plaintiff, against MARGARET C. STIRLING and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of July, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on Thursday, the 30th day of September, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, to wit:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, together with the dwelling house thereon standing, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of Forty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and thirty-three feet six inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of said street with the westerly side of Fifth Avenue; thence running northerly at right angles with the northerly line of Forty-fifth Street and along the centre line of a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly and parallel with the northerly line of Forty-fifth Street and along the said centre line of the block sixteen feet and six inches; thence southerly in a line at right angles with the northerly line of Forty-fifth Street and along the centre line of another party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly line of Forty-fifth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly line of Forty-fifth Street sixteen feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning. Said lot of land being a portion of the premises conveyed by John W. Pirsson and wife and others to David Robins by deed dated September 30th, 1865, and recorded October 5th, 1865, in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 935 of Conveyances, page 688.—Dated New York City, September 3rd, 1897.
CHARLES W. GOULD, Referee.
DUNNING & FOWLER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 67 Wall Street, New York City.
s7-2aw3wTu&F&S30

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, City and County of New York.—HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against MICHAEL MORAN, and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 4th day of September, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, the 29th day of September, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment named, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, late in the Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester, and State of New York, being the lot known and designated by the number ten hundred and sixty-five (1065) in Block Number Twenty-five (25) on a map entitled "Map of 1572 building lots situate in North New York, Westchester County, belonging to Clarence S. Brown, January, 1866," filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester at White Plains on the 17th day of February, 1866, as Map Number 419. The premises being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, distant six hundred feet eastwardly from the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street with the easterly side of Willis Avenue, as shown on said map; running thence eastwardly, along the said northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Willis Avenue, one hundred feet; thence westwardly, and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, twenty-five feet, and thence southwardly and parallel with Willis Avenue one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 7th, 1897.
JOHN DELAHUNTY, Referee.
REUBEN MAPELSDEN, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 237 Broadway, New York City.
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ONE HUNDRED & TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—CHARLES C. WORTHINGTON and WILLIAM L. BULL, as surviving executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Henry R. Worthington, deceased, plaintiffs, against WOODBURY G. LANGDON and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 3rd day of September, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of September, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street distant thirty-five feet easterly from a point formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Fourth Avenue, as widened, with the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; running thence northwardly and parallel with the said easterly side of Fourth Avenue, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches to the middle line of the block; thence eastwardly along the middle line of the block and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-third Street thirty-five feet; thence southwardly and parallel with the said easterly side of Fourth Avenue, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, and thence westwardly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street thirty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 7th, 1897.
JOHN DELAHUNTY, Referee.
WETMORE & JENNER, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 34 Pine Street, New York City.
s7-2aw3wT&F&s28

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—LEWIS SYLVESTER and ALLIE L. SYLVESTER, plaintiffs, against BENITO ALFONSO, Jr., and HORATIO ALFONSO, defendants.—Summons.
To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of the summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, August 25th, 1897.
TOWNSEND, DYETT & LEVY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 247 Broadway, New York City.
To the defendants, Benito Alfonso, Jr., and Horatio Alfonso: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 23d day of September, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in said City of New York.—Dated New York, September 23d, 1897.
TOWNSEND, DYETT & LEVY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 247 Broadway, N. Y. City.
s24-1aw6wF

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—ARTHUR W. ANDREWS, Plaintiff, against THE LILLEY & SONS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, August 2, 1897.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Post Office Address and Office, No. 40 Wall Street, New York City.
To the Lilley & Sons Manufacturing Company: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court for the County of New York, dated the 26th day of August, 1897, and on that day filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, August 26, 1897.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Post Office Address and Office, No. 40 Wall Street, New York City. au27-1aw6wF

JAMER, JACOB.—The people of the State of New York to all persons interested in the estate of JACOB JAMER, assigned to Clifton Wharton, Jr., for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part One, of the New York Supreme Court to be held in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the first day of November, 1897, at ten thirty o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Clifton Wharton, Jr., assignee of above-named Jacob Jamer, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of the State of New York to be hereto affixed.
[SEAL.] Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said Supreme Court, this 16th day of September, 1897.
HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Att'ys for Assignee, 45 Wall Street, New York City. s17-1aw6wF

NEW YORK BICYCLE EQUIPMENT COMPANY.

CREDITORS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the creditors of New York Bicycle Equipment Company is hereby called by me, to be held at my office, No. 13 Astor Place, in the City of New York, on the 1st day of October, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time all accounts and demands for and against said New York Bicycle Equipment Company, and all its open and subsisting contracts, shall be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be, and the amount of moneys in my hands as receiver of said New York Bicycle Equipment Company declared.
Dated New York, July 27th, 1897.
SAMUEL B. LAWRENCE, Receiver of New York Bicycle Equipment Company. jy30-1aw9wF

MEDICAL.

A.—LADIES WHO REQUIRE SERVICES OF specialist may consult Dr. BLINN, sanitarium 177 W. 47th St., (B'way.) Hours, 10-1 and 3-4.

LADIES NEEDING AN EXPERT SPECIALIST consult Dr. and Mme. SELDEN CROWE, graduated 1857. Office, 217 West 49th St., near B'way.

EXCURSIONS.

FOLIAGE EXCURSION
TO THE MOUNTAINS.
LAST SUNDAY EXCURSION SEPT. 26.

ERIE SHOHOLA GLEN ROUND TRIP $1.
In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River; 1,000 feet above the sea.
First express train leaves West 23d St. 8:55 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:00 A. M.; Jersey City, 9:15 A. M.
Second express train leaves West 23d St. 9:25 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:30 A. M.; Jersey City, 9:45 A. M.
Returning, leave Shohola 4:15 P. M. and 6 P. M.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS ROUND TRIP 75 CENTS.
Special express trains leave West 23d St. 9:40 A. M., Chambers St. 9:45 A. M., Jersey City 10:00 A. M. Choice of two express trains returning. Leave Glens 5:20 P. M., 7:23 P. M.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex). . .8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier. . .8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier. . . . . . .9 "
Returning, due in New York at 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

34TH ST., 27 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, singly or en suite; excellent board; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

18TH ST., 123 EAST.—Pleasant large and small rooms; good neighborhood; convenient location; references.

75th ST., 251 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite for gentleman; other rooms; two blocks from cable; breakfast optional.

125 EAST 25TH ST.—Furnished room in private house; rent reasonable to permanent party; gentlemen only.

447 LEXINGTON AV.—Large sunny room for one or two gentlemen; references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a German, as chambermaid and seamstress, or assist with waiting; city references. 322 East 70th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; understands all branches of French and English cooking; five years' best city reference; city or country. 230 West 17th St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; competent in every respect; in first-class family; kitchen maid no objection; references. L., Box 39, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By a good cook; by day or week; plain washing; best city reference. 434 7th Av., third bell.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—French; first-class cutter and fitter; accustomed to Parisian work; desires engagements in private families; $2 day; references. Louise Gauthier, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced, stylish dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest ladies' skirts, waists; also remodeling, alterations, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Mme. Drieden; make gowns; $8 to $10; latest Parisian style; house, or out by day; reference. 202 West 43d St.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a young girl, just landed, as nursery governess; speaks English and French fluently; highest testimonials. 302 East 20th St.

Miscellaneous.

MASSEUSE.—Graduate masseuse will treat ladies at their homes or her residence. Forster, 148 East 32d St., near Lexington Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By cook; French; pastry; private family or club; help in house if desired; city, country; good reference. F., 928 6th Av.

Miscellaneous.

COLLECTOR, &c.—By an experienced young business man as collector, agent, representative, or take care of route; best reference and bonds furnished. Fred. Deutschmann, North Beach.

NURSE.—By American man, twelve years' experience, as nurse or attendant; city or country; best city reference; is willing, of good disposition. Miller, 747 9th Av.

PIANO SCALE DRAWER and MODELMAKER.—Understands all branches of the business; with responsible house; best of references. K., Box 211 Times Office.

YOUNG SWEDE, 24, wishes situation; understands his duty; city references. Fred, 1,242 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; best of city references required. Call, Friday morning, between 10 and 1, at 48 West 21st St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AN EXPERIENCED CANVASSER WANTED to solicit advertisements for a New York daily newspaper. Address M., Box 101 Times Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MERCEDES REVILLA DE MARTINEZ YBOR, Ysidro Pendas y Garcia, Frederic R. Coudert, Candido Angel Martinez Ybor, Eloisa Schwab, Maria Antonia Riva, Maria Juana Perez Castaneda, Mirta Ybor del Monte, Salvador Martinez Ybor, Rafael Martinez Ybor, Amalia Martinez Ybor, Maria Elena Martinez Ybor, Dolores Martinez Ybor, Eduardo Martinez Ybor, Alfredo Manrara, Agnes Pascual, Edward L. Manrara, Luis Manrara, George Herrschaft, C. Emil Theuon, Eleuteric Pascual, Ignacio P. Castaneda, Evaristo Monne, Ramon Monne, and to all persons interested in the estate of Vicente Martinez Ybor, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:
Whereas, Edward Manrara of the City of New York, one of the duly appointed executors of the last will and testament of Vicente Martinez Ybor, deceased, has presented his petition, dated September 10th, 1897, to the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York, praying that his account of his proceedings as such executor may be judicially settled, and that a decree may be thereupon made revoking his said letters testamentary and discharging him accordingly as such executor;
Now you and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the ninth day of November, 1897, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why such a decree as prayed for by said Edward Manrara, in the said petition, should not be made; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.
[Seal.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
s24-1aw6wF.

McCOY, SINCLAIR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SINCLAIR McCOY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Christian Zabriskie, No. 393 Canal Street, in the City of New York, on or before the eighth day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1897. SINCLAIR McCOY, Administrator. CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE, Attorney for Administrator, 393 Canal Street, New York. mh26-1aw6mF

McCOY, MARTHA J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA J. McCOY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Christian Zabriskie, No. 393 Canal Street, in the City of New York, on or before the eighth day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1897. SINCLAIR McCOY, Administrator. CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE, Attorney for Administrator, 393 Canal Street, New York. mh26-1aw6mF

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS.
Main Entrance. . . .116th St., between Boulevard and Amsterdam Avenue.
ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS—September 27th to October 2d.
MATRICULATION AND REGISTRATION commence September 30th.
THE ACADEMIC YEAR commences Monday, October 4th.
For examination schedules and other information apply to the BURSAR, Room 109, Library Building, N. E. corner of basement.
SETH LOW, LL. D., President.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
DR. J. SACHS.

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REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1897.
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SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
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COMPLETE ORGANIZATION FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC CLASSES.
For New Arrangement of Primary Department see Circular.

Stevens School.

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Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine. The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies.
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Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the School House after September 14th, from nine till one.

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No. 622 FIFTH AV. (near 50th St.)
Prepares for the leading Universities, Science Schools, business. Graduates at present in Columbia, Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Princeton, Williams, Dartmouth, School of Mines, Sheffield Scientific, Princeton Scientific. Instruction broad, exact, earnest Gymnasium, Athletic Field, Laboratory, Art Room, Hot Lunch. Certificates of Character required. Twenty-first year begins Sept. 29. Departments: Preparatory, $100 to $150. Junior, $200. Middle, $250. Senior, $300.

BERKELEY SCHOOL, 18 to 24 West 44th Street.—New pupils will present themselves Monday, Sept. 27th; regular work will begin Sept. 28th. Competitive examination for vacant Berkeley scholarship, ($350)—open to sons of teachers, clergymen, and army and navy officers—September 28th. Two vacancies for boarders, and two in "out-of-course class for rapid work." The Headmaster will be at the school building daily after September 15th.

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Reopens Sept. 30th. Year book on request.
L. D. RAY, M. A., PH. D., HEAD MASTER, is now at the building, 9 to 12, daily.
A thorough school, with modern equipment, preparatory to college or scientific school.
Primary, Junior, and Senior Departments.
In June, 1897, eighteen members of this school were admitted to Yale, Harvard, Princeton, or Columbia.

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The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
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Fully equipped Studio.

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Madison Sq. (25th St. & B'way) N. Y.; 75 Court St., B'klyn; branches in other cities. Best Teachers, best method, moderate terms. FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, ITALIAN, LATIN, GREEK, class or private. Berlitz books sold. Translations.

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1890. THE VELASCO. 1897
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Manual training; afternoon outing class.

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INSTRUCTION.

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PRIVATE INSTRUCTOR; BEST CITY REFerences; prepares students for college or business. WILLIAMS GRADUATE, Box 160, Times Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MILN, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Margaret Miln, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Feitner & Beck, No. 56 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of December next.—Dated New York, the seventeenth day of June, 1897. SUSAN MILN, Executrix. FEITNER & BECK, Attorneys for Executrix, 56 Wall St., N. Y. je18-1aw6mF

WARNER, ARLON M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARLON M. WARNER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 52 Wall St., in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1897. WILLIAM P. CLARK, JOSEPH CONNER, Executors; ELIZABETH WARNER, Executrix. FORSTER & SPEIR, Attorneys for Executors, 52 Wall Street. s24-1aw6mF

WILHOFT, FRANZ.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANZ WILHOFT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. Bilger & Nixon, Temple Court, No. 7 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of November, 1897, next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of May, 1897. FRANK Y. WILHOFT, CHARLES A. WILHOFT, SILAS H. JENKINS, Executors. my21-1aw6mF

YALE, HENRY CLAY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY CLAY YALE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Turner, McClure & Rolston, his attorneys, No. 22 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of May, 1897. WILLIAM HENRY YALE, Executor. TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Executor, 22 William Street, New York. my6-1aw6mF

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

LOCOMOTIVE RUNS AWAY

Wild Trip of a Staten Island Rapid-Transit Train from Clifton to South Beach.

CRASH AND WRECK AT THE END

The Engineer Was Thrown Through a Trestle and His Pursuit Was Fruitless — Mysterious Break of Machinery That Puzzles Railroad Men.

Old railroad men say they never heard before of an accident like one that occurred on the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad yesterday morning, where a locomotive took advantage of the temporary absence of its engineer and ran away.

The engine weighs only twenty-eight tons. It has always been a respectable and orderly engine, and Thomas Feeney, who had charge of it, had absolute confidence in its integrity.

The first train starts from Clifton at 4:10 o'clock in the morning, and is usually taken out by this engine, which is known as No. 8. Feeney reported at the roundhouse at 3:30 o'clock. Three empty passenger cars were hitched to the rear of the engine. Two other cars were in front, and Feeney coupled the engine to these to shift them on another track. He pulled out backward, pushing the three cars and pulling the two. A quarter of a mile outside the yard toward Fort Wadsworth, there is a trestle over a little valley. This trestle is sixty yards long, and at the middle is nearly twenty feet from the ground.

When the train was at the highest point of the trestle Feeney stopped and got down on the ties to look the locomotive over. While he was examining the escape valve the train suddenly began to move. The engineer tried to get aboard, but the projecting plate from the platform of the first car struck him and knocked him from the trestle. Feeney was up in a moment following the fugitive train in the darkness. He climbed the side of the valley and ran a mile to Fort Wadsworth, the train moving all the time with steadily increasing velocity. Then he saw that the chase was hopeless, and ran back to Clifton. There he gasped out his news and fell insensible, being badly jarred by his fall, exhausted by his run of two miles, and half crazed with excitement and fear. He is a young man, but has been an engineer five years, and is capable, conscientious, and trustworthy.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock is one of the two hours of the twenty-four when the track between Clifton and South Beach is clear. The runaway train had an open way. The locomotive, running backward, pushing three cars and dragging two, steadily gathered momentum. Just beyond Fort Wadsworth it struck a downgrade of eighty feet to the mile, and dashed past Arrochar at express speed.

The road ends at South Beach, a mile and a half from Fort Wadsworth, on an embankment in a marsh. At the terminus there is a bumper made of a solid crosspiece a foot square, supported by two uprights of equal size, and braced by heavy timbers resting in the marsh. Two passenger cars were standing against the bumper, and into these the wild train crashed. The front car of the runaway and the forward car of the two on the track were telescoped from end to end. The heavy timbers and braces of the bumper were snapped and tossed into the marsh, fifty feet away. The three cars tumbled over the end of the embankment and were partly buried in the deep, black mud. Workmen were digging their trucks out last night.

One car was ditched, two were hopelessly smashed, and a fourth was badly damaged. The engine was only slightly injured. The engine the cause of all the trouble stood amid the splintered woodwork and displaced trucks sizzling peacefully, its supply of steam having been exhausted. There was nobody in sight when the wrecking train arrived.

Railroad men think some fault in packing allowed a slight escape of steam, which threw the throttle open. Feeney is in bed suffering from shock. The damage will not exceed $2,000.

LEGAL NOTES.

WAIVER OF NON-PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS.—Winifred Bradley has recovered judgment in Orange County against the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company upon a policy issued in August, 1891, upon the life of Patrick Bradley, payable to his wife. The defense was that the policy had lapsed for non-payment of premiums. The Second Appellate Division has directed an affirmance, holding, by Presiding Justice Goodrich, that where a policy has lapsed because of a failure by the insured to make the required payments for a period of four weeks, and an application by the insured for reinstatement was received by the insurer and was not returned by him, and it subsequently accepted weekly premiums which exceeded in amount the premium due at the death of the insured, a waiver of the non-payment of the premiums for such period of four weeks might be inferred. In such a case the insurer was put to proof of the fact that the member had not been reinstated—particularly where its denial of a reinstatement was made upon information and belief. The Court held that, after moving for a direction of a verdict, the insurer could not insist, where he failed thereafter to ask that a question of fact be submitted to the jury, that there was conflicting evidence which should have been submitted to the jury.

***

POLLS AT TOWN MEETINGS.—James L. Van Sickle obtained a writ of certiorari to set aside an election at the town meeting of the Town of Minisink, in Orange County, claiming it was illegal in its result announced by the Election Board because the polls were not open at sunrise and kept continuously open until sunset. The writ was quashed by the Second Appellate Division, which held, in an opinion by Justice Bradley, that the provisions of the statute of 1890 relative to town meetings did not require that town meetings should be kept open for the purpose of voting continuously from sunrise to sunset, and such a meeting was not rendered illegal by the fact that the polls were not opened until 9 o'clock in the forenoon, then continuing open except for the noon hour until sunset. It was held that an objection of this character could not be raised by a writ of certiorari issued to review the proceedings of the Town Election Board, as its determination in the premises was not judicial in its character, and, in the absence of an allegation in the petition for the writ of some judicial action upon the part of the Town Election Board, the Court must assume that all its acts were ministerial and administrative, and, therefore, not reviewable by a certiorari issued under Section 2,120 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

***

POLICE POWER AS TO STREET RAILROADS.—A judgment rendered in favor of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company, in an action brought against it in the County Court of Kings County by the City of Brooklyn, to recover a penalty for the violation of a city ordinance limiting the speed of street railroad cars to six and eight miles an hour in certain prescribed portions of the city, was reversed by the Second Appellate Division. The Court held, by Justice Cullen, that a stipulation, contained in the consent of the Brooklyn Common Council to the construction of a street railroad operated by electricity, that the rate of speed should in no instance exceed ten miles an hour, was not available to the railroad company as a contract, giving it the right thereafter to operate its cars at that speed. The Court held that the provisions of the Railroad act of 1890 that the proper local authorities "may make such reasonable regulations and ordinances as to the rate of speed or mode of use of tracks as the interests or convenience of the public may require," granted to the Common Council a continuous power to control the speed of street cars, and one Common Council could not bargain away the rights of its successors to exercise such power. The rate of speed of cars in streets and highways could not, it was held, be made the subject of contract either by the Legislature or by the Common Council of a city, as the matter was within the police power of the State, and the Legislature could not divest itself of such power.

***

CONTRACT TO SUPPLY A WINDMILL AND WATER TOWER.—In an action brought by Isaac E. Barnes, a contractor, to recover from Edward V. Loew the price of an apparatus which was designed to supply with water the house of the defendant, but failed to do so, the testimony was conflicting as to the cause of the failure, and the Court charged the jury that the plaintiff must prove substantial compliance with the contract in order to recover, and that if the jury believed that the plaintiff did not put the tank and tower in good, substantial working order, under the contract, they must find for the defendant; and then, without exception by the defendant, added that, as the Court read the contract, there was no guarantee by the contractor that the plant would produce any certain result, and that if the contractor had fulfilled the specifications he had performed the contract, and was entitled to his money. On appeal by defendant, the Second Appellate Division, by Presiding Justice Goodrich, held that a verdict rendered in favor of the contractor must be allowed to stand.

TO REPAIR THE TEXAS.

The Vessel Will Be Put in the Dry Dock To-morrow.

All preparations have been made for docking the second-class battleship Texas at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to-morrow. The vessel arrived here from Hampton Roads some days ago, and has been waiting for a favorable tide with which she can be floated into the timber dry dock, when the needed repairs will be made to the hull and machinery, prior to the ship's rejoining the squadron.

The vessel has not been in dry dock for several months. Her long stay in Southern waters has allowed considerable sea growth to accumulate on the hull below the water line. The plates are badly in need of scraping and painting. They, with the propellers, are in a very foul condition.

Improvements are being added to the working parts of the two turrets in which the large guns are mounted. It was found they were in need of repairs.

STEAMER ETHELGONDA SAVED.

Wrecked in St. Lucia Harbor, but Floated by American Wreckers.

Fred B. Dalzell, the New York agent of the Boston Towboat Company, was notified yesterday of the saving of the British steel steamer Ethelgonda, which went ashore in the harbor of St. Lucia, West Indies, last June.

The Ethelgonda is a 2,100-ton vessel, and at the time of the accident was bound from Buenos Ayres with 4,000 bales of wool consigned to Boston merchants. The vessel was putting into St. Lucia for coal on the afternoon of June 4 when she ran upon the rocks and was abandoned. The grounding was recently investigated by the British Board of Trade, and the license of Capt. Winder of the Ethelgonda was revoked for six months. The license of the first officer was also revoked for three months.

A number of English wrecking companies were appealed to to raise the vessel, but refused, saying the task was impossible. The Boston Towboat Company finally undertook the contract, and sent the steamer Orion, with divers and wrecking apparatus to St. Lucia, and within a short time recovered 2,100 bales of wool. The cargo was but little damaged. The steamer Saturn was dispatched to St. Lucia last month, and 670 additional bales of wool were recovered. Steel hawsers were then attached to the stern of the stranded vessel, and she was hauled off the rocks on Sept. 18. She was taken yesterday to Cul de Sac, on the west coast of the island, and the remainder of her cargo is being transferred to the Saturn.

The Ethelgonda was found to be only slightly injured, and will be brought to this city for repairs. The saving of the steamer involved $700,000, the vessel being worth $200,000 and the cargo $500,000.

DECISIONS BY APPRAISERS.

A Number of Disputed Tariff Cases Settled by the General Board.

Several decisions were handed down by the United States Board of General Appraisers yesterday. An opinion, written by President Sharretts, reverses a ruling by the Collector of Customs in Chicago. Marshall Field & Co., who imported, under the old tariff law, certain artificial flowers composed of silk, entered a protest. These flowers were arranged in the form of garlands, or bouquets, and were designed for use in adorning ladies' dresses. The flowers also were substantially of the same description as those used by milliners, but the fact that they were designed for other uses led the Collector to take them out of the ordinary classification and assess duty at a higher rate. The General Appraisers sustained the protest of the importers, and directed that duty be assessed at 35 per cent. ad valorem, as on "artificial flowers suitable for millinery use."

In the matter of the protest of M. Kirchberger & Co. of New York, against the Collector's classification of certain imported glass pendants, or lustres, as glass, cut, the board sustained the Collector. The importers raised the point that the presence in the pendants of metal wires should be held to exclude the classification of the merchandise as articles of glass, cut. The General Appraisers decided that the point was not tenable, as such a principle would prevent the classification of shoes as shoes of leather, because of the metallic eyelets, and of wooden chairs as furniture of wood, because the parts were joined by screws and metal plates.

A. Vogeley of this city imported a quantity of putty powder, and held that it was dutiable at 1 cent per pound, under Paragraph 47 of the Tariff act of 1894. The Collector assessed the duty at 25 per cent. ad valorem, classifying the merchandise as a chemical compound. The General Appraisers sustained the Collector.

In the matter of four protests filed by Weil, Haskell & Co. of New York against the Collector's classification of shirt bosoms and bands, the General Appraisers sustained the importers in the contention that the bosoms were partly made wearing apparel. The ruling of the Collector that the bands were "trimmings" was also sustained.

The Buckman Fruit Company of Baltimore imported a quantity of string beans from Jamaica and claimed admission for them at 10 per cent. ad valorem as "vegetables in their natural state, not specially provided for." The Collector at Baltimore assessed duty at 20 per cent. ad valorem under the clause providing for "beans," and the Board of General Appraisers sustained his action.

The protest of H. R. Piccaluga of New Orleans against the imposition of a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem on a quantity of fish sounds, or bladders, was overruled.

Success of the Recreation Piers.

Assistant Superintendent of Docks Charles A. Manley read a statement at a meeting of the Dock Board yesterday relative to the recreation pier at the foot of East Third Street. The report states that during the eighty-two days in which the pier has been in use over 325,000 persons have availed themselves of it. No accidents have occurred, and no arrests have been made. From 300 to 400 baby carriages have been on the lower deck almost daily. It has been decided to formally open the new one hundred and fifty thousand-dollar recreation pier at the foot of East Twenty-fourth Street to-morrow, if the weather is fine. Over 1,500 invitations have been sent out. This pier will be inclosed in glass during the Winter, and arrangements are being made to have concerts and popular lectures there.

A Pipe Bursts—Immigrants Frightened.

A two-inch gas pipe in the extension back of the Barge Office, at the Battery, burst yesterday morning, and the escaping gas in some manner became ignited. Several hundred immigrants were temporarily quartered in the annex, and the flames caused much excitement. A workman in the building turned in a fire alarm, and four engines responded. Before the firemen arrived, however, one of the attachés of the Immigration Bureau threw a coat over the flame and smothered it. No damage was done.

Became Insane Through Fear.

Maria Lina Comez, together with her husband and children, arrived here recently on the Portuguese steamship Oevenum, and the immigration authorities have decided to deport them, because Mrs. Comez has become insane. The Oevenum encountered a heavy gale soon after leaving Lisbon. She labored so heavily and shipped so much water that the passengers became panic-stricken with fear. As a result of her fright Mrs. Comez is said to have lost her reason.

ALL TALK OF GOOD TIMES

Testimony of Out-of-Town Buyers Who Visit the Merchants' Association Rooms.

BEST SEASON IN MANY YEARS

The Work of the Merchants Is Having a Beneficial Effect — A Visit to the New York Market a Liberal Education.

While the non-resident membership of the Merchants' Association is increasing at the rate of 500 or 600 each week, scores of visiting buyers are bringing testimony daily to the headquarters of the association of the widespread improvement in business conditions. James Heeney of Franklin, Ky., said yesterday: "Everything indicates that this business season will be the best for several years, as the crops are in a splendid condition, and there is an upward tendency in prices. I believe that the work of your association is having a beneficial effect in this revival of business, as it is encouraging general trade by the inducements it is offering to buyers to come to the New York market."

J. M. Esterbrook, general merchant of Corning, N. Y., said: "With the commencement of the milling operations business began to improve in my locality, and it is showing now a healthy and steady increase. We believe that we will have a fine business season for some time to come."

J. R. Jannison of Jannison & Neely, millinery and dry goods, of Dolgeville, N. Y., said: "I am heartily in favor of the Merchants' Association. On its excursions the out-of-town buyer is given plenty of time to make his purchases—a thing rendered impossible by the shortness of time allowed in ordinary excursions. Trade is good with us now, and as the returns from the good crops come in we expect a greater improvement."

C. B. Guth, jeweler, of Brookville, Penn., said: "This idea of the Merchants' Association is a magnificent one, and it will inevitably encourage and stimulate trade. I know it has induced many merchants to come to the New York market who would not otherwise have come."

Benjamin W. Mott, general merchant of Demster, of this State, said: "Times and trade are good with us just now, and we expect an improvement as the season advances when returns from the crops begin to circulate freely. The outlook for general trade was never better than it is now."

Miss Annie F. Hunter, milliner, of McKeesport, Penn., said: "We are through with hard times, I believe; at least, I find that business generally has shown an improvement in my vicinity. The idea of the Merchants' Association should be continued, as a visit to this market is a liberal education, and will tend to raise the standard of business."

Charles F. Bushmeyer, drugs, of Louisville, Ky., said: "Trade is generally good in my locality, and a steady improvement is in prospect. Many of our merchants have been induced to come to New York this Fall by the reduced rates secured through the Merchants' Association."

There are more than 100 of the excursionists who came to New York on the second series of Joint Traffic excursions who have not yet procured their return tickets from the Merchants' Association headquarters. The limit of these tickets does not expire until the 30th inst.

THE TRIP TO NASHVILLE.

Arranging for a Big Delegation of New York Business Men.

More than 10,000 circulars have been sent to business men in this city by the special committee of which John C. Juhring is Chairman urging the advisability of having New York well represented at the Centennial Exposition in Nashville on Oct. 11, 12, and 13. Members of some of the leading firms here are anxious to show the South that the people of New York take an interest in its affairs. The following appeal is made to each representative business man: "Will you help us in making this delegation the largest and most imposing one that has ever left New York City to attend a celebration of this character by becoming a member thereof? New York is the centre toward which all eyes in the South are naturally turning. Good times in the South mean largely increased trade for New York. It is New York's duty, as well as privilege, to cultivate the South more thoroughly than has yet been done."

With each circular sent out there was inclosed a card for a reply.

MARKET FOR FABRICS.

Textile America Reports a Healthy Condition of Trade for the Week.

Textile America will say to-morrow that the primary market for Spring weight men's wear woolens has been quiet; practically all has been accomplished that will be in goods to be made for next Spring. Cloakings have been fairly active; the Spring woolen and worsted dress goods season is under way; the trade is very reticent regarding initial prices.

New business in cotton goods for current wants of the trade was moderate, but there was a good order demand for a few specialties for next season. Agents look for continued quiet in staples through the month, but anticipate a general buying movement for Spring in October. Prices ruled firm on the advanced basis, though print cloths and export goods are more available at current rates.

The silk fabric market during the week was apparently quiet, owing to the absence of buyers; but the movement of merchandise was as large as during any previous week since the Fall purchasing began. Early orders of unusual volume are still keeping looms occupied.

THINK IT WAS A MURDER.

But Fiovetti Says His Friend Gentile Committed Suicide.

Angelo Fiovetti, thirty-one years old, was arrested in Brooklyn yesterday on suspicion of having murdered Phillip Gentile of 92 North Third Street. A pistol shot was heard in Gentile's house, and Fiovetti was seen to leave the place. Gentile was found dead on the floor with a pistol ball in his head.

Fiovetti said Gentile was his friend, and that while he was with him in the room he drew the pistol and shot himself. The police believe he killed the man in a fight. Jealousy was the alleged cause.

AMERICAN MONEY BARRED.

The San Domingo Government Forbids the Importation of Our Coins.

D. R. Ceballos, a passenger on the steamship Jamaica, which arrived here yesterday from Sanchez, San Domingo, states that a decree has been issued by President Lille of San Domingo forbidding the admission into the country of American or Mexican money and also forbidding its use.

This decree, which is to take effect Oct. 9, is aimed at the commercial classes, who have preferred American and Mexican money to the San Domingo coin, which has greatly depreciated in value. A San Domingo dollar is worth less than 35 cents.

Fully $5,000,000 in American and Mexican coins has been employed annually in business transactions, and the Government has determined to restrict commercial payments to the money of the republic.

Dry Dock Repairs Hurried.

The work of making the repairs to the large timber dry dock, officially known as No. 3, in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, is being hurried. A large number of men under the direction of Naval Constructor Bowles have been put to work on the repairs, and are working extra time. The work of constructing the cofferdam at the entrance and near the gate seat of the dock is nearing completion. Nearly all the piles to support the structure have been put in place. When completed the cofferdam will be the largest ever constructed. It will cost about $50,000.

Wed Her Stepmother's Brother.

Miss Minnie Fajen, formerly of Jersey City, recently sent her resignation to the Mercury Bicycle Club, saying she was now Mrs. Henry Mason, and a resident of New York. Mr. Mason is a brother of Mrs. Fajen, who is Mrs. Mason's stepmother.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

Smith, Gray & Co.

NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST. | BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Ave. Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave.

We Don't Know.

We don't know of a place in either city where $15 will get you as much solid value in a business suit as we are offering to-day.

We have cheaper suits and finer suits galore, but at $15 our line is particularly strong and praiseworthy.

As much could be justly claimed for $15 Fall Top Coats.

BROADWAY, COR. 31st ST.

GOLD COMING THIS WAY.

Fully $6,000,000 Is in Sight Bound for America from Europe and Australia.

Gold imports in sight last evening amounted to $6,500,000. Of this $2,500,000 is to come directly to this city. The Hanover National Bank followed yesterday the lead of the National City Bank, which on Wednesday was informed of shipments of $1,500,000 from London and Genoa.

Four million dollars in English sovereigns are due at San Francisco by the steamship Moana, from Sydney, New South Wales. The gold is to pay for American wheat sent to Australia. Last month $2,250,000 was received on this account by the steamship Mariposa. Further imports from this source, and in payment for the staple, may be from $14,000,000 to $18,000,000.

The Hanover's shipment disposes of the insinuation that the City Bank's gold was engaged for effect—for stock jobbing purposes.

"As to our importation," said Cashier Hills of the Hanover Bank, "this is the result of our adjustment of accounts. It suits us and is profitable to have the gold. On Saturday at Havre $1,000,000 in double American eagles will be put on the steamship La Touraine of the Transatlantic Line. The gold comes from a Paris house. It is not derived from the Banque de France. We may take more gold shortly. We find it more profitable to ship gold from Havre than from London. One advantage for our bank is that we manage our own foreign exchange business. This is an ordinary business transaction."

The Hanover National Bank has been a gold importing corporation. It will receive part of the Australian gold due on the Moana.

RAIDED AN ILLICIT STILL.

Alleged Moonshiners Caught in the Marshes Near Canarsie, L. I.

Jacob Levine and Elias Levy of Canarsie were held in $1,500 bail each by United States Commissioner Oakey in Brooklyn yesterday. They are charged with running an illicit still in an old house at the foot of New Lots Road, in the marshes near Canarsie. The raid was made by Internal Collector Moore and a force of deputies, while the still was in full operation.

Besides the two men captured, there were two women and a baby in the place. Eight gallons of 158 proof spirits were confiscated, and six barrels of mash were destroyed. Levine and Levy were unable to give bail and went to jail.

WILL NOT SELL GLEN ISLAND.

Denial of the Report that the Government Will Purchase It.

The statement which has been so extensively circulated to the effect that the United States Government was about to purchase from John H. Starin the famous Summer resort, Glen Island, is absolutely without foundation. Before such property could be acquired by the Government an act of Congress making an appropriation would have to be passed, a commission appointed for condemnation proceedings, and much other form gone through. As a matter of fact, Mr. Starin has never been approached on the subject of the disposal of his property to the Government, and the price which he would ask for it, if it could be bought at all, would be so high that the Government would not think of purchasing it.

Further than this, it may be stated that the War Department has no idea of acquiring more land in the neighborhood of New York, its holdings in New York Harbor, at Fort Schuyler, Willets Point, and Fort Slocum, on Davids Island, being amply sufficient for its present needs. During the Winter Mr. Starin expects to continue the enlargement of his Glen Island property, to complete the half-mile bicycle track, and to build a new dock for the New York passenger traffic between the islands known as Pagoda Point and New Venice.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

Meeting of the Board of Directors to Make Arrangements.

Arrangements for the Pan-American Exposition to be held in 1899 claimed the attention of its Board of Directors at a meeting held in the rooms of the Transportation Club, at the Manhattan Hotel, yesterday. The following comprise the board: Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, Chauncey M. Depew, H. Walter Webb, E. B. Thomas, Daniel O'Day, Edgar Van Etten, and William F. Sheehan of this city, Capt. John M. Brinker, Fred C. M. Lautz, Charles H. Haskins, Charles R. Huntley, and Herbert P. Bissell of Buffalo, and W. Caryl Ely of Niagara Falls.

The report of the Executive Committee showed that a site had been chosen for the exposition; that plans had been submitted for the grounds and buildings, and that President McKinley, who was present on Aug. 26, had driven a memorial stake on the chosen location. The site selected is the Island of La Salle, or Cayuga, a picturesque spot embracing some 200 acres, surrounded by the Niagara and Little Niagara Rivers. It is but a half hour's ride from Buffalo, and one and a half miles, a five-minute trip, from Niagara Falls. Besides the 200 acres of island area, 150 acres on the mainland are at the disposal of the Directors.

The financial adjustment of the exposition was left to two committees appointed at yesterday's meeting. A committee of five, including Chauncey M. Depew, Roswell P. Flower, E. B. Thomas, Daniel O'Day, and William F. Sheehan, will investigate the feasibility of bonding the enterprise in New York. Capt. John M. Brinker, Fred C. M. Lautz, and Charles R. Huntley will consider the offer of a Chicago firm to handle the exposition bonds. These two committees will report to the board, when a choice will be made.

The Directors confidently expect that the exposition will be ready to open May 1. It will continue until Nov. 1.

Boys Robbed by Tramps.

Joseph Creezer, eighteen years old, of 44 Johnston Avenue, Jersey City, and Frank Jackens, seventeen years old, of Brooklyn, were crossing the Hackensack meadows, in Jersey City, yesterday returning from Newark, when they were seized by five tramps; one of whom was black and the others white. The men dragged the boys to a secluded part of the Erie freight yards, where they robbed them of some small change, their hats, coats, and shoes. The boys resisted, and were brutally beaten. The negro was arrested. He said he was George Brown of 120 West Thirtieth Street, New York. The white men were not found.

Stern BroS

Misses' Dep't.

Fall and Winter Styles
Misses' and Children's
Jackets, Russian Blouses,
Reefers, Gretchens, Capes,
One & Two-piece Costumes,
Separate Skirts,
Silk and Flannel Waists

West 23d St.

EDSON ASSIGNED TO DUTY

He Begins Work as an Assistant Superintendent and Will Pass Civil Service Later.

QUESTION OF HIS SALARY

He Cannot Draw It Unless He Has a Certificate from the Civil Service Board, but Will Take the Responsibility.

Notwithstanding his failure to pass the civil service examination and the consequent refusal of the Civil Service Board to approve his nomination, A. W. Edson, the recently appointed Assistant Superintendent of Schools, was assigned to duty yesterday afternoon by Superintendent Jasper. Mr. Jasper said Wednesday, when first informed of Mr. Edson's failure, that there was no doubt of his scholarship and ability, and that the examination was more a matter of form than anything else.

At noon yesterday Mr. Edson called on President Hubbell of the Board of Education and asked what he should do. He admitted that he had not obtained the requisite percentage at the examination held, but said the Civil Service Board had invited him to take it again.

President Hubbell explained the law, and said as Mr. Edson had been regularly appointed by the Board of Education and had taken the oath of office, there was nothing to prevent him assuming the duties of the place if the Civil Service Commissioners lodged no objections. Mr. Edson saw the civil service people, and they told him there were no objections, providing that he held himself in readiness to take the examination when called upon. That was satisfactory to Mr. Edson and to Mr. Hubbell, and Mr. Hubbell suggested to Superintendent Jasper that he assign Mr. Edson to duty.

When Mr. Edson went to the Superintendent's office Mr. Jasper told him that unless he received a certificate from the Civil Service Board he would be unable to draw his salary, but that if he was willing to take the responsibility he could start work right away. Mr. Edson was willing, and the assignment to duty was made.

Late in the afternoon Mr. Jasper said that to all intents and purposes Mr. Edson had been an Assistant Superintendent since Sept. 10, when he was sworn in by Clerk McMullin two days after his appointment by the board. He could have entered on his duties then, but he asked a week's time to settle up his affairs in Worcester, Mass. The leave was granted to him, and after taking the civil service examination he went to his home. He should have reported for duty Sept. 20, and when he did not do so curiosity was aroused and the facts leaked out.

Secretary Briscoe states that as only one expert had examined Mr. Edson's papers the marking was not final, and that the full board might have arrived at a different result. He declined to make public the questions that had been asked of Mr. Edson.

Mr. Edson took the publication of the fact of his discomforture good-naturedly. "We won't say I failed," he said. "It does not sound pleasant. The examination is to be continued, and I may be successful when it is completed. I do not know when I shall be examined, but I shall be ready when the civil service people notify me the papers are ready."

Mr. Edson refused to describe the nature of the examination to which he had been subjected or to tell even one of the questions he had failed to answer. He said the civil service examiners had been very good-natured and he had no fault to find or criticism to make.

MADE TOO MANY CHANGES.

Commissioner Collis Declares the Traction Companies Have Exceeded Their Authority.

Mayor Strong received a letter from John E. White of 4 Cedar Street yesterday, in which attention is called to the fact that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company is converting the cable road in Columbus Avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-fifth Streets, into a road to be operated by both the cable and underground electric systems.

This, Mr. White declares, is a distinct violation of the law, inasmuch as the company has never obtained a permit from the Department of Public Works to tear up the street, nor has it authority to change its motive power. He says also that, although the attention of the Commissioner of Public Works has been called to the matter, the work still goes on.

Mr. White further calls the Mayor's attention to the work now being done in Broome Street between the Bowery and Centre Street, and in Centre Street between Broome and Grand Streets. The company, he says, is building two tracks for the use of electricity underground in lieu of single tracks that have been used in these streets for more than forty years. This is also characterized by Mr. White as a violation of law, as the company has a permit only to change its existing track, but is not authorized to lay an additional track.

Mayor Strong referred the letter to Commissioner Collis, who said that he had received Mr. White's communication by Wednesday's mail, and had ordered an investigation. He found no permit had been given to the Metropolitan Company to tear up any part of Columbus Avenue. An explanation, the Commissioner declared, had been demanded and the work of changing the conduits had been ordered to be stopped. He said he had given the Metropolitan a permit to repair its tracks, and it had taken advantage of this permit to change the conduit.

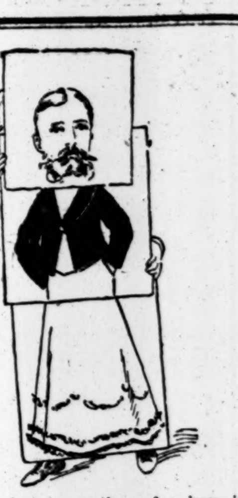
As to the Broome Street tracks, where Mr. White complains that the company is putting in two tracks, the Commissioner said he had stopped that work several days ago when his attention was called to it.

THE TRACT BUILDING INQUEST.

The Jury Says Release of the Safety Guards Caused the Accident.

The Coroner's jury impaneled to inquire into the death of Nicholas Neilson and Isaac Bachrach, who were killed by the fall of an elevator in the American Tract Society Building on Sept. 10, continued the inquest yesterday, and, after hearing the testimony of a number of experts, brought in a verdict that the two men came to their death by the fall of the elevator, and that the accident was caused by the release of the safety guards of the elevator after some person had pulled them.

The jury also found that no one who understood the system in use was in charge at the time, and it held no one criminally liable. The verdict concluded with a recommendation that high-speed elevators which are open to the public should be in charge of a competent engineer at all times.



Be you man, boy or mother of a boy, if interested in clothes you'll be interested in our Fall book, now ready—write for it.

Boys' lace front sailor collar sweaters, sizes 30, 32 and 34 chest, 50 cents; regular price $1.75.

Why? Just for boys' trade.

Overcoats warm enough for now and many days ahead; almost every kind except "cheap" ones; $12 to $30.

New Fall suits that are new; $15 to $30.

Get a mackintosh and be ready for the next rainy day. Boys' $5 to $9, men's $10 to $20.

Why do some men pay nearly as much for the seller's name as for the hat. Nobody knows just why.

Derbys $3 instead of $5—as good as can be made.

We clothe the boy and clothe him best.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

REVIEW of BOOKS and ART.

You can keep abreast of current literature by reading the Review of Books and Art which accompanies THE NEW YORK TIMES as a supplement every Saturday. Among the features to appear in the issue of

SATURDAY, SEPT. 25TH,

WILL BE:

Bishop Horatio Potter
Mrs. Sherwood's Reminiscences of Him. Dr. Dix's Biography of Sister Harriet.

The Tragedy of Arabella Stuart
Some Light on It Which Documents in Florence Shed.

Jokai and His Den
The Untidy Room in Which This Author of Over 200 Volumes Does His Work.

Talk by the Two Daudets on Imagination
Father and Son in Conversation as Reported by the Paris Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Mr. Lodge and Reade on Homer
A Coincidence in the Senator's and the Novelist's Views of the Poet.

Boston Literary Topics
Books in Preparation and One of the Most Successful of Recently Published Ones.

Books for School Libraries
A List of Two Hundred Selected by a Superintendent of Schools After Much Experience—Editorial Comments on the List.

A New and Powerful Romance
An Estimate and Outline of Charles K. Lush's "The Federal Judge."

Cromwell in Ireland
Samuel H. Church, the Historian of Cromwell's Time, Writes a Novel on That Theme.

Sir Thomas Malory
Did He Die at the Hands of the Executioners?—The Finding of a Will Believed to be His.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

DR. ALBANESIUS'S TRIAL.

The Evidence All in and the Jury Will be Charged This Morning.

The trial of Dr. Otto H. Albanesius, charged with setting fire to his house at 376 Central Avenue, Jersey City, was continued before Judge Hudspeth yesterday.

Prof. David Carvalho, handwriting expert, testified that the anonymous letters sent to Dr. Albanesius were written by the same person who wrote the letters to Miss Lillian Beck. Miss Beck said these letters had been written to her by Dr. Albanesius at a time when they were engaged to be married. Prof. Carvalho also said he believed the writer was ambidextrous.

The opening evidence for the defense was directed to establishing the good character of Dr. Albanesius.

Thomas Snowden of 671 Summit Avenue testified that he was at the fire and found the empty powder can which the State claimed was found in the parlor. He found it in an unused fireplace and left it in the parlor, where it was afterward found.

Dr. Albanesius testified that the house was worth $6,500 and that it was furnished at a cost of $6,200. His dental outfit was worth $3,000. He left the house at 9 o'clock and went to the Sylvia Bowling Club. He knew nothing about the fire until a member told him. He denied all knowledge of the powder can. He had bought only half a gallon of oil in three months.

Before the fire his income was $22,000 a year. After the fire it fell off to almost nothing.

Judge Hudspeth will charge the jury this morning.

Conference of German Baptists.

The annual Conference of the German Baptists of the East was held yesterday at the German Baptist Church in West Forty-third Street, near Ninth Avenue. The delegates present were from Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, Delaware, Massachusetts, and Ontario, and were welcomed in an address by the Rev. Walter Rauschenbusch of the Forty-third Street Church. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—The Rev. E. Anschutz of West Hoboken; Vice President—The Rev. H. L. Danner; Secretary—The Rev. Henry Geil of Rochester, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S "THE CIRCUS GIRL." 15th week. Fresher than ever. Every Evening at 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2. Nancy McIntosh, Virginia Earl, James Powers, Cyril Scott, Herbert Gresham, &c.

WALLACK'S EVENINGS, 8:15. SAT. MAT. AT 2. HERBERT KELCEY, EFFIE SHANNON and company, including Wm. J. Le Moyne, Presenting Madeleine Lucette Ryley's Comedy A Coat of Many Colors.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. At 8:15 sharp. Matinée Sat'y 2. SOTHERN THIRD WEEK. UNABATED SUCCESS. CHANGE ALLEY.....CHANGE ALLEY The new play, by authors of "Rosemary."

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. OPEN 10:30 A. M. TO 10:30 P. M. Machinery in motion. Electrical Inventions. Pure Food Show. Concerts AFTERNOON & EVENING. ADMISSION ENTIRE EXHIBITION 25c.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX AND GRAND CONCERTS. CINEMATOGRAPH Exhibits every hour from 1 to 5, 8 to 10.

KOSTER & BIAL'S SEPT. 27, ADMISSION 50 15 BIG VAUDEVILLE ACTS. CLEO DE MERODE. PAOLA DEL MONTE.

HERALD Sq. Thea. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. 300th (Souvenir) Performance To-morrow Night. RICE'S "THE GIRL FROM PARIS." GREAT SUCCESS OF BOSTON CO. ***Rice's Elaborate Production, "The French Maid," Sept. 27. Seat Sale progressing.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Sol Smith Russell. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. MARTHA MORTON'S COMEDY, A Bachelor's Romance.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Corner 41st St. Ev., 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2. FRANCIS WILSON—HALF A KING. Regular Prices, $1.50, $1.00, and 50 cents.

Knickerbocker Evgs. at 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15. GEO. EDWARDES' GAIETY THEATRE CO. OF LONDON. IN TOWN

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. One of the Sights of the City. BALLETS AND SPECIALTIES. "NATURE." MATS. WED. & SAT., 2. EVE., 8:15.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Last 2 nights, at 8:15. Last Sat. Mat., 2:15. SECRET SERVICE. Sept. 27—Maude Adams in a new comedy.

BIJOU, B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. ROLAND REED IN The Wrong Mr. Wright. Last 2 Weeks

HARLEM MUSIC HALL. POSITIVE OPENING MONDAY, SEPT. 27th. Edward Harrigan & Co. in "Sgt. Hickey," Wood and Sheppard, and 20 others. Parquet floor, 50, 75, $1; Boxes, $8. Seats now on sale.

STAR. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. THE LILIPUTIANS in their tremendous spectacular success. THE FAIR IN MIDGETTOWN.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Mats. Wed. and Sat. THE GLAD HAND—BURLESQUE. Olio: MARIE LOFTUS, Caron & Herbert.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Denman Thompson THE OLD HOMESTEAD. Sept. 27th, Lyceum Theatre Stock Co., Répertoire

5TH AV. B'way & 28 St. Evs. 8:20. Sat. Mat. 2:15 A Southern Romance. Week Com'ng Oct. 4—Mr. Richard Mansfield.

MANHATTAN B'way & 33d St. Eves., 8:15. Mats. Wed & Sat. 4TH BIG WEEK What Happened to Jones.

PROCTOR'S. Continuous Vaudeville. Noon to 11. Laura Biggar and Burt Haverly, Patrice; 33 others. 25c., 50c.

PLEASURE PALACE. 58th St. and 3d Av. 25c. and 50c. Sam Devere, Vaudeville. Aft., 1:30; eve., 7:30.

14th St. Theatre, N'r 6th Av. Last week. Mats. Wed. & Sat. SHALL WE FORGIVE HER. Next Week—THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. THOMAS E. SHEA IN THE MAN O'WARS MAN. MAT. SAT. Next week—Primrose & West's Minstrels.

OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL. MAT. SAT. ADM. 50c "THE CAT AND THE CHERUB."

CASINO. Box Office Open Daily. First Presentation, New Production, "The Belle of New York." Tues. Evg., Next Wk., Sept. 28.

GARRICK. "Full of irresistible fun."—World. HOYT'S "A STRANGER IN NEW YORK"

HOYT'S—"BOW WOW!" The Laughing Success. A BACHELOR'S HONEYMOON.

Baseball, Polo G'nds, To-day, 2 Games. 1 Adm. 1:30 and 3:30. New York vs. Washington.

MORE ASPHALT STREETS.

The Board of Estimate Appropriates Money for Pavements, School Sites, and Hospital Buildings.

At the weekly meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday Controller Fitch read a communication from State Superintendent Skinner of the Department of Education, to the effect that the board is delaying the taking of the biennial school census, and intimating that it is within his power to do this and charge the expense to the city. The Controller said there were no balances from which to pay for taking the census, and the matter was laid over.

Three hundred and seventy thousand dollars was appropriated for asphalting the following streets: Forty-eighth Street, from First to Lexington Avenue; Seventy-first Street, from Columbus to West End Avenue; Twelfth Street, from Fifth to Sixth Avenue; Thirty-first Street, from Fourth to Fifth Avenue; Thirty-seventh Street, from Lexington to Park Avenue; Sixty-first Street, from First to Third Avenue; Forty-fifth Street, from Sixth to Seventh Avenue; Eighty-first Street, from First to Third Avenue; Eighty-first Street, from Park to Madison Avenue; Eighty-first Street, from Central Park West to Columbus Avenue; Eighty-first Street, from Amsterdam Avenue to Riverside Drive; Eighteenth Street, from Seventh to Eighth Avenue; Eighty-fourth Street, from Columbus Avenue to the Boulevard; Edgecombe Avenue, from One Hundred and Thirty-seventh to One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street; Seventy-fourth Street, from Central Park West to the Boulevard; Seventy-eighth Street, from Madison to Third Avenue; Fifteenth Street, from Seventh Avenue to Irving Place, and Broadway, from Forty-seventh Street to Fifty-eighth Street.

The paving of Eighth Avenue from Fifty-ninth Street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street was authorized, although Controller Fitch suggested it would be better to wait until after the Eighth Avenue street car line changes its motive power.

Thirteen thousand dollars was appropriated for a new building for the Fordham Hospital, and $15,000 for transforming the plot of ground at the head of the Seventh Avenue driveway, beside the approach to Central Bridge into a small park.

Three new school sites were provided for by appropriation. They are on One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Fifth Streets, between First and Second Avenue, to cost $99,846; Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, $153,946, and on One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Fourth Streets, between Madison and Fifth Avenues, $115,394.

One hundred and forty-five thousand dollars was appropriated for bridges over railroad tracks on Walton, Girard, and River Avenues, and Fort Independence Street, and $200,000 for a Melrose Avenue viaduct over the railroad yards.

Killed Himself With Gas.

Frederick Winkler, sixty years old, committed suicide yesterday in Tietjen's Hotel, at 703 Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn, by inhaling illuminating gas. He left a card stating that his daughter, Mrs. Maggie Hardrich of College Point, had driven him to the deed by closing her door against him. He was a widower.